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IMPERIAL BUREAU OF PLANT GENETICS.
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.
CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

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A Dictionary of Scientific Terms

A DICTIONARY OF SCIENTIFIC TERMS

PRONUNCIATION, DERIVATION, AND DEFINITION OF TERMS IN BIOLOGY, BOTANY, ZOOLOGY, ANATOMY, CYTOLOGY, EMBRYOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY

BY

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PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION

THIS compilation was undertaken as it was thought desirable that there should be available to students and scientists, an up-to-date work somewhat on the lines of Stormonth's *Manual of Scientific Terms* (1879, republished 1903). It contains definitions of about ten thousand terms, including several hundred lately coined expressions, many of which have not hitherto appeared in a dictionary. The work is expected to supply a want felt by many students and other readers of the Biological Sciences, as the usual handy-sized dictionary contains comparatively few purely scientific terms. The subjects selected for treatment are Biology and its allies, Anatomy, Botany, Zoology, Embryology, Cytology, Physiology; some terms in Bacteriology and Palaeontology are included.

In a first edition of a book of this kind, errors of omission are inevitable, as few people have convenient access to each text-book and treatise, even in one subject, as it makes its appearance. Suggestions for additions will be welcomed and noted for future use, and should be accompanied by the name of the work in which the original definition is to be found; derivation offers no difficulty as a rule, but pronunciation might be indicated by coiners of entirely new terms.

In the etymological section, Greek words have been transliterated, as science and medical students are seldom acquainted with that language, and on the advice of an authority on Greek, the transliteration of certain combinations of letters represents the sound rather than the exact letters of the original: hence the frequent occurrence of such words as *brangchia*, *hydor*, etc.

This work was begun by Mr J. H. Kenneth, who compiled most of the primary lists from which the whole has been elaborated. Mr Kenneth had completed upwards of three hundred terms when ill-health prevented his continuing the work, and it was handed over to the present authors.

We have to acknowledge our indebtedness to Professor J. H. Ashworth of Edinburgh University, who has very kindly read over the manuscript and given us some suggestions for additions.

I. F. H.

PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION

THE Second Edition of this work might have been issued in the form of a Supplement appended to the First Edition, but with the generous consent of the Publishers the book has been entirely reset, in order to retain that facility of reference afforded by an unbroken alphabetical arrangement, and to allow of revision, compression, or amplification of the original text. The new issue has also given the desired opportunity for inserting, in proper order, about fifteen hundred new terms, either in fresh paragraphs, or with definitions inferred by inclusion under other terms.

A few words, more or less obsolete, have been retained; some occur in the Classics of the Sciences, others are employed in old text-books which have survived competition with later publications. The thousands of specific, generic, ordinal, and other systematic names of plants and animals have necessarily been omitted. The limitations of space alone would render the inclusion of such an extensive list quite impossible.

The method of spelling is in the main that used in this country, exceptions being terms culled from American text-books, and of necessity reproduced in the original lettering. Pronunciation, upon which there can never be universal agreement, is the least satisfactory section, and is likely to remain so.

Grateful thanks are tendered to many who assisted in the accumulation of fresh material; full advantage has been taken of helpful criticisms of the previous edition; numberless volumes have been scrutinised for new words, but a work of this nature must inevitably remain subject to limitations of time and resources.

I. F. H.

NOTE AS TO PRONUNCIATION

ALTERNATIVE methods are given in many cases, as different centres of learning have different fashions of pronunciation; also, as it is usage which determines correctness, and as many of the terms are more frequently written than spoken, it will be long before a word, which lends itself equally well to two methods, will be fixed down to one only. Some alternatives offered will doubtless be regarded by the purist as faulty or definitely wrong, but as they are frequently employed in Science teaching, their inclusion seems justified by the law of common usage. Even so, it is not supposed that the variety will cover all individual tastes, as pronunciation is subject to continual, if slowly-working fluctuations.

In the case of many anatomical and other purely Latin terms, students will probably follow the type of pronunciation taught them at school, with a likely tendency in the near future towards the Continental, now more prevalent, and hence more intelligible and more acceptable to the beginner in Science or Medicine. The *ch* combination common in derivatives from Greek words has been given a *k*-sound in this as in other Dictionaries, but the *loch*-sound may prevail where it is so pronounced in the teaching of Greek. Words ending in *-ase* and *-ose* have the phonetic equivalent usually found in English Dictionaries, although a more distinctly *s*-sound is often heard.

In correlation with the ever-increasing amount of subject-matter to be dealt with in limited periods of time, enunciation tends towards clipping and shortening as far as possible, and it is obvious to the listener that in quite a number of words long deliberate vowel sounds will gradually give place to shorter and less cumbersome ones; for example, *lor′ica* of the previous edition retains its place (though severely criticised) along with numerous comparable formations. A colloquial habit of speaking in contractions will probably assist in this tendency towards ignoring long middle vowels. "Anarchy," possibly, but is the onus to be placed on the mere recorder?

The accepted position of the accent also varies from one generation to another. The newer English Dictionaries are already replacing the older, no doubt more strictly correct, *max′illary* and *med′ullary* by the commonly used *maxill′ary* and *medull′ary;* other similarly-formed terms will have to be granted the same latitude.

The sound-symbols have been made as simple as possible, only the broader differences in vowel-sounds being included. The phonetic spelling following each term represents a general indication of the prevailing varieties of pronunciation, rather than a critically exact reproduction, as the key-words themselves have by no means a universal interpretation.

SOUND-SYMBOLS USED IN PRONUNCIATION

ā	*as in*	fate.	ō	*as in*	no.
ă	,,	fat.	ŏ	,,	not.
â	,,	far.	ô	,,	form.
ch	,,	church.	ö	,,	anatomy.
ē	,,	he.	oi	,,	toy.
ĕ	,,	hen.	oo	,,	good.
ë	,,	her.	ow	,,	cow.
g	,,	go.	s	,,	so.
gw	,,	guano.	sh	,,	lash.
ī	,,	pine.	th	,,	thin.
ĭ	,,	pin.	ū	,,	pure.
j	,,	gem.	ŭ	,,	nut.
k	,,	cat.	y	,,	yard.
kw	,,	queen.	z	,,	is.
ng	,,	sing.	zh	,,	vision.

ABBREVIATIONS

a.	adjective.	*n.*	noun.
adv.	adverb.	*opp.*	as opposed to.
appl.	applied to.	*pert.*	pertaining to.
cf.	compare.	*plu.*	plural.
dim.	diminutive.	*q.v.*	which see.
e.g.	for example.	*sing.*	singular.
i.e.	that is.	*v.*	verb.

Ar.	Arabic.	L.	Latin.
A.S.	Anglo-Saxon.	L.L.	Late Latin.
Dut.	Dutch.	Mal.	Malaysian.
F.	French.	M.E.	Middle English.
Ger.	German.	O.F.	Old French.
Gk.	Greek.	O.H.G.	Old High German.
Icel.	Icelandic.	Sp.	Spanish.
It.	Italian.	Swed.	Swedish.

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abactinal (ăbăk′tĭnăl, ăbăktī′năl) *a.* [L. *ab*, from; Gk. *aktis*, ray.] *Appl.* area of echinoderm body without tube-feet and in which madreporite is usually included; abambulacral; antambulacral.

abambulacral (ăb′ămbūlā′krăl) *a.* [L. *ab*, from; *ambulare*, to walk.] Abactinal, *q.v.*

abapical (ăbăp′ĭkăl) *a.* [L. *ab*, from; *apex*, summit.] *Pert.* or situated at lower pole.

abaxial (ăbăk′sĭăl) *a.* [L. *ab*, from; *axis*, axle.] *Pert.* that surface of any structure which is remote or turned away from the axis.

abaxile (ăbăk′sĭl) *a.* [L. *ab*, from; *axis*, axle.] *Appl.* embryo whose axis has not the same direction as axis of seed.

abbreviated (ăbrē′vĭātëd) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *brevis*, short.] Shortened; curtailed.

abdomen (ăbdō′mën) *n.* [L. *abdomen*, belly.] The belly; in Vertebrates, part of body containing digestive organs; in Arthropods and certain Polychaets, posterior part of body; in Synascidians, part of zooid below thorax.

abdominal (ăbdŏm′ĭnăl) *a.* [L. *abdomen*, belly.] *Pert.* abdomen; *appl.* structures, organs, or parts of organs situated in, on, or closely related to, the abdomen.

abdominal pores,—single or paired openings leading from coelom to exterior, in Cyclostomes and certain Fishes.

abdominal reflex,—contraction of abdominal wall muscles when skin over side of abdomen is stimulated.

abdominal regions,—nine areas into which the abdomen is divided by two horizontal and two vertical imaginary lines, viz., hypochondriac (2), lumbar (2), inguinal (2), epigastric, umbilical, hypogastric.

abdominal ribs,—ossifications occurring in fibrous tissue between skin and muscles of certain Reptiles.

abdominal ring,—one of two openings in fasciae of abdominal muscles through which passes spermatic cord in male, round ligament in female; inguinal ring.

abducens (ăbdū′sënz) *n.* [L. *abducere*, to lead away.] The sixth cranial nerve, supplying rectus externus of eyeball.

abduct (ăbdŭkt′) *v.* [L. *abductus*, led away.] To draw away from median axis.

abductor (ăbdŭk′tŏr) *n.* [L. *abductus*, led away.] A muscle that draws a limb or part outwards.

aberrant (ăbĕr′ănt) *a.* [L. *aberrare*, to wander away.] *Appl.* species with characteristics not strictly in accordance with type.

abiogenesis (ăbĭöjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *bios*, life; *genesis*, birth.] The production of living from non-living matter; spontaneous generation; *opp.* biogenesis.

abiology (ăbĭŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *bios*, life; *logos*, discourse.] The study of non-living things.

abomasum (ăbŏm′ăzŭm) *n.* [L. *ab*, from; *omasum*, paunch.] The read or fourth chamber of stomach of ruminants.

aboral (ăbō′răl) *a.* [L. *ab*, from; *os*, *oris*, mouth.] Away from, or opposite to, the mouth.

abortion (ăbôr′shŭn) *n.* [L. *abortus*, premature birth.] Premature birth; arrest of development of an organ.

abranchiate (ăbrăng′kĭāt) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *brangchia*, gills.] Without gills.

abrupt (ăbrŭpt′) *a.* [L. *ab*, from; *rumpere*, to break.] Appearing as if broken, or cut off, at extremity.

abruptly-acuminate,—having a broad extremity from which a point arises, *appl.* leaf.

abruptly-pinnate,—having main axis of epipodium not winged, but bearing a number of secondary axes which are winged.

absciss (ăb′sĭs) *a.* [L. *abscindere*, to cut off.] *Appl.* abscissile layer of cells just outside cork-layer, to whose disorganization fall of leaf is due.

abscission (ăbsĭsh′ŭn) *n.* [L. *abscindere*, to cut off.] The separation of parts.

absorption (ăbsôrp′shŭn) *n.* [L. *absorbere*, to suck in.] Intussusception of fluid by living cells or tissues; passage of nutritive material through living cells.

abstriction (ăbstrĭk′shŭn) *n.* [L. *abstringere*, to cut off.] The process of detaching spores (conidia) by rounding off of tips of sporophores, as in Mildews.

abterminal (ăbtër′mĭnăl) *a.* [L. *ab*, from; *terminus*, end.] Going from the end inwards.

abysmal (ăbĭz′măl), **abyssal** (ăbĭs′ăl) *a.* [Gk. *abyssos*, bottomless.] *Pert.* depths of ocean; *appl.* organisms or material usually found there.

acanaceous (ăkănā′shŭs) *a.* [Gk. *akanos*, thorn.] Bearing thorns or prickles, as leaves.

acantha (ăkăn′thă) *n.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn.] Prickle; spinous process.

acanthaceous (ăkănthā′shŭs) *a.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn.] Bearing prickles.

acanthin (ăkăn′thĭn) *n.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn.] Substance forming skeleton of Radiolarians.

acanthion (ăkăn′thĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn.] The most prominent point on the nasal spine.

acanthocarpous (ăkăn′thŏkâr′pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn; *karpos*, fruit.] Having fruit covered with spines or prickles.

acanthocephalous (ăkăn′thökĕf′ălŭs, -sĕf-) *a.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn; *kephale*, head.] With hooked proboscis.

acanthocladous (ăkănthŏk′lădŭs) *a.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn; *klados*, branch.] Having spiny branches.

acanthocyst (ăkăn′thösĭst) *n.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn; *kystis*, bladder.] A sac containing lateral or reserve stylets in Nemerteans.

acanthophore (ăkăn′thöfōr) *n.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn; *pherein*, to bear.] A conical mass, the basis of median stylet in Nemerteans.

acanthosphenote (ăkăn′thösfē′nōt) *a.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn; *sphen*, wedge.] *Appl.* echinoid spine made of solid wedges separated by porous tissue.

acanthozooid (ăkăn′thözō′oid) *n.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn; *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, form.] Tail part of proscolex of Cestodes; *opp.* cystozooid.

acapnia (ăkăp′nĭă) *n.* [Gk. *akapnos*, without smoke.] Diminution or want of carbon dioxide.

acaulescent (ăkôlĕs′ënt) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *kaulos*, stalk.] Having a shortened stem.

accelerator (ăksĕl′ërātŏr) *n.* [L. *accelerare*, to hasten.] *Appl.* muscle or nerve which increases rate of action.

acceptor (ăksĕp′tŏr) *n.* [L. *accipere*, to accept.] Body or substance which receives and unites with another substance or gas introduced.

accessorius (ăksĕsō′rĭŭs) *n.* [L. *accedere*, to go to.] A muscle aiding in action of another; spinal accessory or eleventh cranial nerve.

accessory bud,—an additional axillary bud.

accessory chromosome,—the sex or X chromosome, *q.v.*

accessory food factors,—vitamins, *q.v.*

accessory glands,—tubular or sac-like glands in relation with genital ducts in most Insects.

accessory pulsatory organs,—sac-like structures of Insects, variously situated, pulsating independently.

accommodation (ăkŏmödā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *commodus*, fitting.] Adjustment of eye to receive clear images of different objects.

accrescent (ăkrĕs′ënt) *a.* [L. *accrescere*, to increase.] *Appl.* plants that continue to grow after flowering, or calyx growing after pollination.

accretion (ăkrē′shŭn) *n.* [L. *accrescere*, to increase.] Growth by external addition of new matter.

accumbent (ăkŭm′bënt) *a.* [L. *accumbere*, to lie on.] *Appl.* embryo having cotyledons with edges turned towards radicle, as in Cruciferae.

acentrous (ăsĕn′trŭs) *a.* [L. *a*, without; *centrum*, centre.] With no vertebral centra, but persistent notochord, as certain Fishes.

acephalous (ăkĕf′ălŭs, -sĕf-) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *kephale*, head.] Having no structure comparable to head, as some Molluscs.

acerate (ăs′ërāt) *a.* [L. *acer*, sharp.] Needle-shaped; pointed at one end, *appl.* monaxon or oxeote spicules.

acerose (ăs′ërōs) *a.* [L. *acer*, sharp.] Narrow and slender, with sharp point; as pine-leaf.

acervuline (ăsĕr′vūlĭn) *a.* [L. *acervus*, heap.] Irregularly heaped together, *appl.* foraminiferal tests.

acervulus (ăsĕr′vūlŭs) *n.* [L.L. *dim.* of *acervus*, heap.] A small heap or cluster; especially of sporogenous mycelium.

acervulus cerebri,—brain sand, *q.v.*

acetabulum (ăsĕtăb′ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *acetabulum*, vinegar-cup.] The socket in pelvic girdle for head of femur; in Insects, cavity of thorax in which leg is inserted; large posterior sucker in Leeches; one of the cotyledons of ruminant placenta; sucker on arm of Cephalopod.

acheilary (ăkī′lărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *cheilos*, lip.] Having labellum undeveloped, as some Orchids.

achene (ăkēn′) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *chainein*, to gape.] A monospermal seed-vessel which does not open or crack.

Achillis tendo (ăkĭl′ĭs tĕn′dō) *n.* [*Achilles.* L. *tendo*, tendon.] The hamstring; the united strong tendon of gastrocnemius and solaeus muscles.

achlamydeous (ăk′lămĭd′ëŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *chlamys*, cloak.] Having neither calyx nor corolla.

achondroplasia (ăkŏn′dröplā′zĭă) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *chondros*, cartilage; *plasis*, a moulding.] Exhibiting an achondroplastic condition, or dwarfism, where the individual has normal body but stunted limbs; *cf.* ateleosis.

achroglobin (ăk′röglō′bĭn) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *chros*, colour; *globos*, sphere.] A colourless respiratory pigment of some Tunicates and Molluscs.

achromasie (ăkrō′măsĭ) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *chroma*, colour.] Emission of chromatin from nucleus; *cf.* chromasie.

achromatin (ăkrō′mătĭn) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *chroma*, colour.] The non-staining ground substance and linin of the nucleus.

achromatinic (ăkrō′mătĭn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *chroma*, colour.] *Pert.* achromatin, or resembling achromatin in properties.

acicular (ăsĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *acicula*, small needle.] Like a needle in shape; sharp-pointed.

aciculum (ăsĭk′ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *acicula*, small needle.] A stiff basal seta in parapodium of Chaetopods.

acidic (ăsĭd′ĭk) *a.* [L. *acidus*, sour.] *Appl.* stains whose colour determinant plays the part of an acid, acting on protoplasm; *cf.* basic.

acinaciform (ăsĭnăs′ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *acinaces*, short sword; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a sabre or scimitar; *appl.* leaf.

acinarious (ăsĭnā′rĭŭs) *a.* [L. *acinus*, berry.] Having globose vesicles, as some Algae.

acinus (ăs′ĭnŭs) *n.* [L. *acinus*, berry.] One of pulpy drupes composing fruit of bramble or raspberry; sac-like termination of branched gland.

acoelomate (ăsē′lömāt) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *koilos*, hollow.] *Appl.* animals not having a true coelom; acoelous; acoelomatous.

acone (ăkōn′) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *konos*, cone.] *Appl.* insect compound eye without crystalline or liquid secretion in cone cells.

acontia (ăkŏn′tĭă, ăkŏn′shĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *akontion*, small javelin.] Threadlike processes of mesenteric filaments armed with stinging cells, in Actinians.

acotyledon (ă′kŏtĭlē′dŏn) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *kotyledon*, a cup-shaped hollow.] A plant without a cotyledon.

acquired character,—a modification or mutilation, due to disease or to use or disuse of a special organ or organs, which has actually made its appearance during the lifetime of the individual.

acraspedote (ăkrăs′pĕdōt) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *kraspedon*, border.] Having no velum.

acroblast (ăk′röblăst) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *blastos*, bud.] A body in spermatid which gives rise to acrosome.

acrobryous (ăkrŏb′rĭŭs) *a.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *bryein*, to swell.] Growing at the tip only.

acrocarpic (ăk′rökâr′pĭk), **acrocarpous** (ăk′rökâr′pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *karpos*, fruit.] Having the fructification terminating the axis.

acrochordal (ăkrökôr′dăl) *a.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *chorde*, cord.] *Appl.* a chondrocranial unpaired frontal cartilage in Birds.

acrocoracoid (ăk′rökŏr′ăkoid) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *korax*, crow; *eidos*, form.] A process at dorsal end of coracoid in Birds.

acrocyst (ăk′rösĭst) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *kystis*, bladder.] The spherical gelatinous cyst formed by gonophores at maturation of generative cells.

acrodont (ăk′rödŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *odous*, tooth.] *Appl.* teeth ankylosed by their base to the summit of a parapet of bone.

acrodrome (ăk′rödrōm), **acrodromous** (ăkrŏd′römŭs) *a.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *dromein*, to run.] *Appl.* leaf with nerves converging at its point.

acrogenous (ăkrŏj′ënŭs) *a.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *genos*, offspring.] Increasing in growth at summit or apex.

acromegaly (ăk′römĕg′ălĭ) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *megalon*, great.] Gigantism, due to excessive activity of part of pituitary gland.

acromial (ăkrō′mĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *akros*, summit; *omos*, shoulder.] *Pert.* acromion, *appl.* artery, process, ligament, etc.

acromio-clavicular (ăkrō′mĭö-klăvĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [Gk. *akromion*, shoulder-summit; L. *claviculus*, *dim.* of *clavis*, key.] *Appl.* ligaments covering joint between acromion and clavicle.

acromion (ăkrō′mĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, summit; *omos*, shoulder.] Ventral prolongation of scapular spine.

acron (ăk′rŏn) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, tip.] Preoral region of Insects.

acropetal (ăkrŏp′ĕtăl) *a.* [Gk. *akros*, summit; L. *petere*, to seek.] *Appl.* leaves or flowers developing from an axis so that youngest arise at apex.

acropodium (ăk′röpō′dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *pous*, foot.] Digits,—fingers or toes; metapodium.

acrorhagus (ăkrörā′gŭs) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, summit; *rhax*, grape.] A tubercle on the margin of certain Actinians, containing nematocysts.

acrosarc (ăk′rösârk) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, summit; *sarx*, flesh.] A pulpy berry resulting from union of ovary and calyx.

acroscopic (ăk′röskŏp′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *skopein*, to view.] Facing towards the apex.

acrosome (ăk′rösōm) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *soma*, body.] Body at apex of spermatozoon; apical body; perforatorium.

acrospire (ăk′röspīr) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, summit; *speira*, something twisted.] The first shoot or sprout, being spiral, at end of germinating seed.

acrospore (ăk′röspōr) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *sporos*, seed.] The spore at end of a sporophore.

actinal (ăk′tĭnăl, ăktī′năl) *a.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray.] *Appl.* area of echinoderm body with tube-feet; *appl.* oral area with tentacles in Actinaria.

actine (ăk′tĭn) *n.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray.] A star-shaped spicule.

actinenchyma (ăk′tĭnĕng′kĭmă) *n.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *en*, in; *chein*, to pour.] Cellular tissue having a stellate appearance.

actinoblast (ăktĭn′öblăst) *n.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *blastos*, bud.] The mother-cell from which a spicule is developed.

actinocarpous (ăk′tĭnökâr′pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *karpos*, fruit.] *Appl.* plants with flowers and fruit radially arranged; actinocarpic.

actinodrome (ăktĭn′ödrōm) *a.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *dromos*, running.] Veined palmately.

actinogonidial (ăk′tĭnögŏnĭd′ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray ; *gonos*, offspring.] Having radiately arranged genital organs.

actinoid (ăk′tĭnoid) *a.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray ; *eidos*, shape.] Rayed, star-shaped.

actinomere (ăktĭn′ömēr) *n.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray ; *meros*, part.] A radial segment.

actinomorphic(ăk′tĭnömôr′fĭk),**actinomorphous** (ăk′tĭnömôr′fŭs) *a.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray ; *morphe*, shape.] Radially symmetrical.

actinost (ăk′tĭnŏst) *n.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray ; *osteon*, bone.] Basal bone of fin-rays in Teleost.

actinostome (ăk′tĭnöstōm) *n.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray ; *stoma*, mouth.] Five-rayed oral aperture of Starfish.

actinotrichia (ăk′tĭnötrĭk′ĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray ; *thrix*, hair.] Delicate unjointed horny fibres at edge of fins in adult Teleostomes.

actinotrocha (ăk′tĭnötrō′kă) *n.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray ; *trochos*, wheel.] Free-swimming larval form of Phoronis.

actinula (ăktĭn′ūlă) *n.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray.] A larval stage in some Hydromedusae.

activator (ăktĭvā′tŏr) *n.* [L. *agere*, to act.] Substance on whose presence enzyme action depends.

aculeate (ăkū′lëăt) *a.* [L. *aculeus*, prickle, thorn.] Having prickles or sharp points.

aculeiform (ăkū′lēĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *aculeus*, prickle ; *forma*, shape.] Formed like a prickle or thorn.

aculeus (ăkū′lëŭs) *n.* [L. *aculeus*, prickle.] A prickle growing from bark, as in rose ; a sting ; a hair-like projection.

acuminate (ăkū′mĭnāt) *a.* [L. *acumen*, point.] Drawn out into a long point ; tapering ; pointed.

acuminiferous (ăkū′mĭnĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *acumen*, point ; *ferre*, to carry.] Having pointed tubercles.

acuminulate (ăk′ūmĭn′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *acuminulus*, *dim.* of *acumen*, point.] Having a very sharp tapering point.

acute (ăkūt′)*a.* [L. *acutus*, sharpened.] Ending in a sharp point.

acyclic (ăsĭk′lĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *kyklos*, circle.] *Appl.* flowers with floral leaves arranged in a spiral.

adamantoblast (ăd′ămăn′töblăst) *n.* [L. *adamas*, diamond ; Gk. *blastos*, bud.] A columnar cell of internal epithelial layer of mammalian enamel organ ; enamel cell ; ameloblast.

adambulacral (ăd′ămbūlā′krăl) *a.* [L. *ad*, to ; *ambulare*, to walk.] *Appl.* structures adjacent to ambulacral areas in Echinoderms.

adaptation (ădăptā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to ; *aptare*, to fit.] The process by which an organism becomes fitted to its environment ; a structure or habit fitted for some special environment ; the fitting of cutaneous and other sensations to a point when discomfort ceases.

adaxial (ădăk′sĭăl) *a.* [L. *ad*, to ; *axis*, axle.] Turned towards axis.

adduction (ădŭk′shŭn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to ; *ducere*, to lead.] Movement towards the median axis.

adductor (ădŭk′tŏr) *n.* [L. *ad*, to ; *ducere*, to lead.] A muscle which brings one part towards another.

adeciduate (ădēsĭd′ūāt) *a.* [L. *a*, away from ; *de*, from ; *cadere*, to fall.] Not falling, or coming away, *appl.* evergreens ; *appl.* placenta.

adelocodonic (ăd′ëlöködŏn′ĭk, ădē′löködŏn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *adelos*, concealed ; *kodon*, bell.] *Appl.* undetached medusome of certain Gymnoblastea, which degenerates after discharging ripe sexual cells ; *opp.* phanerocodonic.

adelomorphic (ăd′ëlömôr′fĭk, ădē′lömôr′fĭk) *a.* [Gk. *adelos*, concealed ; *morphe*, shape.] Indefinite in form ; *appl.* central cells of peptic glands.

adelphous (ădĕl′fŭs) *a.* [Gk. *adelphos*, brother.] Joined together in bundles ; *cf.* monadelphous, diadelphous.

adendritic (ădĕndrĭt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not ; *dendron*, tree.] Without dendrites or branches ; *appl.* cells.

adenocheiri (ăd′ënökī′rī) *n. plu.* [Gk. *aden*, gland ; *cheir*, hand.] Elaborate accessory copulatory organs, outgrowths of atrial walls in a Turbellarian.

adenodactyli (ăd′ënödăk′tĭlī), *n. plu.* [Gk. *aden*, gland ; *daktylos*, finger.] Adenocheiri, *q.v.*

adenoid (ăd′ĕnoid) *a.* [Gk. *aden*, gland; *eidos*, shape.] *Pert.* or resembling a gland or lymphoid tissue.

adenophore (ăd′ĕnöfōr′) *n.* [Gk. *aden*, gland; *pherein*, to carry.] The stalk of a nectar gland.

adenophyllous (ăd′ĕnöfĭl′ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *aden*, gland; *phyllon*, leaf.] Bearing glands on leaves.

adenopodus (ădĕnŏp′ödŭs) *a.* [Gk. *aden*, gland; *pous*, foot.] Bearing glands on peduncles.

adenostemonous (ăd′ĕnöstĕm′önŭs) *a.* [Gk. *aden*, gland; *stemon*, spun thread.] Having glands on stamens.

adesmy (ădĕs′mĭ) *n.* [Gk. *adesmos*, unfettered.] A break or division in an organ usually entire.

adetopneustic (ăd′ĕtŏpnū′stĭk) *a.* [Gk. *adetos*, free; *pnein*, to breathe.] Having dermal gills occurring beyond abactinal surface, as in certain Stelleroids.

adfrontal (ădfrŭn′tăl) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *frons*, forehead.] *Appl.* oblique plates beside frons, of certain insect larvae.

adherent (ădhē′rĕnt) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *haerere*, to stick.] Exhibiting adhesion, *q.v.*

adhesion (ădhē′zhŭn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *haerere*, to stick.] Condition of having united together parts normally separate.

adhesive cells,—various glandular or specialized cells for purposes of attachment; as on tentacles of Ctenophores, on epidermis of Turbellarians, on pedal disc of Hydra.

adipocellulose (ăd′ĭpösĕl′ūlōs) *n.* [L. *adeps*, fat; *cellula*, small cell.] Cellulose with a large amount of suberin, as in cork tissue.

adipose (ăd′ĭpōs) *a.* [L. *adeps*, fat.] *Pert.* animal fat; fatty.

adlacrimal (ădlăk′rĭmăl) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *lacrima*, tear.] Lacrimal bone of Reptiles.

adminicula (ăd′mĭnĭk′ūlă) *n. plu.* [L. *adminiculum*, support.] Locomotory spines of certain pupae.

adnasal (ădnā′zăl) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *nasus*, nose.] A small bone in front of each nasal in certain Fishes.

adnate (ădnāt′) *a.* [L. *ad*, to: *gnatus*, born.] *Pert.* or designating the condition of being closely attached to side of petiole or stalk, as stipules or leaves; designating condition of anther with back attached throughout its length to filament, or to its continuation the connective.

adnexa (ădnĕk′să) *n. plu.* [L. *ad*, to; *nectere*, to bind.] Structures or parts closely related to an organ.

adnexed (ădnĕkst′) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *nectere*, to bind.] Reaching to the stem only.

adoral (ădō′răl) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *os*, mouth.] Near or *pert.* mouth.

adpressed (ăd′prĕst) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *pressus*, pressed.] Closely applied to a surface.

ad-radius (ădrā′dĭŭs) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *radius*, radius.] The radius in Coelenterates midway between perradius and interradius, a radius of third order.

adrectal (ădrĕk′tăl) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *rectum*, rectum.] Near to or closely connected with rectum.

adrenal (ădrē′năl) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *renes*, kidneys.] Suprarenal; situated beside kidneys.

adrenalin (ădrē′nălĭn), **adrenaline** (ădrē′nălĭn, ădrē′nălēn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *renes*, kidneys.] A crystalline substance obtained from extract of suprarenal medulla.

adrostral (ădrŏs′trăl) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *rostrum*, beak.] Near to or closely connected with beak or rostrum.

adsorption (ădsôrp′shŭn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *sorbere*, to suck in.] The adhesion of molecules to solid bodies.

aduncate (ădŭng′kāt) *a.* [L. *aduncus*, hooked.] Crooked; bent in the form of a hook.

advehent (ad′vëhĕnt) *a.* [L. *advehere*, to carry to.] Afferent; carrying to an organ.

adventitious (ădvĕntĭsh′ŭs) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *venire*, to come.] Accidental; *appl.* organs arising in abnormal positions.

aecidiospores (ēsĭd′ĭŏspōrz′) *n. plu.* [L. *aecidium*, cup; Gk. *sporos*, seed.] The spores contained in an aecidium or clustercup.

aecidium (ēsĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [L. *aecidium*, cup.] A cup-shaped structure containing simple sporophores, bearing rows of spores.

aedeagus (ēdē′ăgŭs) *n.* [Gk. *aidoia*, genitals.] The male intromittent organ of Insects; also aedoeagus.

aegithognathous (ē′jĭthŏg′năthŭs) *a.* [Gk. *aegithos*, hedge-sparrow; *gnathos*, jaw.] With maxillo-palatines separate, vomers forming a wedge in front and diverging behind; *appl.* a type of palate found in Carinatae.

aerenchyma (āërĕng′kĭmă) *n.* [Gk. *aer*, air; *engchyma*, infusion.] Aerating cortical tissue in floating portions of some aquatic plants.

aerial (āē′rĭăl) *a.* [L. *aer*, air.] Inhabiting the air; *appl.* roots growing above ground, *e.g.* from stems of ivy, for purposes of climbing; also to small bulbs appearing in leaf-axils.

aerobe (ā′ërōb) *n.* [Gk. *aer*, air; *bios*, life.] An organism which grows only in presence of oxygen; *opp.* anaerobe.

aerobic (ā′ërŏb′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *aer*, air; *bios*, life.] Thriving only in abundance of oxygen.

aerobiosis (ā′ëröbīō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *aer*, air; *bios*, life.] Existence in presence of oxygen.

aerocyst (ā′ërösĭst) *n.* [Gk. *aer*, air; *kystis*, bladder.] An air vesicle of Algae.

aerophyte (ā′ëröfīt) *n.* [Gk. *aer*, air; *phyton*, plant.] A plant growing attached to an aerial portion of another plant.

aerostat (ā′ëröstăt) *n.* [L. *aer*, air; *stare*, to stand.] An air-sac in insect body or in bird-bone.

aerostatic (ā′ëröstăt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *aer*, air; *stare*, to stand.] Pneumatic; containing air-spaces.

aerotaxis (ā′ërötăk′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *aer*, air; *taxis*, arrangement.] The movement of Bacteria and other micro-organisms towards or away from oxygen.

aerotropic (ā′ërötrŏp′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *aer*, air; *trope*, turn.] *Appl.* curvature of a plant organ towards a higher concentration of oxygen.

aerotropism (āërŏt′röpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *aer*, air; *trope*, turn.] Reaction to gases, generally oxygen.

aesthacyte (ĕs′thăsīt) *n.* [Gk. *aisthesis*, sensation; *kytos*, hollow.] A sensory cell of primitive animals.

aesthesia (ĕsthē′zĭă) *n.* [Gk. *aisthesis*, sensation.] Sensibility.

aestival (ĕs′tĭvăl, ëstī′văl) *a.* [L. *aestas*, summer.] Produced in, or *pert.* summer.

aestivation (ĕs′tĭvā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *aestas*, summer.] The mode in which different parts of flower are disposed in flower-bud; prefloration; torpor during summer as in some animals.

aethalium (ĕthā′lĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *aithalos*, soot.] An aggregation of plasmodia to form a compound fruit in Mycetozoa.

Aetiology (ētĭŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *aitia*, cause; *logos*, discourse.] A branch of Biology dealing with causes; also Etiology.

afferent (ăf′ërënt) *a.* [L. *afferre*, to bring.] *Appl.* nerves carrying impulses to nervous centres; *appl.* blood-vessels carrying blood to an organ or set of organs.

affinity (ăfĭn′ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *affinis*, related to.] Relationship; similarity in all essential organs.

aflagellar (ă′flăjĕl′ăr) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; L. *flagellum*, whip.] Without a flagellum.

afterbirth (ăf′tërbërth) *n.* [A.S. *aefter*, behind; *beran*, to bring forth.] Placenta and foetal membranes expelled after offspring.

aftershaft (ăf′tërshăft) *n.* [A.S. *aefter*, behind; O.E. *sceaft*, shaft.] A small tuft of down near superior umbilicus of a feather.

agamete (ăg′ămēt) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *gametes*, spouse.] An amoebula which develops directly into an adult without syngamy.

agametoblast (ăgămē′töblăst) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *gametes*, spouse; *blastos*, bud.] A cytomere, *q.v.*, of Caryotropha.

agamic (ăgăm′ĭk), **agamous** (ăg′ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *gamos*, marriage.] Asexual; parthenogenetic; cryptogamic; youthful.

agamobium (ăg′ămō′bĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *gamos*, marriage ; *bios*, life.] The asexual stage in metagenesis ; the sporophyte.

agamogenesis (ăg′ămöjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *gamos*, marriage ; *genesis*, descent.] Parthenogenesis ; asexual reproduction.

agamogenetic (ăg′ămöjĕnĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *gamos*, marriage ; *genesis*, descent.] Produced asexually.

agamogony (ăg′ămŏg′önĭ) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *gamos*, marriage ; *gonos*, offspring.] Schizogony, or reproduction without sexual process.

agamont (ăg′ămŏnt) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *gamos*, marriage ; *on*, being.] A schizont or stage which gives rise to agametes.

ageotropic,—apogeotropic, *q.v.*

agglomerate (ăglŏm′ërāt) *a.* [L. *ad*, to ; *glomus*, ball.] Clustered, as a head of flowers ; *appl.* adhering mass of Protozoa as in agglomeration of Trypanosomes.

agglutination (ăglootĭnā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to ; *glutinare*, to glue.] The formation of clumps or floccules by Bacteria, erythrocytes, spermatozoa, and some Protozoa.

agglutinin (ăgloot′ĭnĭn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to ; *glutinare*, to glue.] A substance which causes agglutination, *e.g.* fertilizin.

agglutinogen (ăglootĭn′öjĕn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to ; *glutinare*, to glue ; Gk. *genos*, descent.] Substance that produces agglutinin.

aggregate (ăg′rëgāt) *a.* [L. *ad*, to ; *gregare*, to collect into a flock.] Formed in a cluster.

aggregate fruit,—a fruit formed from apocarpous gynoecium of a single flower, as raspberry.

aggregation (ăgrëgā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to ; *gregare*, to collect.] The movement of protoplasm in tentacle or tendril cells of sensitive plants, which causes tentacle or tendril to bend towards the point stimulated.

aggressin (ăgrĕs′ĭn) *n.* [L. *aggressus*, attacked.] Toxic substance produced by pathogenic organisms, inhibiting defensive reactions of host.

aglossate (ăglŏs′āt) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *glossa*, tongue.] Having no tongue.

agnathostomatous (ăgnăth′östŏm′ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *gnathos*, jaw ; *stoma*, mouth.] Having mouth unfurnished with jaws, as lamprey ; agnathous.

Agrostology (ăg′rŏstŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *agrostis*, grass ; *logos*, discourse.] That part of Botany dealing with Grasses.

aheliotropism,—apheliotropism, *q.v.*

air-bladder (ār′-blăd′ër) *n.* [L. *aer*, air ; A.S. *blædre*, bladder.] The swim-bladder, an air-sac formed by outgrowth from alimentary canal in many Fishes.

air-cells,—thin-walled cavities in ethmoidal labyrinth ; numerous cavities in mastoid.

air-sacs,—spaces filled with air and connected with lungs in Birds.

akaryote (ăkăr′ĭōt) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *karyon*, nut.] A cell in which nucleoplasm has not collected together to form a nucleus ; a non-nucleated cell ; condition present in many Protists.

akinete (ăk′ĭ̄nēt) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not ; *kinein*, to move.] A resting cell in certain green Algae, which will later reproduce.

ala (ā̆′lă) *n.* [L. *ala*, wing.] Any winglike projection, *e.g.* of vomer ; lateral petal of papilionaceous flower ; membranous expansion on some seeds.

alar (ā′lăr) *a.* [L. *ala*, wing.] Winglike ; *pert.* alae ; axillary ; *appl.* ligaments, cartilages, etc.

alary (ā′lărĭ) *a.* [L. *ala*, wing.] Wing-like ; *pert.* wings.

alate (ā′lāt) *a.* [L. *ala*, wing.] Broad-lipped, *appl.* shells ; *appl.* a spicular system in Calcarea which is sagittal because of inequality of angles.

albescent (ălbĕs′ënt) *a.* [L. *albescere*, to grow white.] Growing whitish.

albicant (ăl′bĭkănt) *a.* [L. *albicare*, to grow white.] Becoming white.

albinism (ăl′bĭnĭzm) *n.* [L. *albus*, white.] Absence of pigmentation ; state of having colourless chromatophores.

albino (ălbī′nö, ălbē′nö) *n.* [Sp. *albino*, white, from L. *albus.*] A person with congenital deficiency of pigment in skin, hair, and eyes ; any animal with similar deficiency on body ; a plant with colourless chromatophores, due to absence of chloroplasts or undeveloped chromoplasts.

albumen (ălbū′mën) *n.* [L. *albumen*, white of egg.] White of egg ; nutritive material stored in seed.

albumin (ălbū′mĭn) *n.* [L. *albumen*, white of egg.] A protein occurring in blood serum, milk, and many animal and vegetable tissues.

albuminous (ălbū′mĭnŭs) *a.* [L. *albumen*, white of egg.] *Pert.*, or of nature of, albumen or albumin.

alburnum (ălbŭr′nŭm) *n.* [L. *albus*, white.] Sapwood or splintwood, soft white substance between inner bark and true wood ; outer young wood of Dicotyledon.

alecithal (ălĕs′ĭthăl) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *lekithos*, yolk.] *Appl.* ova with little or no yolk.

aleurone (ălū′rōn) *n.* [Gk. *aleuron*, flour.] *Appl.* proteid grains found in general protoplasm and used as reserve food-material.

alexin (ălĕk′sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *alexein*, to ward off.] A substance in blood serum which combines with an amboceptor to produce lysis.

algin (ăl′jĭn) *n.* [L. *alga*, seaweed.] A substance of a gelatin character obtained from certain Algae.

algoid (ăl′goid) *a.* [L. *alga*, seaweed ; Gk. *eidos*, shape.] *Pert.* resembling or of the nature of an Alga.

Algology (ălgŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [L. *alga*, seaweed ; Gk. *logos*, discourse.] The study of seaweeds or Algae.

Algonkian (ălgŏng′kĭăn) *a.* [*Algonquian* tribe of Indians.] *Pert.* late proterozoic era.

alima (ăl′ĭmă) *n.* [Gk. *halimos*, *pert.* sea.] A larval stage of certain Crustacea.

alimentary (ăl′ĭmĕn′tărĭ) *a.* [L. *alere*, to nourish.] *Pert.* nutritive functions ; *appl.* canal, tract, system.

alisphenoid (ăl′ĭsfē′noid) *n.* [L. *ala*, wing ; Gk. *sphen*, wedge ; *eidos*, form.] Wing-like portion of sphenoid forming part of cranium ; ala temporalis.

alitrunk (ăl′ĭtrŭngk) *n.* [L. *ala*, wing ; *truncus*, trunk.] Thorax of Insect when fused with first segment of abdomen.

allantoin (ălăn′töĭn) *n.* [Gk. *allas*, sausage.] The nitrogenous portion of allantoic fluid.

allantois (ălăn′töĭs) *n.* [Gk. *allas*, sausage.] An embryonic organ, a membranous sac arising from posterior part of alimentary canal in higher Vertebrates, and acting as an organ of respiration or nutrition or both.

allassotonic (ălăs′ötŏn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *allassein*, to change ; *tonos*, strain.] Induced by stimulus, *appl.* movements of grown plants ; *cf.* auxotonic.

allelomorph (ălē′lömôrf) *n.* [Gk. *allelon*, one another ; *morphe*, form.] In Mendelian inheritance, one of any pair of alternative characters.

allergen (ăl′ërjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *allos*, other ; *ergon*, activity ; *genos*, descent.] A substance which induces allergy.

allergy (ăl′ërjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *allos*, other ; *ergon*, activity.] Changed reactivity on second or subsequent inoculation ; exaggerated susceptibility ; anaphylaxis.

allogamy (ălŏg′ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *allos*, other ; *gamos*, marriage.] Cross-fertilization, *opp.* autogamy.

alloiogenesis (ăl′oiöjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *alloios*, different ; *genesis*, descent.] The alternation in a life-history of a sexual and a non-sexual form ; alternation of generations.

allopelagic (ăl′öpĕlăj′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *allos*, other ; *pelagos*, sea.] *Pert.* organisms found at any depth of the sea uninfluenced by heat or cold.

alloplasm (ăl′öplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *allos*, other ; *plasma*, mould.] The differentiated portion of cell-substance not forming independent organs.

alloplasmatic (ăl′öplăzmăt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *allos*, other ; *plasma*, mould.] *Appl.* differentiated portion of cell protoplasm ; alloplasmic.

alloplast (ăl′öplăst) *n.* [Gk. *allos*, other ; *plastos*, formed.] A morphological cell-unit of more than one kind of tissue.

allosome (ăl′ösōm) *n.* [Gk. *allos*, other ; *soma*, body.] A chromosome other than an ordinary or typical one ; *cf.* autosome.

allostoses (ăl′ŏstō′sēs) *n. plu.* [Gk. *allos*, other ; *osteon*, bone.] Bones formed in membrane ; *cf.* autostoses.

alluvial (ălū′vĭăl, ăloo-) *a.* [L. *alluere*, to wash to.] *Pert.* deposits laid down by running water.

alsinaceous (ălsĭnā′shŭs) *a.* [Gk. *alsine*, chickweed.] *Appl.* polypetalous corolla where intervals occur between petals, as in chickweed.

alteration theory,—explains electromotive forces of nerve and muscle by alterations in chemical composition of tissue at cross-section.

alternate (ăl-, ôltĕr′nāt) *a.* [L. *alternus*, one after another.] *Appl.* leaves or branches occurring at different levels successively on opposite sides of stem.

alternation of generations, — the occurrence in one life-history of two or more different forms differently produced, usually an alternation of a sexual with an asexual form ; alloiogenesis ; metagenesis ; digenesis ; heterogamy ; heterogenesis ; heterogony.

alternation of parts,—general rule that leaves of different whorls alternate in position with each other, sepals with petals, stamens with petals.

alternipinnate (ăltĕr′nĭpĭn′āt, ôl-) *a.* [L. *alternus*, one after another ; *pinna*, wing.] *Appl.* leaflets or pinnae arising alternately on each side of mid-rib.

altrices (ăltrī′sēz, ăl′trĭsēz) *n. plu.* [L. *altrix*, nourisher.] *Appl.* Birds whose young are hatched in a very immature condition.

alula (ăl′ūlă) *n.* [L. *alula*, *dim.* of *ala*, wing.] A small lobe separated off from wing-base on its posterior edge in certain Insects ; false wing of Birds.

alveola (ălvē′ŏlă) *n.* [L. *alveolus*, small cavity.] A pit on the surface of an organ ; a small cavity.

alveolar (ălvē′ŏlăr) *a.* [L. *alveolus*, small pit.] *Pert.* a tooth socket or alveolus ; *appl.* artery, nerve, process, canal, in connection with the jaw-bone ; *appl.* a particular theory of protoplasm ; to small cavities in lungs.

alveolate (ălvē′ŏlāt, ăl′vēŏlāt) *a.* [L. *alveolatus*, pitted.] Deeply pitted or honey-combed.

alveolus (ălvē′ŏlŭs) *n.* [L. *alveolus*, small pit.] A tooth socket or small pit or depression ; pyramidal ossicle supporting tooth in sea-urchin.

alveus (ăl′vēŭs) *n.* [L. *alveus*, cavity.] A thin white layer on ventricular surface of hippocampus.

amacrine (ăm′ăkrĭn) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not ; *makros*, long ; *is*, fibre.] *Appl.* cells occurring in inner nuclear layer of retina.

ambiens (ăm′bĭĕnz) *n.* [L. *ambire*, to go round.] A thigh muscle in certain Birds, the action of which causes the toes to grasp the perch.

ambiparous (ămbĭp′ărŭs) *a.* [L. *ambo*, both ; *parere*, to beget.] *Appl.* buds as they contain the beginnings of both flowers and leaves.

ambisporangiate (ăm′bĭspörăn′jĭāt) *a.* [L. *ambo*, both ; Gk. *sporos*, seed ; *anggeion*, box.] *Appl.* plants with sporophylls bearing both megasporangia and microsporangia.

ambital (ăm′bĭtăl) *a.* [L. *ambire*, to go round.] *Appl.* interambulacral and antambulacral plates of Asteroids ; outer skeleton of ophiuroid arm.

ambitus (ăm′bĭtŭs) *n.* [L. *ambire*, to go around.] The outer edge or margin ; outline of echinoid shell viewed from apical pole.

amboceptor (ăm′bösĕp′tŏr) *n.* [L. *ambo*, both ; *capere*, to take.] An antibody or specific immune body necessary for ferment-like action of complement on a toxin or a red blood corpuscle.

ambulacra (ăm′būlā′kră) *n. plu.* [L. *ambulare*, to walk.] Locomotor tube-feet of Echinoderms.

ambulacralia (ăm′būlăkrā′lĭă) *n. plu.* [L. *ambulare*, to walk.] Ambulacral plates, *i.e.* plates through which tube-feet protrude.

ambulacriform (ămbūlăk′rĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *ambulare*, to walk ; *forma*, shape.] Having the form or appearance of ambulacra.

amelification (ămĕl′ĭfĭkā′shŭn) *n.* [M.E. *amell*, enamel ; L. *facere*, to make.] Formation of tooth-enamel.

ameloblast (ămĕl′öblăst) *n.* [M.E. *amell*, enamel ; Gk. *blastos*, bud.] A columnar or hexagonal cell of internal epithelium of enamel organ ; an enamel cell.

amentaceous (ămĕntā′shŭs), **amentiferous** (ămĕntĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *amentum*, thong ; *ferre*, to carry.] *Appl.* plants bearing aments or catkins.

amentum (ămĕn′tŭm) *n.* [L. *amentum*, thong.] A catkin, consisting of bracted axis bearing unisexual flowers, as in poplar and willow.

ametabolic (ămĕt′ăbŏl′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *metabole*, change.] *Appl.* Insects that do not pass through marked metamorphosis.

amicron (ămĭk′rŏn) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *mikros*, small.] An element so small that even the ultramicroscope can only indicate it as a diffuse illumination in the track of the beam ; *cf.* submicron.

amicronucleate (ămī̆′krönū̆′klëāt) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *mikros*, small ; L. *nucleus*, kernel.] *Appl.* fragments of certain Protozoa in which there is no micronucleus.

amine (ă̆m′īn) *n.* [Gk. *ammoniakon*, resinous gum.] A derivative from ammonia by hydrogen replacement.

amitosis (ămī̆tō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *mitos*, thread.] Direct cell-division and cleavage of nucleus without thread-like formation of nuclear material ; *opp.* karyokinesis or mitosis.

ammonitiferous (ăm′ŏnĭtĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *Ammon*, Jupiter ; L. *ferre*, to carry.] Containing fossil remains of Ammonites.

amnion (ăm′nĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *amnion*, foetal membrane.] A foetal membrane of Vertebrates above Amphibia, and of Insects.

amniote (ăm′nĭōt) *n.* [Gk. *amnion*, foetal membrane.] An animal characterised by possession of amnion in foetal life.

amniotic (ămnĭŏt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *amnion*, foetal membrane.] *Pert.* amnion ; *appl.* folds, cavity, fluid ; also amnionic.

amoeba (ămē′bă) *n.* [Gk. *amoibe*, exchange.] A Protozoon in which the shape is subject to constant alterations due to formation and retraction of pseudopodia ; generally used to typify most primitive animal commonly known.

amoebadiastase (ămē′bădī′ăstās) *n.* [Gk. *amoibe*, change ; *dia*, through ; *histanai*, to set.] The digestive ferment secreted by Amoebae.

amoebiform (ămē′bĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *amoibe*, change ; L. *forma*, shape.] Shaped like or resembling an amoeba.

amoebocyte (ămē′bösīt) *n.* [Gk. *amoibe*, change ; *kytos*, hollow.] Any cell having the shape or properties of an amoeba, especially certain cells in coelom of Echinoderms ; a leucocyte.

amoeboid (ămē′boid) *a.* [Gk. *amoibe*, change ; *eidos*, shape.] Resembling an amoeba in shape, in properties, or in locomotion.

amoebula (ămē′būlă) *n.* [Gk. *amoibe*, change.] The swarm-spore of a protist when furnished with pseudopodia ; pseudopodiospore.

amorphous (ămôr′fŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *morphe*, shape.] Indeterminate, or of irregular form ; with no visible differentiation in structure.

amphiarthrosis (ăm′fĭârthrō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both ; *arthron*, joint.] A slightly movable articulation, as a symphysis or syndesmosis.

amphiaster (ăm′fĭăs′tër) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both ; *aster*, star.] The two asters connected by the achromatic spindle formed in mitotic cell division.

amphiastral (ăm′fĭăs′trăl) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both ; *aster*, star.] *Appl.* a type of mitosis in which true asters are present at the spindle-poles.

amphibious (ămfĭb′ĭŭs), **amphibian** (ămfĭb′ĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both ; *bios*, life.] Adapted for life either on land or in water.

amphiblastic (ăm′fĭblăs′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both ; *blastos*, bud.] *Appl.* telolecithal ova with complete but unequal segmentation.

amphiblastula (ăm′fĭblăs′tūlă) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both ; *blastos*, bud.] Stage in development of certain Sponges, in which posterior end of embryo is composed of granular archaeocytes, and anterior end of flagellate cells.

amphibolic (ăm′fĭbŏl′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both ; *bole*, throw.] Capable of turning backwards or forwards, as outer toe of certain Birds.

amphicarpous (ăm′fĭkâr′pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both ; *karpos*, fruit.] Producing fruit of two kinds.

amphicoelous (ăm′fĭsē′lŭs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both ; *koilos*, hollow.] Concave on both surfaces ; *appl.* biconcave vertebral centra.

amphicondylous (ăm′fĭkŏn′dĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both ; *kondylos*, knob.] Having two occipital condyles.

amphidisc (ăm′fĭdĭsk) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both ; *diskos*, round plate.] A grapnel-shaped spicule of some freshwater Sponges.

amphigastria (ăm′fĭgăs′trĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *amphi*, both ; *gaster*, stomach.] Ventral rudimentary leaves of foliose Liverworts.

amphigony (ămfĭg′ŏnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both ; *gonos*, offspring.] Sporogony or reproduction involving two individuals.

amphikaryon (ăm′fĭkăr′ĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both ; *karyon*, nut.] An amphinucleus or nucleus with large karyosome (in reference to supposed encapsuling of kinetic nucleus by trophic nucleus) ; nucleus with two haploid sets of chromosomes.

amphimixis (ăm′fĭmĭk′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both ; *mixis*, mingling.] The mingling of paternal and maternal characteristics by union of male and female pronuclei in fertilization.

amphinucleolus (ăm′fĭnūklē′ölŭs) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both ; L. *nucleolus*, a small kernel.] A double nucleolus comprising basiphil and oxyphil components.

amphiodont (ăm′fĭödŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both ; *odous*, tooth.] *Appl.* an intermediate state of mandible development in Stag-beetles.

amphiont (ăm′fĭŏnt) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both ; *on*, being.] Zygote or sporont formed by coming together of two individuals.

amphiplatyan (ăm′fĭplăt′ĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both ; *platys*, flat.] Flat on both ends ; *appl.* vertebral centra.

amphipneustic (ăm′fĭpnūs′tĭk), **amphipneustous**(ăm′fĭpnūs′tŭs)*a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both ; *pnein*, to breathe.] Having both gills and lungs throughout life-history ; also *appl.* condition in most dipterous larvae of open anterior and posterior pairs of spiracles with intermediate pairs closed.

amphipodous (ămfĭp′ödŭs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both ; *pous*, foot.] Having feet for walking and feet for swimming.

amphipyrenin (ăm′fĭpīrē′nĭn) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both ; *pyren*, stone of a fruit.] Substance of which nuclear membrane is composed.

amphirhinal (ăm′fĭrī′năl) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both ; *rhis*, nose.] Having two nostrils.

amphisarca (ăm′fĭsâr′kă) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both ; *sarx*, flesh.] A superior indehiscent many-seeded fruit with pulpy interior and woody exterior.

amphispermous (ăm′fĭspĕr′mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both ; *sperma*, seed.] Having seed closely surrounded by pericarp.

amphispore (ăm′fĭspōr′) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both ; *sporos*, seed.] A reproductive spore which functions as a resting spore in certain Algae.

amphisternous (ăm′fĭstĕr′nŭs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both ; *sternon*, the breast.] *Appl.* type of sternum structure in Atelostomata.

amphistomatic (ăm′fĭstömăt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both ; *stoma*, mouth.] Having stomata on both surfaces, *appl.* certain types of leaves.

amphistomous (ămfĭs′tömŭs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both ; *stoma*, mouth.] Having a sucker at each end of body, as certain Worms.

amphistylic (ăm′fĭstĭl′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both ; *stylos*, pillar.] Having jaw arch connected with skull by both hyoid and quadrate, or by both hyoid and palato-quadrate ; exhibiting condition of amphistyly.

amphitene (ăm′fĭtēn) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both ; *tainia*, band.] *Appl.* that stage of meiosis in which spireme threads are uniting in pairs.

amphithecium (ămfĭthē′shĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both ; *thekion*, box.] Peripheral layer of cells in sporangia of Mosses.

amphitoky (ămfĭt′ökĭ) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both ; *tokos*, birth.] Parthenogenetic reproduction of both males and females.

amphitriaene (ăm′fĭtrī′ēn) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both ; *triaina*, trident.] A double trident-shaped spicule.

amphitrichous (ămfĭt′rĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both ; *thrix*, hair.] *Appl.* Bacteria with flagellum at each pole.

amphitrocha (ămfĭt′rökă) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both ; *trochos*, wheel.] A free-swimming annelid larva with two rings of cilia.

amphitropal (ămfĭt′röpăl) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both ; *trope*, turning.] Having the ovule inverted, with hilum in middle of one side.

amplectant (ămplĕk′tănt) *a.* [L. *amplecti*, to embrace.] Clasping or winding tightly round some support, as tendrils.

amplexicaul (ămplĕk′sĭkôl) *a.* [L. *amplecti*, to embrace ; *caulis*, stem.] Clasping or surrounding the stem, as base of leaf.

ampliate (ăm′plĭāt) *a.* [L. *ampliatus*, made wider.] Having outer edge of wing prominent, as in certain Insects.

ampulla (ămpool′ă, -pŭl′-) *n.* [L. *ampulla*, flask.] A membranous vesicle ; part of dilated tubule in mammary gland ; dilated portion at one end of each semi-circular canal of ear ; internal reservoir on ring canal of water-vascular system in Echinoderms ; terminal vesicle of sensory canals of Elasmobranchs ; submerged bladder of Utricularia.

ampullaceal (ămpŭlā′sëăl) *a.* [L. *ampulla*, flask.] Flask-shaped, *appl.* arachnid spinning glands which furnish silk for foundations, lines, and radii.

ampullaceous (ămpŭlā′shŭs) *a.* [L. *ampulla*, flask.] Flask-shaped.

ampullary (ămpool′ărĭ, -pŭl′-) *a.* [L. *ampulla*, flask.] *Pert.* or resembling an ampulla.

ampyx (ăm′pĭks) *n.* [Gk. *ampyx*, fillet.] A transverse bar connecting the rostralia of Palaeospondylus.

amyelinic (ămīëlĭn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *myelos*, marrow.] *Appl.* non-medullated nerve-fibres.

amygdala (ămĭg′dălă) *n.* [L. from Gk. *amygdale*, almond.] One of palatal tonsils ; rounded lobe at side of vallecula of cerebellum.

amylase (ăm′ĭlās) *n.* [L. *amylum*, starch.] A ferment which converts starch into maltose and dextrin ; amylopsin of pancreas.

amyloid (ăm′ĭloid) *a.* [L. *amylum*, starch ; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Starch-like.

amyloid bodies,—concretions found in alveoli of adult prostate gland.

amylolytic (ăm′ĭlölĭt′ĭk) *a.* [L. *amylum*, starch ; Gk. *lysis*, loosing.] *Appl.* starch-digesting enzymes.

amyloplast (ăm′ĭlöplăst′) *n.* [L. *amylum*, starch ; Gk. *plastos*, formed.] A leucoplast or colourless starch-forming granule in plants ; amyloplastid.

amylopsin (ăm′ĭlŏp′sĭn) *n.* [L. *amylum*, starch ; Gk. *opsis*, appearance.] Pancreatic amylase.

amylose (ăm′ĭlōs) *n.* [L. *amylum*, starch.] The substance forming starch.

amylum (ăm′ĭlŭm) *n.* [L. *amylum*, starch.] Starch.

anabiosis (ăn′ăbīō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, up ; *bios*, life.] Resuscitation after apparent death ; power of revivification as seen in certain Tardigrada.

anabolism (ănăb′ŏlĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, up ; *bole*, throw.] The constructive chemical processes going on in living organisms ; *opp.* katabolism.

anacrogynous (ănăkrŏj′ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *an*, not ; *akros*, apex ; *gyne*, female.] *Appl.* certain Liverworts in which archegonia or female reproductive bodies do not arise at or near apex of shoot.

anacromyoidian (ănăk′rŏmīoid′ĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *ana*, up ; *akros*, apex ; *mys*, muscle ; *eidos*, form.] With syringeal muscles attached at dorsal ends of bronchial semi-rings.

anadromous (ănăd′römŭs) *a.* [Gk. *ana*, up ; *dromein*, to run.] *Appl.* fishes which migrate from salt to fresh water annually.

anaerobe (ănā′ërōb) *n.* [Gk. *an*, without ; *aer*, air ; *bios*, life.] An anaerobic organism, capable of living in absence of free oxygen.

anaerobiosis (ănā′ëröbīō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *an*, without ; *aer*, air ; *bios*, life.] Existence in absence of oxygen.

anaesthesia (ănĕsthē′zĭă) *n.* [Gk. *an*, without ; *aisthesis*, feeling.] Insensibility.

anagenesis (ăn′ăjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, again ; *genesis*, descent.] Regeneration of tissues : progressive evolution.

anakinetic (ăn′ăkĭnĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ana*, up ; *kinein*, to move.] *Appl.* process which restores energy ; *cf.* katakinetic.

anakinetomeres (ăn′ăkĭnē′tömērz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *ana*, up ; *kinein*, to move ; *meros*, part.] Energy-rich, reactive atoms or molecules.

anal (ā′năl) *a.* [L. *anus*, anus.] *Pert.* or situated at or near the anus ; *appl.* posterior median ventral fin of Fishes, margin and nerve of Insect wing, posterior ventral scute of Reptiles.

analogues (ăn′ălŏgz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *analogia*, proportion.] Organs of different plants or animals with like function but of unlike origin.

analogy (ănăl′öjĭ) *n.* [G. *analogia*, proportion.] Resemblance in function though not in structure or development.

anamniote (ănăm′nĭōt) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not ; *amnion*, foetal membrane.] An animal which has no amnion in embryonic life.

anamorpha (ănămôr′fă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *ana*, up ; *morphe*, form.] Larvae hatched with incomplete number of segments ; *cf.* epimorpha.

anamorphosis (ăn′ămôr′fösĭs) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, again ; *morphosis*, form.] Evolution from one type to another through a series of gradual changes.

anangian (ănăn′jĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *anggeion*, vessel.] *Appl.* Worms without a vascular system.

anaphase (ăn′ăfāz) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, up ; *phasis*, appearance.] A stage in mitosis during divergence of daughter-chromosomes ; the stages of mitosis up to division of chromatin into chromosomes ; *cf.* kataphase.

anaphylaxis (ăn′ăfĭlăk′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, up ; *phylax*, guard.] Condition of being hypersensitive to a serum, caused by first or sensitizing dose ; allergy.

anapophysis (ăn′ăpŏf′ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, up ; *apo*, from ; *physis*, origin.] A small dorsal projection rising near transverse process in lumbar vertebrae.

anapsid (ănăp′sĭd) *a.* [Gk. *ana*, up ; *apsis*, arch.] With skull wholly imperforate, or completely roofed over ; stegocrotaphic.

anarthrous (ănâr′thrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *arthron*, joint.] Having no distinct joints.

anaschistic (ăn′ăskĭs′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ana*, up ; *schistein*, to split.] *Appl.* type of tetrads which divide twice longitudinally in meiosis ; *cf.* diaschistic.

anastates (ăn′ăstāts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *ana*, up ; *statos*, standing.] Various materials that arise owing to metabolism in a cell, in formation of complex from simple substances.

anastomosis (ănăs′tömō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, up ; *stoma*, mouth.] Union of ramifications of leaf-veins ; union of blood-vessels arising from a common trunk ; union of nerves ; formation of a network or anastomotic meshwork.

anastral (ănăs′trăl) *a.* [Gk. *an*, not ; *aster*, star.] *Appl.* type of mitosis without aster-formation.

Anatomy (ănăt′ömĭ) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, up ; *tome*, cutting.] The science that treats of the structure of plants and of animals ; usually, Human Anatomy.

anatriaene (ăn′ătrī′ēn) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, up ; *triaina*, trident.] Triaene with backwardly directed branches.

anatropal (ănăt′röpăl), **anatropous** (ănăt′röpŭs) *a.* [Gk. *ana*, up ; *trope*, turn.] Inverted, *appl.* ovules with hilum and micropyle close together and chalaza at other end.

anaxial (ănăk′sĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *axis*, axle.] Having no distinct axis ; asymmetrical.

anchor (ăng'kör) *n.* [L. *ancora*, anchor.] Anchor-shaped spicule found in skin of Holothuria.

anchylosis (ăng'kĭlō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *angkylosis*, stiffness.] Union of two or more bones or hard parts to form one part, *e.g.* of bone to bone, or tooth to bone ; ankylosis.

anconeal (ăngkō'nëal) *a.* [L. *ancon*, elbow.] *Pert.* the elbow.

anconeus (ăng'könē'ŭs) *n.* [L. *ancon*, elbow.] Small extensor muscle situated over elbow.

andrase (ăn'drās) *n.* [Gk. *aner*, male.] A male-determining factor in form of an enzyme or hormone.

androconia (ăn'drökō'nĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *aner*, male ; *konia*, dust.] Modified wing-scales producing sexually attractive scent in Butterflies.

androcyte (ăn'drösīt) *n.* [Gk. *aner*, male ; *kytos*, hollow.] A cell arising by growth from an androgonium and giving rise to sperm cell in plants.

androdioecious (ăn'drödīē'shŭs) *a.* [Gk. *aner*, male ; *dis*, two ; *oikos*, house.] *Appl.* plants with male or hermaphrodite flowers only.

androecium (ăndrē'shĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *aner*, male ; *oikos*, house.] Male reproducing organs of a plant ; stamens taken collectively.

androgenesis (ăn'dröjĕn'ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *aner*, male ; *genesis*, descent.] Development of egg furnished with paternal chromosomes only.

androgonidia (ăn'drögŏnĭd'ĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *aner*, male ; *gonos*, offspring ; *idion*, *dim.*] Male sexual elements formed after repeated divisions of parthenogonidia of Volvox.

androgonium (ăn'drögō'nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *aner*, male ; *gonos*, offspring.] An early stage in formation of sperm-cells of plants.

androgynal (ăndrŏj'ĭnăl) *a.* [Gk. *aner*, male ; *gyne*, female.] Hermaphrodite ; bearing both staminate and pistillate flowers in the same bunch ; androgynous.

androgynary (ăndrŏj'ĭnărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *aner*, male ; *gyne*, female.] Having flowers with stamens and pistils developed into petals.

androgynism (ăndrŏj'ĭnĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *aner*, male ; *gyne*, female.] The condition of bearing both stamens and pistils ; hermaphroditism.

andromonoecious (ăn'drömŏnē'shŭs) *a.* [Gk. *aner*, male ; *monos*, alone ; *oikos*, house.] *Appl.* plants with male and hermaphrodite flowers only.

androphore (ăn'dröfōr) *n.* [Gk. *aner*, male ; *phora*, burden.] Stalk supporting stamens ; stalk carrying male gonophores in Siphonophora.

androphyll (ăn'dröfĭl) *n.* [Gk. *aner*, male ; *phyllon*, leaf.] The leaf bearing microspores ; the microsphorophyll.

androsporangium (ăn'dröspörăn'jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *aner*, male ; *sporos*, seed ; *anggeion*, box.] A sporangium containing androspores.

androspore (ăn'dröspōr) *n.* [Gk. *aner*, male ; *sporos*, seed.] An asexual zoospore which gives rise to a male dwarf plant.

anelectrotonus (an'ëlĕktrötō'nŭs, ăn'ëlĕktrŏt'önŭs) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, up ; *elektron*, amber ; *tonos*, tension.] Decrease in irritability of a nerve under influence of a non-polarising electric current.

anemophilous (ănĕmŏf'ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *anemos*, wind ; *philein*, to love.] Wind-pollinated.

anemophily (ăn'ëmŏf'ĭlĭ) *n.* [Gk. *anemos*, wind ; *philein*, to love.] Plant-fertilization by agency of wind.

anemotropism (ăn'ëmŏt'röpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *anemos*, wind ; *trope*, turn.] Orientation of body with regard to wind current.

anencephaly (ănĕnkĕf'ălĭ, -sĕf'-) *n.* [Gk. *an*, not ; *engkephalon*, brain.] Condition of having no brain.

anenterous (ănĕn'tërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *enteron*, gut.] Having no alimentary tract.

aner (ăn'ër) *n.* [Gk. *aner*, male.] The male of Insects, especially ants.

anfractuose (ănfrăk'tūōs) *a.* [L. *anfractus*, bending.] Wavy, sinuous.

angienchyma (ăn'jĭĕng'kĭmă) *n.* [Gk. *anggeion*, vessel ; *engchein*, to pour.] Vascular tissue.

angioblast (ăn'jĭöblăst) *n.* [Gk. *anggeion*, vessel ; *blastos*, bud.] One of cells from which lining of blood-vessels is derived.

angiocarpous (ăn′jĭökâr′pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *anggeion*, vessel ; *karpos*, fruit.] Having fruit enclosed.

Angiology (ăn′jĭŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *anggeion*, vessel ; *logos*, discourse.] Anatomy of circulatory and lymphatic systems.

angiospermous (ănjĭöspër′mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *anggeion*, vessel ; *sperma*, seed.] Having seeds in a closed case, the ovary.

angiosporous (ănjĭŏs′pö′rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *anggeion*, vessel ; *sporos*, seed.] Having spores contained in a theca or spore capsule.

angiostomatous (ăn′jĭöstŏm′ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *anggeion*, vessel ; *stoma*, mouth.] Narrow-mouthed, *appl.* an order of Molluscs, and to a sub-order of Snakes, with non-distensible mouth.

angular (ăng′gūlăr) *n.* [L. *angulus*, corner.] A membrane bone of lower jaw in most Vertebrates.

angulosplenial (ăng′gūlösplē′nĭăl) *n.* [L. *angulus*, corner ; *splenium*, patch.] Bone in Amphibia forming most of lower and inner part of mandible.

angustifoliate (ănggŭs′tĭfō′lĭāt) *a.* [L. *angustus*, narrow ; *folium*, leaf.] With narrow leaves.

angustirostrate (ănggŭs′tĭrŏs′trāt) *a.* [L. *angustus*, narrow ; *rostrum*, beak.] With narrow beak or snout.

animal pole,—the upper more rapidly segmenting portion of a telolecithal egg ; *opp.* vegetal pole.

anion (ănī′ŏn, ăn′ĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, up ; *ion*, going.] A negatively-charged particle or ion which moves up towards the anode or positive pole.

anisocarpous (ănī̆sökâr′pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not ; *isos*, equal ; *karpos*, fruit.] Having number of carpels less than that of other floral whorls.

anisocercal (ănī̆sösër′kăl) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not ; *isos*, equal ; *kerkos*, tail.] With lobes of tail-fin unequal.

anisochela (ănī̆sökē′lă) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not ; *isos*, equal ; *chele*, claw.] A chela with two parts unequally developed.

anisodactylous (ănī̆södăk′tĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not ; *isos*, equal ; *daktylos*, finger.] Having unequal toes, three toes forward, one backward.

anisogamete (ăn′ī̆sögămēt) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not ; *isos*, equal ; *gametes*, spouse.] One of two conjugating gametes differing in form or size.

anisogamous (ănī̆sŏg′ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not ; *isos*, equal ; *gamos*, marriage.] *Appl.* differentiated gametes or conjugating bodies.

anisogamy (ănĭsŏg′ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not ; *isos*, equal ; *gametes*, spouse.] Conjugation between sharply differentiated gametes.

anisognathous (ăn ī̆sŏg′năthŭs) *a.* Gk. *a*, not ; *isos*, equal ; *gnathos*, jaw.] Having teeth in upper and lower jaws unlike.

anisomerous (ănī̆sŏm′ërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not ; *isos*, equal ; *meros*, part.] Having unequal numbers of parts in floral whorls.

anisophylly (ăn′ī̆söfĭl′ĭ) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not ; *isos*, equal ; *phyllon*, leaf.] Condition of having leaves of two or more sizes, as in some spruce and fir.

anisopleural (ănī̆söploo′răl) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not ; *isos*, equal ; *pleura*, side.] Asymmetrical bilaterally.

anisopogonous (ănī̆söpŏg′önŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not ; *isos*, equal ; *pogon*, beard.] Unequally webbed with reference to feathers.

anisopterous (ănī̆sŏp′tërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not ; *isos*, equal ; *pteron*, wing.] Unequally winged ; *appl.* seeds.

anisospore (ănī̆söspōr′) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not ; *isos*, equal ; *sporos*, seed.] A dimorphic spore, the sexes differing in size.

anisostemonous (ănī̆söstĕm′ŏnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not ; *isos*, equal ; *stemon*, spun thread.] Having number of stamens unequal to number of parts in other floral whorls.

anisotropic (ănī̆sötrŏp′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not : *isos*, equal ; *trope*, turn.] *Appl.* eggs with predetermined axis or axes ; exhibiting anisotropy.

ankylosis,—anchylosis, *q.v.*

annectent (ănĕk′tënt) *a.* [L. *annectere*, to bind together.] Linking, *appl.* intermediate species or genera.

annelid (ăn′ëlĭd) *a.* [L. *annulus*, ring ; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Constructed of ring-like segments, as ringed Worms.

annotinus (ănnŏt′ĭnŭs) *n.* [L. *annus*, year.] A year-old.

annual (ăn′ūăl) *a.n.* [L. *annus*, year.] *Appl.* structures or features that are marked off or completed yearly; living for a year only.

annual ring,—one of the rings seen in sections of Dicotyledons indicating the secondary growth of a year.

annular (ăn′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *annulus*, ring.] *Appl.* certain fibrous bands or fascia in connection with wrist and ankle, etc.; *appl.* certain vessels in xylem owing to ring-like thickenings in their interior.

annulate (ăn′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *annulus*, ring.] Composed of ring-like segments; having colour arranged in ring-like bands or annuli.

annulus (ăn′ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *annulus*, ring.] Any ring-like structure; special ring in fern sporangium, by action of which sporangium bursts; remains of veil in mushrooms; ring of cells in moss capsule whose rapture causes opening; ring of Annelid.

anoestrum (ănē′strŭm) *n.* [Gk. *an*, not; *oistros*, gad-fly.] The non-breeding period; period of absence of sexual desire.

anomaly (ănŏm′ălĭ) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *homalos*, even.] Any departure from type characteristics.

anomophyllous (ăn′ŏmŏfĭl′ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *anomalos*, uneven; *phyllon*, leaf.] With irregularly placed leaves.

anorganology (ăn′ôrgănŏl′ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *organon*, instrument; *logos*, discourse.] Study of non-living things.

anosmatic (ănŏsmăt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *osme*, smell.] Having no sense of smell.

antambulacral (ănt′ămbūlā′krăl) *a.* [Gk. *anti*, against; L. *ambulare*, to walk.] Not situated on the ambulacral area.

antebrachium (ăn′tĕbrā′kĭŭm) *n.* [L. *ante*, before; *brachium*, arm.] The fore-arm, or corresponding portion of a fore-limb.

anteclypeus (ăn′tĕklĭp′ĕŭs) *n.* [L. *ante*, before; *clypeus*, shield.] Anterior portion of clypeus when differentiated by suture; *cf.* postclypeus.

antecubital (ăn′tĕkū′bĭtăl) *a.* [L. *ante*, before; *cubitum*, elbow.] Anterior to the elbow.

antedorsal (ăn′tĕdôr′săl) *a.* [L. *ante*, before; *dorsum*, back.] Situated in front of dorsal fin in Fishes.

antefrons (ăn′tĕfrŏnz) *n.* [L. *ante*, before; *frons*, forehead.] The portion of frons anterior to antennary base line in certain Insects.

antelabrum (ăntĕlā′brŭm) *n.* [L. *ante*, before; *labrum*, lip.] The anterior portion of Insect labrum when differentiated.

antemarginal (ăn′tĕmâr′jĭnăl) *a.* [L. *ante*, before; *margo*, edge.] *Appl.* sori of Ferns when they lie within margin of frond.

antenna (ăntĕn′ă) *n.* [L. *antenna*, sail-yard.] A jointed feeler on head of Insect or Crustacean.

antennary (ăntĕn′ărĭ) *a.* [L. *antenna*, sail-yard.] Like or *pert.* or situated near an antenna.

antennule (ăntĕn′ūl) *n.* [L. *dim.* from *antenna.*] A small antenna or feeler, specifically the first pair of antennae in Crustacea.

anteposition (ăn′tĕpŏzĭsh′ŭn) *n.* [L. *ante*, before; *ponere*, to place.] Superposition of whorls in a flower typically alternating.

anterior (ăntē′rĭŏr) *a.* [L. *anterior*, former.] Nearer head end; ventral in Human Anatomy; facing outwards from axis.

anthela (ănthē′lă) *n.* [Gk. *anthein*, to bloom.] The cymose inflorescence of the Rush family.

anther (ăn′thĕr) *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower.] The part of stamen which contains pollen.

antheridiophore (ănthĕrĭd′ĭōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower; *idion*, *dim.*; *pherein*, to bear.] A gametophore bearing antheridia.

antheridium (ănthĕrĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower; *idion*, *dim.*] An organ or receptacle in which male sexual cells are produced.

antherozoids (ăn′thĕrŏzō′ĭdz), **antherozooids** (ăn′thĕrŏzō′oidz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower; *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, form.] Male sexual cells in antheridia.

anthocarpous (ăn′thŏkâr′pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower; *karpos*, fruit.] *Appl.* multiple fruits, as strawberry.

anthocaulis (ăn′thŏkôl′ĭs) *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower ; L. *caulis*, stem.] The pedicle of a late trophozooid stage of Madrepore development.

anthocodia (ăn′thŏkō′dĭă) *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower ; *kodeia*, head.] The distal portion of an Alcyonarian zooid bearing mouth and tentacles.

anthocyanin (ăn′thŏsī′ănĭn) *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower ; *kyanos*, dark blue.] Blue or violet pigment of flowers.

anthocyathus (ăn′thŏsī′ăthŭs) *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower ; *kyathos*, cup.] The discoid crown of trophozooid stage in Madrepore development.

anthodium (ănthō′dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower ; *eidos*, form.] Capitulum of composite plant.

anthogenesis (ăn′thŏjĕn′ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower ; *genesis*, descent.] In certain Aphids, production of both males and females by asexual forms.

anthophilous (ănthŏf′ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower ; *philein*, to love.] Fond of flowers ; feeding on flowers.

anthophore (ăn′thŏfōr) *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower ; *pherein*, to bear.] Elongation of thalamus between calyx and corolla.

anthostrobilus (ăn′thŏstrŏb′ĭlŭs) *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower ; *strobilos*, fir-cone.] Fructification or flower of certain Cycads.

anthotaxis (ăn′thŏtăk′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower ; *taxis*, arrangement.] Arrangement of flowers on an axis.

anthoxanthin (ăn′thŏzăn′thĭn) *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower ; *xanthos*, yellow.] Yellow pigment of flowers.

anthropogenesis (ăn′thrŏpŏjĕn′ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *anthropos*, man ; *genesis*, descent.] The descent of Man.

anthropoid (ăn′thrŏpoid) *a.* [Gk. *anthropos*, man ; *eidos*, form.] Resembling man ; *appl.* Simian apes.

Anthropology (ăn′thrŏpŏl′ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *anthropos*, man ; *logos*, discourse.] The natural history of Man.

Anthropometry (ăn′thrŏpŏm′ĕtrĭ) *n.* [Gk. *anthropos*, man ; *metron*, measure.] That part of Biology dealing with proportional measurements of parts of the human body.

anthropomorphous(ăn′thrŏpŏmôr′fŭs) *a.* [Gk. *anthropos*, man ; *morphe*, shape.] Resembling man.

antiae (ăn′tĭē) *n. plu.* [L. *antiae*, forelock.] Feathers at base of bill-ridge of some Birds.

antiblastic (ăntĭblăs′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *anti*, against ; *blastos*, bud.] *Appl.* immunity due to forces which inhibit growth of invading organism.

antibody (ăn′tĭbŏd′ĭ) *n.* [Gk. *anti*, against ; A.S. *bodig*, body.] A substance formed in blood which antagonizes toxins.

antibrachial (ăn′tĭbrā′kĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *anti*, against ; L. *brachium*, arm.] *Pert.* forearm ; *appl.* fascia, muscles, nerves ; also antebrachial.

antibrachium,—antebrachium, *q.v.*

anticlinal (ăn′tĭklī′năl) *a.* [Gk. *anti*, against ; *klinein*, to bend.] *Appl.* line of division of cells at right angles to apex ; in quadrupeds, *appl.* one of lower thoracic vertebrae with upright spine towards which those on either side incline.

anticoagulin (ăn′tĭkōăg′ūlĭn) *n.* [Gk. *anti*, against ; L. *cogere*, to drive together.] A substance which prevents coagulation of drawn blood, as hirudin.

anticryptic (ăn′tĭkrĭp′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *anti*, against ; *kryptos*, hidden.] *Appl.* protective coloration facilitating attack.

anticubital,—antecubital, *q.v.*

antidromic (ăntĭd′rŏmĭk) *a.* [Gk. *anti*, against ; *dromein*, to run.] *Opp.* normal in direction ; *appl.* impulses effecting vasodilation under certain conditions.

antidromy (ăntĭd′rŏmĭ) *n.* [Gk. *anti*, against ; *dromos*, running.] Condition of spiral phyllotaxy with genetic spiral changing direction after each cycle.

antigen (ăn′tĭjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *anti*, against ; *genos*, birth.] Substance which, when injected, causes a series of physiologico - chemical changes resulting in formation of antibodies in body fluids.

antihelix (ăn′tĭhē′lĭks) *n.* [Gk. *anti*, against ; *helix*, a convolution.] The curved prominence in front of helix of ear.

antimeres (ăn′tĭmērz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *anti*, against ; *meros*, part.] A series of equal radial parts of a radially symmetrical animal.

antineuritic (ăn′tĭnūrĭt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *neuron*, nerve.] *Appl.* food material containing vitamin B, lack of which causes polyneuritis.

antipetalous (ăn′tĭpĕt′ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *anti*, against, opposite; *petalon*, petal.] With stamens in front of petals.

antipodal (ăntĭp′ödăl) *a.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *pous*, foot.] *Appl.* group of three cells at chalazal end of embryo sac; *appl.* cone of astral rays opposite spindle fibres.

antirachitic (ăn′tĭrăkĭt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *rhachis*, spine.] *Appl.* food material containing vitamin A, lack of which causes rickets, and hinders growth.

antiscorbutic (ăn′tĭskôrbū′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *anti*, against; L.L. *scorbutus*, scurvy.] *Appl.* food material containing vitamin C, lack of which causes scurvy.

antiseptic (ăn′tĭsĕp′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *sepsis*, putrefaction.] A substance which destroys harmful micro-organisms, as gastric juice.

antispadix (ăn′tĭspā′dĭks) *n.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *spadix*, palm branch.] A group of four modified tentacles in internal lateral lobes of Nautilus.

antisquama (ăn′tĭskwā′mă) *n.* [Gk. *anti*, against; L. *squama*, scale.] Basal lobe next squama of insect wing; squama alaris or antitegula.

antistyle (ăn′tĭstīl) *n.* [Gk. *anti*, against; L. *stilus*, pricker.] Basal projection of stylifer in certain Insects.

antitegula (ăn′tĭtĕg′ūlă) *n.* [Gk. *anti*, against; L. *tegula*, tile.] Antisquama, *q.v.*

antithrombin (ăn′tĭthrŏm′bĭn) *n.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *thrombos*, clot.] A substance formed in liver which prevents clotting of blood.

antitoxin (ăn′tĭtŏk′sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *toxikon*, poison.] A substance which antagonises a toxin.

antitragus (ăn′tĭtrā′gŭs) *n.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *tragos*, he-goat.] Prominence opposite tragus of ear.

antitrochanter (ăn′tĭtrŏkăn′tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *trochanter*, a runner.] In Birds, an articular surface on ilium against which trochanter of femur plays.

antitropal (ăntĭt′röpăl) *a.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *trope*, turn.] Inverted; *appl.* embryos with radicle directed away from hilum; antitropous.

antlia (ănt′lĭă) *n.* [L. *antlia*, pump.] The spiral suctorial proboscis of Lepidoptera.

antorbital (ăntôr′bĭtăl) *a.* [L. *ante*, before; *orbs*, circle.] Situated in front of orbit.

antrum (ăn′trŭm) *n.* [L. *antrum*, cavity.] A cavity or sinus; *appl.* maxillary sinus, cavity of pylorus.

anurous (ănū′rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *oura*, tail.] Tailless.

anus (ā′nŭs) *n.* [L. *anus*, anus.] Posterior opening of alimentary canal.

aorta (āôr′tă) *n.* [Gk. *aorte*, the great artery.] The great trunk artery which carries pure blood to body through arteries and branches.

aortic (āôr′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *aorte*, the great artery.] *Pert.* aorta; *appl.* arch, hiatus, isthmus, regurgitation,

apatetic (ăp′ătĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *apatetikos*, fallacious.] *Appl.* misleading coloration.

aperispermic (ăpĕr′ĭspĕr′mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *peri*, around; *sperma*, seed.] *Appl.* seeds without nutritive tissue.

apetalous (ăpĕt′ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *petalon*, petal.] Without petals.

apex (ā′pĕks) *n.* [L. *apex*, summit] Tip or summit, as of lungs, heart.

aphanipterous (ăf′ănĭp′tërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *aphanes*, unseen; *pteron*, wing.] Apparently without wings.

apheliotropism (ăfē′lĭŏt′röpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *helios*, sun; *trope*, turn.] Tendency to turn away from light; aphototropism.

aphodal (ăf′ödăl) *a.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *hodos*, path.] *Appl.* type of canal system in Sponges.

aphodus (ăf′ödŭs) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *hodos*, path.] The short tube leading from flagellate chamber to excurrent canal in a type of sponge canal system.

aphyllous (ăfĭl′ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *phyllon*, leaf.] Without foliage leaves.

aphylly (ăfĭl′ĭ) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *phyllon*, leaf.] Suppression or absence of leaves.

apical (ăp′ĭkăl) *a.* [L. *apex*, summit.] At tip or summit, *appl.* cell at tip of growing point ; *appl.* aboral plates of Echinoderms.

apiculate (ăpĭk′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *apex*, summit.] Forming abruptly to a small tip, as a leaf.

apiculus (ăpĭk′ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *apex*, summit.] A small or minute apical termination as in some Protozoa.

apilary (ăpĭl′ărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not ; *pilos*, felt cap.] Having upper lip wanting or suppressed in corolla.

apituitarism (ăp′ĭtū′ĭtărĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not ; L. *pituita*, phlegm.] Absence or deficiency of pituitary gland ; hypohypophysism.

aplacental (ăp′lăsĕn′tăl) *a.* [L. *a*, not ; *placenta*, flat cake.] Having no placenta, as Monotremes.

aplanogamete (ăplăn′ögămēt′) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not ; *planos*, wandering ; *gametes*, spouse.] A non-motile conjugating germ cell of various plants and animals.

aplanospore (ăplăn′öspōr) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *planos*, wandering ; *sporos*, seed.] A non-motile resting spore of Algae ; aplanoplastid.

aploperistomatous (ăp′lòpĕr′ĭstŏm′-ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *aploos*, single ; *peri*, around ; *stoma*, mouth.] Having a peristome with one row of teeth, as Mosses.

aplostemonous (ăp′löstĕm′önŭs) *a.* [Gk. *aploos*, single ; *stemon*, spun thread.] With a single row of stamens.

apneustic (ăpnū′stīk) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *pneustos*, breath.] With closed tracheal system ; *appl.* aquatic larvae of certain Insects.

apocarpous (ăp′ökâr′pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *apo*, away ; *karpos*, fruit.] Having separate or partially united carpels.

apocyte (ăp′ösīt) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away ; *kytos*, hollow.] A multinucleate cell, a plurinucleate mass of protoplasm.

apodal (ăp′ödăl), **apodous** (ăp′ödŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *pous*, foot.] Having no feet.

apodema (ăp′ödē′mă) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away ; *demas*, body.] An internal skeletal projection in Arthropods.

apogamy (ăpŏg′ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away ; *gamos*, marriage.] Development without intervention of sexual organs ; apomixis.

apogeotropic (ăp′öjē′ötrŏp′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *apo*, away ; *gaia*, earth ; *trope*, turn.] Having the property of turning away from the earth ; ageotropic.

apogeotropism (ăp′öjēŏt′röpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away ; *gaia*, earth ; *trope*, turn.] Tendency to act contrarily to law of gravity ; negative geotropism.

apomixis (ăp′ömĭk′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, from ; *mixis*, a mixing.] A reproductive anomaly in plants akin to parthenogenesis, but including development from cells other than ovules.

aponeurosis (ăp′önūrō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, from ; *neuron*, nerve.] The flattened tendons of certain muscles.

apophyllous (ăp′öfĭl′ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *apo*, away ; *phyllon*, leaf.] *Appl.* the parts of a single perianth whorl when they are free leaves.

apophysis (ăpŏf′ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away ; *phyein*, to grow.] Process from a bone, usually for muscle attachment ; swelling at base of capsule in some Mosses ; small protuberance at apex of ovuliferous scale in pine.

apoplasmodial (ăp′öplăsmō′dĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *apo*, away ; *plasma*, something moulded.] Not forming a typical plasmodium.

apopyle (ăp′öpīl) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away ; *pyle*, gate.] Exhalent pore of Sponge.

aposematic (ăp′ösëmăt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *apo*, away ; *sema*, signal.] *Appl.* warning colours which serve to frighten away enemies.

aposporogony (ăp′öspörŏg′önĭ) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away ; *sporos*, seed ; *gonos*, birth.] Absence of sporogony.

apospory (ăpŏs′pörĭ) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away ; *sporos*, seed.] Production of prothalli without intervention of spore-formation in certain plants.

apostasis (ăpŏs′tăsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away ; *stasis*, standing.] Condition of abnormal growth of axis which thereby causes separation of perianth whorls from one another.

apostrophe (ăpŏs′tröfë) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *strophe*, turn.] Arrangement of chloroplasts along lateral walls of leaf cells.

apothecium (ăp′öthē′sĭŭm, -shĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *theke*, cup.] The ascocarp of Lichens.

apotropous (ăpŏt′röpŭs) *a.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *trope*, turn.] Anatropal and with ventrally-situated raphe.

apparato reticolare,—Golgi bodies, *q.v.*

appendage (ăpĕn′dëj) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *pendere*, to hang.] An organ or part attached to a trunk, as a limb or branch.

appendicular (ăp′ĕndĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *pendere*, to hang.] *Pert.* appendages; *appl.* skeleton of limbs *opp.* that of trunk.

appendiculate (ăp′ĕndĭk′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *pendere*, to hang.] Having a small appendage, as a stamen or filament.

appendix (ăpĕn′dĭks) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *pendere*, to hang.] An outgrowth, especially the vermiform appendix.

applanate (ăp′lănāt) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *planatus*, flattened.] Flattened.

apposition (ăp′özĭsh′ŭn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *ponere*, to place.] The formation of successive layers in growth of a cell wall; *cf.* intussusception.

aproterodont (ăprō′tërödŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *proteros*, first; *odous*, tooth.] Having no premaxillary teeth.

apteria (ăptē′rĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *a*, without; *pteron*, wing.] Naked or down-covered surfaces between pterylae or feather-tracts.

apterous (ăp′tërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *pteron*, wing.] Wingless; having no wing-like expansions on stems or petioles.

apterygial (ăp′tërĭj′ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *pteron*, wing.] Wingless; without fins.

apterygotous (ăptërĭg′ötŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *pterygion*, *dim.* of *pteron*, wing.] Resembling or *pert.* primitive wingless Insects.

aptychus (ăp′tĭkŭs) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *ptyche*, fold.] A horny or calcareous structure, possibly an operculum of Ammonites.

apyrene (ăpīrēn′) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *pyren*, fruit-stone.] *Appl.* spermatozoa lacking nucleus; *cf.* eupyrene, oligopyrene.

aquatic (ăkwăt′ĭk, -wŏt-) *a.* [L. *aqua*, water.] *Pert.* water; living in or frequenting water.

aqueduct (ăk′wëdŭkt) *n.* [L. *aqua*, water; *ducere*, to lead.] A channel or passage as that of cochlea, and of vestibule of ear; aqueductus.

aqueous (ā′kwëŭs) *a.* [L. *aqua*, water.] Watery, *appl.* fluid occupying space between lens and cornea; *appl.* tissue consisting of thin-walled watery parenchymatous cells.

arachnectis (ărăknĕk′tĭs) *n.* [Gk. *arachne*, spider; *aktis*, ray.] Larval stage of a family of Coelenterates.

arachnid (ărăk′nĭd) *a.* [Gk. *arachne*, spider.] Spider-like, *pert.* spiders.

arachnidium (ărăknĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *arachne*, spider; *idion*, *dim.*] The spinning apparatus of a spider, including spinning-glands and spinnerets.

arachnoid (ărăk′noid) *a.* [Gk. *arachne*, spider; *eidos*, form.] Like a cobweb; consisting of fine entangled hairs; *appl.* a thin membrane between dura and pia mater; *pert.* or resembling a spider.

arbacioid,—see diadematoid.

arborescent (âr′börĕs′ënt) *a.* [L. *arborescens*, growing like a tree.] Branched like a tree.

arboroid (âr′böroid) *a.* [L. *arbor*, tree; Gk. *eidos*, like.] Tree-like, designating general structure of a protozoan colony.

arbor vitae (âr′bŏr vī′tē) *n.* [L. *arbor*, tree; *vita*, life.] The tree of life, *appl.* arborescent appearance of cerebellum in section.

arcade (ârkād′) *n.* [L. *arcus*, bow.] An arched channel or passage; a bony arch, as supra- and infratemporal arches in skull.

archaeocytes (âr′kēösīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *archaios*, ancient; *kytos*, hollow.] Cells arising from undifferentiated blastomeres and ultimately giving rise to germ-cells and gametes.

archaeostomatous (âr′kēöstŏm′ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *archaios*, primitive; *stoma*, mouth.] Having the blastopore persistent and forming mouth.

archaeozoic (âr′kēözō′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *archaios*, ancient ; *zoon*, animal.] *Pert.* earliest geological era, age of unicellular life.

archcentra (ârch′sĕn′tră) *n. plu.* [L. *arcus*, bow ; *centrum*, centre.] Centra formed by fusion of basal growths of primary arcualia external to chordal sheath ; *cf.* chordacentra.

archebiosis (âr′kēbīō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *arche*, beginning ; *bios*, life.] The origin of life.

archedictyon (âr′kēdĭk′tĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *arche*, beginning ; *diktyon*, net.] An intervein network in some primitive Insects.

archegoniophore (âr′kēgō′nĭöfōr) *n.* [Gk. *arche*, beginning ; *gonos*, offspring ; *pherein*, to bear.] Branches of Mosses bearing archegonia.

archegonium (âr′kēgō′nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *arche*, beginning ; *gonos*, offspring.] A female organ in which oospheres are formed, and in which the young plant begins development.

archencephalon (ârk′ĕnkĕf′ălŏn, -sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *arche*, beginning ; *engkephalos*, brain.] The primitive forebrain or cerebrum.

archenteron (ârkĕn′tērŏn) *n.* [Gk. *arche*, beginning ; *enteron*, gut.] The cavity of gastrula which forms primitive gut of embryo.

archespore (âr′kēspōr) *n.* [Gk. *arche*, beginning ; *sporos*, seed.] The tetrahedral or meristematic cell of a sporangium.

archiamphiaster (âr′kĭăm′fĭăs′tēr) *n.* [Gk. *archi*, first ; *amphi*, on both sides ; *aster*, star.] The amphiaster forming first or second polar body in cell maturation.

archiblast (âr′kĭblăst) *n.* [Gk. *archi*, first ; *blastos*, bud.] Egg protoplasm.

archiblastic (âr′kĭblăs′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *archi*, first ; *blastos*, bud.] Having total and equal segmentation.

archiblastula (âr′kĭblăs′tūlă) *n.* [Gk. *archi*, first ; *blastos*, bud.] Typical hollow ball of cells derived from egg with total and equal segmentation.

archicarp (âr′kĭkârp) *n.* [Gk. *archi*, first ; *karpos*, fruit.] Spirally coiled region of thallus of certain Fungi.

archicerebrum (âr′kĭsĕr′ēbrŭm) *n.* [Gk. *archi*, first ; L. *cerebrum*, brain.] The primitive brain, as the supra-oesophageal ganglia of higher Invertebrates.

archichlamydeous (âr′kĭklămĭd′ēŭs) *a.* [Gk. *archi*, first ; *chlamys*, cloak.] Having no petals, or having petals entirely separate from one another.

archicoel (âr′kĭsēl) *n.* [Gk. *archi*, first ; *koilos*, hollow.] The primary body-cavity or space between alimentary canal and ectoderm in development of various animals.

archigony (ârkĭg′ŏnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *archi*, first ; *gonos*, offspring.] The first origin of life.

archinephric (âr′kĭnĕf′rĭk) *a.* [Gk. *archi*, first ; *nephros*, kidney.] *Appl.* duct into which pronephric tubules open.

archinephros (âr′kĭnĕf′rŏs) *n.* [Gk. *archi*, first ; *nephros*, kidney.] The primitive kidney.

archipallium (âr′kĭpăl′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *archi*, first ; L. *pallium*, mantle.] The olfactory region of cerebral hemispheres ; the hippocampus ; the primitive cerebral cortex.

archiplasm (âr′kĭplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *archi*, first ; *plasma*, mould.] The substance of attraction-sphere, astral rays, and spindle-fibres ; also archoplasm.

archipterygium (âr′kĭptērĭj′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *archi*, first ; *pterygion*, little wing.] Type of fin in which skeleton consists of elongated segmented central axis and two rows of jointed rays.

architype (âr′kĭtīp) *n.* [Gk. *archi*, first ; *typos*, type.] An original type from which others may be derived.

arcicentrous (âr′kĭsĕn′trŭs) *a.* [L. *arcus*, bow ; *centrum*, centre.] *Appl.* vertebral column in which centra are mainly derived from arch tissue.

arciferous (ârsĭf′ērŭs) *a.* [L. *arcus*, bow ; *ferre*, to carry.] *Appl.* pectoral arch of toads, etc., where precoracoid and coracoid are widely separated and connected by large arched epicoracoid.

arciform (âr′sĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *arcus*, bow ; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like an arch or bow.

arcocentrous (âr′kösĕn′trŭs) *a.* [L. *arcus*, bow ; *centrum*, centre.] *Appl.* vertebral column with inconspicuous chordal sheath and centra derived from arch tissue.

arcocentrum (âr′kösĕn′trŭm) *n.* [L. *arcus*, bow ; *centrum*, centre.] A centrum formed from parts of neural and haemal arches.

arcualia (âr′kūā′lĭă) *n. plu.* [L. *arcus*, bow.] Small cartilaginous pieces, dorsal and ventral, fused or free, on vertebral column of Fishes.

arcuate (âr′kūāt) *a.* [L. *arcus*, bow.] Curved or shaped like a bow.

ardellae (ârdĕl′ē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *ardein*, to sprinkle.] Small apothecia of certain Lichens having appearance of dust.

area (ā′rëă) *n.* [L. *area*, ground-space.] A surface, as area opaca, area vasculosa.

arenaceous (ărĕnā′shŭs) *a.* [L. *arena*, sand.] Having properties or appearance of sand ; growing in sand.

areola (ărē′ölă) *n.* [L. *areola*, *dim.* of *area*, space.] A small coloured circle round a nipple ; part of iris bordering pupil of eye ; one of small spaces or interstices of a special kind of tissue ; area defined by cracks on surface of Lichens.

areolar (ărē′ölăr), **areolate** (ărē′ölāt) *a.* [L. *areola*, space.] Of or like an areola ; having distinct spaces or interstices.

argenteal (ârjĕn′tëăl) *a.* [L. *argenteus*, silvern.] *Appl.* layer of eye containing calcic crystals.

argenteous (ârjĕn′tëŭs) *a.* [L. *argenteus*, silvern.] Like silver.

argenteum (ârjĕn′tëŭm) *n.* [L. *argentum*, silver.] A dermal reflecting tissue layer of iridocytes without chromatophores, in Fishes.

aril (ăr′ĭl), **arillus** (ărĭl′ŭs) *n.* [F. *arille*, Sp. *arillo*, a small hoop.] An additional investment formed on a seed after fertilization.

arillode (ăr′ĭlōd) *n.* [F. *arille*, hoop ; Gk. *eidos*, like.] A false arillus arising from micropyle as an expansion of exostome.

arista (ărĭs′tă) *n.* [L. *arista*, beard of an ear of corn.] Awn ; long-pointed process as in many Grasses ; a bristle borne by antenna of many brachycerous Diptera.

Aristotle's lantern, — masticating apparatus of sea-urchin.

armature (âr′mătūr) *n.* [L. *arma*, weapons.] Anything which serves to defend, as hairs, prickles, thorns, spines, stings, etc.

arolium (ărō′lĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *arole*, protection.] Pad between claws on tarsus of Orthoptera.

arrectores pilorum,—bundles of non-striped muscular fibres associated with hair follicles,—contraction causing hair to stand on end.

arrhenoplasm (ăr′ĕnöplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *arrhenos*, male ; *plasma*, mould.] Male plasm, in reference to theory that all protoplasm consists of arrhenoplasm and thelyplasm.

arrhenotoky (ărĕnŏt′ökĭ) *n.* [Gk. *arrhenos*, male ; *tokos*, birth.] Parthenogenetic production of males.

artefact (âr′tëfăkt) *n.* [L. *ars*, art ; *factus*, made.] An innocent appearance, or apparent structure, due to faulty preparation.

arterial (ârtē′rĭăl) *a.* [L. *arteria*, artery.] *Pert.* an artery, or system of channels by which blood issues to body from heart.

arterial sclerosis,—hardening of walls of arteries.

arteriole (ârtē′rĭōl) *n.* [L. *arteriola*, small artery.] A small artery.

artery (âr′tërĭ) *n.* [L. *arteria*, artery.] A vessel which conveys blood from heart to body.

arthritic (ârthrĭt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *arthron*, joint.] *Pert.* or at joints.

arthrobranchiae (âr′thröbrăng′kĭē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *arthron*, joint ; *brangchia*, gills.] Joint-gills, arising at junction of thoracic appendage with trunk of Arthropods.

arthrodia (ârthrō′dĭă) *n.* [Gk. *arthron*, joint.] A joint admitting of only gliding movements.

arthrodial (ârthrō′dĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *arthron*, joint.] *Appl.* articular membranes connecting thoracic appendages with trunk, as in Arthropods.

arthromere (âr′thrömēr) *n.* [Gk. *arthron*, joint ; *meros*, part.] An arthropod body-segment or somite.

arthropod (âr′thröpŏd) *a.* [Gk. *arthron*, joint ; *pous*, foot.] With jointed legs.

arthropterous (ârthrŏp′tërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *arthron*, joint ; *pteron*, wing.] Having jointed fin-rays, as Fishes.

arthrospore (ârth′röspōr) *n.* [Gk. *arthron*, joint ; *sporos*, seed.] A resting moniliform bacterial cell.

arthrosterigmata (âr′thröstĕrĭg′mătă) *n.plu.* [Gk. *arthron*, joint ; *sterigma*, support.] Jointed sterigmata.

arthrostracous (ârthrŏs′trăkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *arthron*, joint ; *ostrakon*, shell.] Having a segmented shell.

articular (ârtĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *articulus*, joint.] *Pert.* or situated at a joint ; *appl.* cartilage, lamellae, surface, capsule, etc.

articulated (ârtĭk′ūlātëd) *a.* [L. *articulus*, joint.] Jointed ; separating easily at certain points.

articulation (ârtĭkūlā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *articulus*, joint.] A joint between bones or segments ; or between segments of a stem.

artifact,— artefact, *q.v.*

artiodactyl (âr′tĭödăk′tĭl) *a.* [Gk. *artios*, equal ; *daktylos*, finger.] Having an even number of digits.

arytaenoid (ăr′ĭtē′noid) *a.* [Gk. *arytaina*, pitcher ; *eidos*, form.] Pitcher-like, *appl.* two cartilages at back of larynx, also glands, swellings, etc.

ascidian (ăsĭd′ĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *askidion*, *dim.* of *askos*, bag.] Like an ascidian or sea-squirt.

ascidium (ăsĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *askidion*, little bag.] A pitcher-leaf as in Nepenthes.

ascigerous (ăsĭj′ërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *askos*, bag ; L. *gerere*, to bear.] Bearing asci, as certain hyphae in Fungi.

ascocarp (ăs′kökârp) *n.* [Gk. *askos*, bag ; *karpos*, fruit.] The protective covering investing asci.

ascogenous (ăskŏj′ënŭs) *a.* [Gk. *askos*, bag ; *genos*, descent.] Bearing asci.

ascogonium (ăs′kögō′nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *askos*, bag ; *gonos*, offspring.] A sac-like structure in which reproductive bodies are formed.

ascospore (ăs′köspōr) *n.* [Gk. *askos*, bag ; *sporos*, seed.] One of the spores contained in an ascus.

ascus (ăs′kŭs) *n.* [Gk. *askos*, bladder.] A membranous spore-sac of Fungi.

asexual (ăsĕk′sūăl) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without ; L. *sexus*, sex.] Having no apparent sexual organs ; parthenogenetic or vegetative as *appl.* reproduction.

asiphonate (ăsī′fönāt) *a.* [L. *a*, not ; *sipho*, tube.] *Appl.* larvae whose respiratory tubes open directly to exterior.

asperity (ăspĕr′ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *asper*, rough.] Roughness, as on a leaf.

asplanchnic (ăsplăngk′nĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *splangchna*, viscera.] Without alimentary canal.

asporocystid (ăspō′rösĭs′tĭd) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not ; *sporos*, seed ; *kystis*, bladder ; *idion*, *dim.*] *Appl.* oocyst of Sporozoa when zygote divides into sporozoites without sporocyst formation.

asporous (ăspō′rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *sporos*, seed.] Having no spores.

assimilation (ăsĭm′ĭlā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to ; *similis*, like.] Conversion into protoplasm of ingested and digested nutrient material ; anabolism.

association (ăsō′sĭā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to ; *socius*, fellow.] Adherence of Gregarines without fusion of nuclei ; *appl.* fibres connecting white matter of interior of brain with cortex of convolutions.

astely (ăstē′lĭ) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *stele*, pillar.] Absence of a central cylinder or axis.

aster (ăs′tër) *n.* [Gk. *aster*, star.] The star-shaped achromatinic structure surrounding centrosome during mitosis ; star-shaped arrangement of chromosomes during mitosis.

asterion (ăstē′rĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *aster*, star.] The region of postero-lateral fontanelle where lambdoid, parieto-mastoid, and occipito-mastoid sutures meet.

asternal (ăstĕr′năl) *a.* [L. *a*, from ; *sternum*, breastplate.] *Appl.* ribs whose ventral ends do not join the sternum directly.

asteroid (ăs′tëroid) *a.* [Gk. *aster*, star ; *eidos*, form.] Star-shaped ; *pert.* Star-fish.

asterospondylous (ăs′tëröspŏn′dĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *aster*, star ; *sphondylos*, vertebra.] Having centrum with radiating calcified cartilage ; also asterospondylic.

asthenic (ăsthĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *asthenos*, feeble.] Tall and slender; leptosome.

astomatous (ăstŏm'ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *stoma*, mouth.] Not having a mouth; without epidermic pores or stomata.

astomous (ăstō'mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *stoma*, mouth.] Without a stomium or line of dehiscence; bursting irregularly.

astragalus (ăstrăg'ălŭs) *n.* [Gk. *astragalos*, ankle bone.] The second largest tarsal bone in Man; a tarsal bone in Vertebrates.

astrocentre (ăs'trŏsĕn'tĕr) *n.* [L. *aster*, star; *centrum*, centre.] Centrosome.

astrosphere (ăs'trŏsfēr) *n.* [Gk. *aster*, star; *sphaira*, ball.] Central mass of aster without rays; aster exclusive of centrosome; astral sphere.

asymmetrical (ăsĭmĕt'rĭkăl) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *syn*, with; *metron*, measure.] *Pert.* want of symmetry; having two sides unlike or disproportionate; *appl.* structures or organs which cannot be divided into similar halves by any vertical axis.

atavism (ăt'ăvĭzm) *n.* [L. *atavus*, ancestor.] Reversion, occurrence of an ancestral characteristic not observed in more immediate progenitors.

atavistic (ăt'ăvĭs'tĭk) *a.* [L. *atavus*, ancestor.] *Pert.* marked by, or tending to atavism.

ateleosis (ătĕlĕō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *ateles*, imperfect.] Dwarfism where individual is a miniature adult; *cf.* achondroplasia.

atelomitic (ătĕlŏmĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *telos*, end; *mitos*, thread.] *Appl.* attachment of chromosome to spindle other than terminal.

athalamous (ăthăl'ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *thalamos*, inner room.] Lacking a thalamus.

atlas (ăt'lăs) *n.* [Gk. *atlas*, a giant.] The first cervical vertebra.

atokous (ăt'ŏkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *atokos*, childless.] Without offspring.

atoll (ăt'ôl, ătôl') *n.* [Mal. *atoll.*] A coral reef surrounding water.

atretic (ătrē'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *tretos*, perforated.] *Appl.* vesicles resulting from degeneration of Graafian follicles, spurious corpora lutea.

atrial (ā'trĭăl) *a.* [L. *atrium*, central room.] *Pert.* atrium; *appl.* cavity, pore, canal, siphon, lobes.

atriocoelomic (ā'trĭŏsēlŏm'ĭk) *a.* [L. *atrium*, central room; Gk. *koilos*, hollow.] Connecting atrium and coelom; *appl.* funnels, of uncertain function, in Cephalochorda.

atriopore (ā'trĭŏpōr) *n.* [L. *atrium*, central room; *porus*, channel.] The opening from atrial cavity to exterior in Cephalochorda.

atrioventricular (ātrĭŏvĕntrĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *atrium*, chamber; *ventriculus*, small cavity.] *Pert.* atrium and ventricle of heart; *appl.* bundles, groove, openings.

atrium (ā'trĭŭm) *n.* [L. *atrium*, chamber.] Two anterior cavities of heart; tympanic cavity; chamber surrounding pharynx in Tunicates and Cephalochorda.

atrochal (ăt'rŏkăl) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *trochos*, wheel.] Without preoral circlet of cilia; *appl.* trochophore when preoral circlet is absent and surface is uniformly ciliated.

atrophy (ăt'rŏfĭ) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *trephein*, to nourish.] Emaciation; diminution in size and function.

atropous (ăt'rŏpŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *trope*, turn.] *Appl.* ovule in proper position, *i.e.* not inverted.

atterminal (ăttĕr'mĭnăl) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *terminus*, end.] Towards a terminal; *appl.* current directed toward thermal cross-section.

auditory (ôd'ĭtŏrĭ) *a.* [L. *audire*, to hear.] *Pert.* hearing apparatus, *appl.* organ, nucleus, ossicle, capsule, canal, meatus, nerve, tentacle, etc.

Auerbach's plexus,—a gangliated plexus of non-medullated nerve-fibres, found between two layers of muscular coat of small intestine; plexus myentericus.

augmentor (ôgmĕn'tŏr) *a.* [L. *augere*, to increase.] *Appl.* nerves rising from sympathetic system and acting on heart, with antagonistic relation to vagi; accelerator.

aulostomatous (ôl′östŏm′ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *aulos*, tube ; *stoma*, mouth.] Having a tubular mouth or snout.

aural (ôr′ăl) *a.* [L. *auris*, ear.] *Pert.* ear or hearing.

auricle (ôr′ĭkël) *n.* [L. *auricula*, little ear.] The external ear ; any ear-like lobed appendage ; upper or anterior chamber of heart.

auricula (ôrĭk′ūlă) *n.* [L. *auricula*, little ear.] An auricle.

auricular (ôrĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *auricula*, small ear.] *Pert.* an auricle ; *appl.* artery, nerve, tubercle, vein.

auricularia (ôrĭk′ūlā′rĭă) *n.* [L. *auricula*, small ear.] A type of larva found among Holothurians.

auriculars,—ear coverts of Birds.

auriculate (ôrĭk′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *auricula*, small ear.] Eared ; *appl.* leaf with expanded bases surrounding stem ; *appl.* leaf with lobes separate from rest of blade ; hastate-auricled.

auriculo-ventricular,—*pert.* or connecting auricle and ventricle of heart ; *appl.* bundle, valve.

aurophore (ôr′öfōr) *n.* [L. *auris*, ear ; Gk. *pherein*, to bear.] An organ projecting from base of pneumatophore of certain Siphonophores.

autacoid (ôt′ăkoid) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self ; *akos*, remedy ; *eidos*, form.] Internal secretion including both hormone and chalone.

autarticular (ôt′ârtĭk′ūlăr) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self ; L. *articulus*, joint.] Gonial, *q.v.*

autoblast (ôt′öblăst) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self ; *blastos*, bud.] An independent micro-organism.

autocatalysis (ôt′ökătăl′ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self ; *kata*, down ; *lysis*, loosing.] Dissolution or reaction of a cell or substance due to influence of a product or secretion of its own.

autochthon (ôtŏk′thŏn) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self ; *chthon*, the ground.] An indigenous species.

autochthonous (ôtŏk′thönŭs) *a.* [Gk. *autos*, self ; *chthon*, ground.] Inherited or hereditary ; *appl.* characteristics.

autocoid,—autacoid, *q.v.*

autocyst (ôt′ösĭst) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self ; *kystis*, bladder.] A thick membrane formed by Neosporidia separating them from host tissues.

autodermalia (ôt′ödĕrmā′lĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *autos*, self ; *derma*, skin.] Dermal spicules with axial cross, within dermal membrane.

autoecious (ôtē′shŭs) *a.* [Gk. *autos*, self ; *oikos*, house.] *Appl.* Rusts whose aecidium form inhabits same host as uredoform stage.

autogamy (ôtŏg′ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self ; *gamos*, marriage.] Self-fertilization ; conjugation of nuclei within a single cell.

autogenesis (ôt′öjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self ; *genesis*, birth.] Spontaneous generation ; autogeny.

autogenetic (ôt′öjĕnĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *autos*, self ; *genesis*, birth.] Reproducing spontaneously, as body-cells.

autogenous (ôtŏj′ënŭs) *a.* [Gk. *autos*, self ; *genos*, birth.] *Appl.* graft reimplanted in same animal.

autogony (ôtŏg′önĭ) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self ; *gonos*, offspring.] Autogenesis, *q.v.*

autoinfection (ôt′öĭnfĕk′shŭn) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self ; L. *in*, in ; *facere*, to make.] Reinfection from host's own parasites.

autointoxication (ôt′öĭntŏk′sĭkā′shŭn) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self ; *in*, in ; *toxikon*, poison.] Reabsorption of toxic substances produced by the body.

autolysis (ôtŏl′ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self ; *lysis*, a loosing.] Self-digestion.

autolytic (ôt′ölĭt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *autos*, self ; *lysis*, loosing.] *Appl.* ferments produced by a cell for its own destruction.

automixis (ôt′ömĭk′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self ; *mixis*, mingling.] The union in a cell of chromatin derived from common parentage.

autonarcosis (ôt′önârkō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self ; *narke*, numbness.] State of being poisoned, rendered dormant, or arrested in growth, owing to self-produced carbon dioxide.

autonomic (ôt′önŏm′ĭk), **autonomous** (ôtŏn′ömŭs) *a.* [Gk. *autos*, self ; *nomos*, province.] Self-governing, spontaneous ; *appl.* the involuntary nervous system as a whole.

autopalatine (ôt′öpăl′ătīn) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self ; L. *palatum*, palate.] In a few Teleosts, an ossification at anterior end of pterygoquadrate.

autoparthenogenesis (ôt′öpâr′thĕnöjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *parthenos*, virgin; *genesis*, descent.] Development from unfertilised eggs activated by chemical or physical stimulus.

autophagous (ôtŏf′ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *phagein*, to eat.] *Appl.* Birds capable of running about and securing food for themselves when newly hatched.

autophya (ôt′öfī′ă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *phyein*, to produce.] Elements in formation of shell secreted by animal itself; *cf.* xenophya.

autophyllogeny (ôt′öfĭlŏj′ënĭ) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *phyllon*, leaf; *genos*, birth.] Growth of one leaf upon or out of another.

autophyte (ôt′öfīt) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *phyton*, plant.] A self-nourished plant; *cf.* saprophyte.

autoplasma (ôt′öplăz′mă) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *plasma*, mould.] Plasma from same animal used as medium for tissue culture; *cf.* homoplasma, heteroplasma.

autopodium (ôt′öpō′dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *pous*, foot.] The hand or foot.

autoskeleton (ôt′öskĕl′ëtŏn) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *skeletos*, dried.] A true skeleton formed within the animal.

autosome (ôt′ösōm) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *soma*, body.] A typical chromosome, or euchromosome; *cf.* allosome.

autostoses (ôt′ŏstō′sëz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *osteon*, bone.] Bones formed in cartilage; *cf.* allostoses.

autostylic (ôt′östĭl′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *stylos*, pillar.] With mandibular arch self-supporting, articulating directly with skull.

autotomy (ôtŏt′ömĭ) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *tome*, cutting.] Self-amputation of a part, as in certain Worms and Arthropods.

autotransplantation, — transplantation of tissue or organ to another part of same organism; *cf.* homoiotransplantation.

autotrophic (ôt′ötrŏf′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *trephein*, to nourish.] Procuring food independently; *appl.* plants which are neither saprophytic nor parasitic; autophytic.

autotropism (ôtŏt′röpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *trope*, turn.] Tendency to grow in a straight line; *appl.* plants unaffected by external influence.

autozooid (ôt′özōoid) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, form.] An independent alcyonarian zooid or individual.

auxetics (ŏksĕt′ĭks) *n. plu.* [Gk. *auxein*, to increase.] A term *appl.* chemical agents which induce cell-division.

auximone (ŏk′sĭmōn) *n.* [Gk. *auximos*, promoting growth.] An accessory growth-stimulating factor in food of plants.

auxocyte (ôks′ösīt) *n.* [Gk. *auxein*, to increase; *kytos*, hollow.] Androcyte, sporocyte, oocyte, or spermatocyte at growth period.

auxospireme (ôks′öspī′rēm) *n.* [Gk. *auxein*, to increase; *speirema*, coil.] Spireme formed after syndesis.

auxospore (ŏk′söspōr) *n.* [Gk. *auxein*, to increase; *sporos*, seed.] Zygote of Diatoms formed by union of two individuals at limit of decrease in size.

auxotonic (ŏk′sötŏn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *auxein*, to increase; *tonos*, strain.] Induced by growth; *appl.* movements of immature plants; *cf.* alassotonic; *appl.* contraction against an increasing resistance.

avicularium (ăvĭkūlā′rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *avicula*, *dim.* of *avis*, bird.] In Polyzoa a modified zooecium with muscular movable attachments resembling a bird's beak.

avitaminosis (ăvī′tămĭnō′sĭs) *n.* [L. *a*, from; *vita*, life; *ammoniacum*, resinous gum.] A vitamin-deficiency disease.

awn (ôn) *n.* [Ger. *ahne*, chaff.] The "beard" of grass, grain, etc.

axial (ăk′sĭăl) *a.* [L. *axis*, axle.] *Pert.* axis or stem.

axial filament,—central filament, as of a stiff radiating pseudopodium or of a flagellum.

axial sinus,—a nearly vertical canal in Echinoderms opening into internal division of oral ring sinus, and communicating with stone canal.

axial skeleton, — skeleton of head and trunk, *opp.* skeleton of limbs.

axiate pattern,—arrangement of parts with reference to a definite axis.

axil (ăk'sĭl) *n.* [L. *axilla*, arm-pit.] The angle between leaf or branch and axis from which it springs.

axile (ăk'sīl) *a.* [L. *axilla*, arm-pit.] *Pert.* situated in or belonging to the axis ; *appl.* placentation.

axilemma (ăk'sĭlĕm'ă) *n.* [L. *axis*, axle ; Gk. *lemma*, husk.] In medullated nerve fibres, the sheath surrounding axial cylinder.

axilla (ăksĭl'ă, ăk'sĭlă) *n.* [L. *axilla*, arm-pit.] The arm-pit ; an axil.

axillary (ăk'sĭlărĭ, ăksĭl'ărĭ) *a.* [L. *axilla*, arm-pit.] *Pert.* axil ; growing in axil, as buds ; *pert.* arm-pit.

axinost,—axonost, *q.v.*

axipetal (ăksĭp'ëtăl) *a.* [L. *axis*, axle ; *petere*, to seek.] Passing towards attachment of axon, *appl.* nerve impulses.

axis (ăk'sĭs) *n.* [L. *axis*, axle.] The main stem or central cylinder ; the fundamentally central line of a structure ; second cervical vertebra.

axis cylinder,—the central tract of a nerve fibre, the impulse transmitter.

axon (ăk'sŏn) *n.* [Gk. *axon*, axle.] The axis-cylinder process of a multipolar nerve-cell.

axoneme (ăk'sŏnēm) *n.* [Gk. *axon*, axle ; *nema*, thread.] A thread of strand forming infusorian stalk ; the axial filament of a flagellum.

axonost (ăk'sŏnŏst) *n.* [Gk. *axon*, axle ; *osteon*, bone.] The basal portion of rods supporting dermotrichia of fin-rays ; axinost ; interspinal.

axoplast (ăk'söplăst) *n.* [Gk. *axon*, axle ; *plastos*, formed.] A filament extending from kinetoplast to end of body in some Trypanosomes.

axopodium (ăk'söpō'dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *axon*, axle ; *pous*, foot.] A pseudopodium with axial filament.

axostyle (ăk'söstīl) *n.* [Gk. *axon*, axle ; *stylos*, pillar.] A slender flexible rod of organic substance forming a supporting axis for the body of many Flagellates.

azygobranchiate (ăzī'göbrăng'kĭăt) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *zygon*, yoke ; *brangchia*, gills.] Having gills or ctenidia not developed on one side.

azygomatous (ăzīgŏm'ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *zygoma*, a bar.] Without a zygoma or cheek-bone arch.

azygos (ăzī'gŏs, ăz'ĭgŏs) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *zygon*, yoke.] An unpaired muscle, artery, vein, process.

azygosperm (ăzī'göspĕrm), **azygospore** (ăzī'göspōr) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *zygon*, yoke ; *sperma*, *sporos*, seed.] A spore developed directly from a gamete without conjugation ; parthenospore.

azygous (ăzī'gŭs, ăz'ĭgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *zygon*, yoke.] Unpaired.

B

bacca (băk'ă) *n.* [L. *bacca*, berry.] A pulpy fruit.

baccate (băk'āt) *a.* [L. *bacca*, berry.] Pulpy, fleshy.

bacciferous (băksĭf'ërŭs) *a.* [L. *bacca*, berry ; *ferre*, to bear.] Berry-producing.

bacciform (băk'sĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *bacca*, berry ; *forma*, shape.] Berry-shaped.

bacillus (băsĭl'ŭs) *n.* [L. *bacillum*, small stick.] A rod-like bacterium ; a single-celled Fungus.

bactericidin (băk'tërĭsī'dĭn) *n.* [Gk. *bakterion*, small rod ; L. *caedere*, to kill.] A substance that kills bacteria without lysis.

Bacteriology (băktērĭŏl'öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *bakterion*, rod ; *logos*, discourse.] The science dealing with structure and life history of Bacteria.

bacteriolysin (băktē'rĭŏlī'sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *bakterion*, small rod ; *lysis*, loosing.] A substance which neutralizes the toxicity of or destroys Bacteria.

bacteriophage (băktē'rĭöfāj') *n.* [Gk. *bakterion*, small rod ; *phagein*, to devour.] A destroyer of Bacteria ; a bacteriolytic agent.

bacteriotropin (băktē'rĭötrō'pĭn) *n.* [Gk. *bakterion*, small rod ; *trope*, turn.] An ingredient of blood serum which renders bacteria more readily phagocytable ; opsonin.

bacteroid (băk'tëroid) *n.* [Gk. *bakterion*, small rod ; *eidos*, form.] A degenerate form of certain Bacteria.

balancers (băl'ănsërz) *n. plu.* [L. *bilanx*, having two scales.] Halteres or poisers of Diptera.

balanoid (băl'ănoid) *a.* [Gk. *balanos*, acorn ; *eidos*, like.] *Pert.* barnacles ; acorn-shaped.

balausta (bălôs'tă) *n.* [Gk. *balaustion*, tree-blossom.] Any fruit, many-celled, many-seeded, indehiscent and with tough pericarp.

baleen (bălēn') *n.* [L. *balaena*, whale.] Horny plates attached to upper jaw of true whales ; whalebone.

balsamiferous (băl'sămĭf'ërŭs) *a.* [L. *balsamum*, balsam ; *ferre*, to bear.] Producing balsam.

barb (bârb) *n.* [L. *barba*, beard.] One of delicate thread-like structures extending obliquely from a feather rachis, and forming the vane ; a hooked hair-like bristle.

barbate (bâr'bāt) *a.* [L. *barba*, beard.] Bearded.

barbel (bâr'bĕl) *n.* [L. *barbus*, barbel.] A tactile process arising from the head of various Fishes.

barbellate (bârbĕl'āt, bâr'bëlāt) *a.* [L. *barba*, beard.] With stiff hooked hair-like bristles.

barbicel (bâr'bĭsĕl) *n.* [L. *barba*, beard.] Small process on a feather barbule.

barbula (bâr'būlă) *n.* [L. *barbula*, *dim.* of *barba*, beard.] Row of teeth of peristome of Mosses.

barbule (bâr'būl) *n.* [L. *barbula*, *dim.* of *barba*, beard.] One of small hooked processes fringing barbs of feather.

barotaxis (bărötăk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *baros*, weight ; *taxis*, arrangement.] The reaction to a pressure stimulus.

basal (bā'săl) *a.* [L. *basis*, base.] *Pert.* at or near the base.

basal ganglia,—ganglia connecting cerebrum with other centres.

basal granule, — a thickening at base of a flagellum in certain Protozoa.

basal leaf,—one of the leaves produced near base of stem.

basal placenta,—arises from proximal end of ovary.

basal plates,—certain plates in Echinoderms, situated at or near top of stalk in Crinoids, in Echinoids forming part of apical disc.

basal wall,—the first plane of division of oospores of Ferns and Mosses.

basalar (bāsā'lăr) *a.* [L. *basis*, base ; *ala*, wing.] *Appl.* sclerites below wing base in Insects.

basale (băsā'lē) *n.* [L. *basis*, base.] A bone of variable structure arising from fusion of pterygiophores and supporting fish fins.

basement membrane,—the membrane of a gland containing acini or special secreting portions.

baseost (bā'sëŏst) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base ; *osteon*, bone.] Distal element of pterygiophore of Teleosts.

basialveolar (bā'sĭălvē'ölăr) *a.* [L. *basis*, base ; *alveolus*, hollow.] Extending from basion to centre of alveolar arch.

basibranchial (bā'sĭbrăng'kĭăl) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base ; *brangchia*, gills.] Median ventral or basal skeletal portion of branchial arch.

basic (bā'sĭk) *a.* [Gk. *basis*, base.] *Appl.* stains which act in general on nuclear contents of cell ; *cf.* acidic.

basichromatin (bā'sĭkrō'mătĭn) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base ; *chroma*, colour.] The deeply staining substance of nuclear network ; chromatin.

basiconic sensillae,—upright conical sense hairs, immovable at base and having thin chitinous covering.

basicranial (bā'sĭkrā'nĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *basis*, base ; *kranion*, skull.] Situated at base of skull.

basidiophore (băsĭd'ĭöfōr) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base ; *pherein*, to bear.] A sporophore which carries basidia.

basidiospore (băsĭd'ĭöspōr) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base ; *sporos*, seed.] A spore or gonidium abstricted from a basidium ; a basidiogonidium.

basidium (băsĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base.] A special cell of certain Fungi forming spores by abstriction.

basidorsal (bā'sĭdôr'săl) *a.* [L. *basis*, base ; *dorsum*, back.] *Appl.* small cartilaginous neural plate.

basifixed (bā'sĭfĭksd) *a.* [L. *basis*, base ; *figere*, to make fast.] Attached by base ; innate ; having filament attached to anther base.

basifugal (bāsĭf'ūgăl) *a.* [L. *basis*, base ; *fugere*, to flee.] Growing away from base.

basigamous (băsĭg′ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *gamos*, marriage.] Having oosphere reversed in embryo-sac.

basihyal (bā′sĭhī′ăl) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] Broad median plate, the basal or median ventral portion of hyoid arch.

basilabium (bā′sĭlā′bĭŭm) *n.* [L. *basis*, base; *labium*, lip.] Sclerite formed by fusion of labiostipites in Insects.

basilar (băs′ĭlăr) *a.* [L. *basis*, base.] *Pert.* near or growing from base; as artery, crest, membrane, plexus, plate, style.

basilic (băsĭl′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *basilikos*, royal.] *Appl.* a large vein on inner side of biceps of arm.

basilingual (bā′sĭlĭng′gwăl) *a.* [L. *basis*, base; *lingua*, tongue.] *Appl.* a broad flat cartilaginous plate, the body of the hyoid, in Crocodiles, Turtles and Amphibia.

basimandibula (bā′sĭmăndĭb′ūlă) *n.* [L. *basis*, base; *mandibulum*, lower jaw.] A small sclerite on insect head at base of mandible.

basimaxilla (bā′sĭmăksĭl′ă) *n.* [L. *basis*, base; *maxilla*, upper jaw.] A sclerite at base of maxilla in Insects.

basioccipital (bā′sĭŏksĭp′ĭtăl) *n.* [L. *basis*, base; *occiput*, back of head.] The median ventral bone or element in occipital region of skull.

basion (bā′sĭŏn) *n.* [L. *basis*, base.] The middle of anterior margin of foramen magnum.

basiophthalmite (bā′sĭŏfthăl′mīt) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *ophthalmos*, eye.] The proximal joint of eye-stalk in Crustaceans.

basiotic (bā′sĭŏt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *ous*, ear.] Mesotic, *q.v.*

basipetal (băsĭp′ĕtăl) *a.* [Gk. *basis*, base; L. *petere*, to seek.] Developing from apex to base; *appl.* leaves and inflorescences.

basipharynx (bā′sĭfā′rĭngks) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *pharyngx*, gullet.] In Insects, epipharynx and hypopharynx united.

basiphil (bā′sĭfĭl) *a.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *philein*, to love.] Having a strong affinity for basic stains; also basophil, basiphilic, basophilic, basophilous.

basipodite (băsĭp′ŏdīt) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *pous*, foot.] The second or distal joint of protopodite of certain limbs of Crustacea.

basipodium (bā′sĭpō′dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *pous*, foot.] Wrist or ankle.

basiproboscis (bā′sĭprŏbŏs′ĭs) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *proboskis*, trunk.] Membranous portion of proboscis of some Insects consisting of mentum, submentum, and maxillary cardines and stipites.

basipterygium (bā′sĭptĕrĭj′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *pterygion*, little wing.] A large flat triangular bone in pelvic fin of Teleosts, and a bone or cartilage in other Fishes.

basipterygoid (bā′sĭptĕr′ĭgoid) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *pterygion*, little wing.] A process of the basisphenoid in some Birds.

basisphenoid (bā′sĭsfē′noid) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *sphen*, wedge; *eidos*, form.] Cranial bone between basioccipital and presphenoid.

basitemporal (bā′sĭtĕm′pŏrăl) *n.* [L. *basis*, base; *temporalis*, temporary.] A broad membrane bone covering basisphenoidal region of skull.

basivertebral (bā′sĭvĕr′tĕbrăl) *a.* [L. *basis*, base; *vertebra*, vertebra.] *Appl.* vertebral veins emerging on posterior surface.

bast (băst) *n.* [A.S. *baest*, bast.] The inner fibrous bark of certain trees.

bastard wing,—the ala spuria, consisting of three quill feathers borne on first digit of bird's wing.

bathylimnetic (băth′ĭlĭmnĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *bathys*, deep; *limnetes*, living in marshes.] Living or growing in the depths of lakes or marshes.

bathypelagic (băth′ĭpĕlăj′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *bathys*, deep; *pelagos*, sea.] Inhabiting the deep sea.

bathysmal (băthĭz′măl) *a.* [Gk. *bathys*, deep.] *Pert.* deepest depths of sea.

batonette (bătŏnĕt′) *n.* [Fr. *bâton*, stick.] An element of Golgi-apparatus, *q.v.*

batrachian (bătrā′kĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *batrachos*, frog.] Relating to frogs and toads.

bdelloid (dĕl′oid) *a.* [Gk. *bdella*, leech ; *eidos*, form.] Having the appearance of a leech.

beard (bērd) *n.* [A.S. *beard*, beard.] Any of the arrangements of hairs on heads of animals which resemble a man's beard ; barbed or bristly hair-like outgrowths on grain.

bedeguar (bĕd′ëgăr) *n.* [From Persian through Fr. *bédeguar*, thistle.] A mossy gall formed on rosebushes.

belemnoid (bĕl′ĕmnoid, bĕlĕm′noid) *a.* [Gk. *belemnon*, dart ; *eidos*, form.] Shaped like a dart ; *appl.* styloid process.

bell nucleus,—a solid mass of cells, derived from ectoderm and lying between ordinary ectoderm and mesogloea at apex of medusoid bud.

Bellini's ducts,—larger ducts opening at apex of kidney papilla, and formed by union of smaller collecting tubules.

benthos (bĕn′thŏs) *n.* [Gk. *benthos*, depths of sea.] The fauna and flora of sea-bottom.

berry (bĕr′ĭ) *n.* [A.S. *berie*, berry.] Egg of lobster, or crayfish ; dark knob-like structure on bill of swan ; small, pulpy fruit.

betulin (bĕt′ūlĭn) *n.* [L. *betula*, birch tree.] A substance derived from outer bark of birch.

biacuminate (bī′ăkū′mĭnāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *acumen*, point.] Having two tapering points.

biarticulate (bī′ârtĭk′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *articulus*, joint.] Two-jointed.

bicapsular (bīkăp′sūlăr) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *capsula*, little box.] Having two capsules or vessels.

bicarinate (bīkăr′ĭnāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *carina*, keel.] With two keel-like processes.

bicarpellate (bīkâr′pëlāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; Gk. *karpos*, fruit.] With two carpels.

bicaudate (bīkô′dāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *cauda*, tail.] Possessing two tail-like processes.

bicellular (bīsĕl′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *cellula*, little cell.] Composed of two cells.

biceps (bī′sĕps) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *caput*, head.] A muscle with two heads or origins.

biciliate (bīsĭl′ĭāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *cilium*, eyelash.] Furnished with two cilia.

bicipital (bīsĭp′ĭtăl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *caput*, head.] *Pert.* biceps.

bicipital groove,—a groove on upper part of humerus.

bicollateral (bīkŏlăt′ërăl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *con*, together ; *latus*, side.] Having the two sides similar ; *appl.* a special bundle arrangement in Cucumber.

bicolligate (bīkŏl′ĭgāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *cum*, together ; *ligare*, to bind.] With two stretches of webbing on the foot.

biconjugate (bīkŏn′joogāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *cum*, with ; *jugum*, yoke.] With two similar sets of pairs.

bicornute (bīkôr′nūt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *cornu*, horn.] With two horn-like processes.

bicostate (bīkŏs′tāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *costa*, rib.] Having two longitudinal ridges or ribs, as a leaf.

bicrenate (bīkrē′nāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *crena*, notch.] Doubly crenate, as leaves with notched toothed margins.

bicuspid (bīkŭs′pĭd) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *cuspis*, point.] Having two cusps or points ; premolar.

bicyclic (bīsĭk′lĭk) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; Gk. *kyklos*, circle.] Arranged in two whorls.

Bidder's ganglia,—a collection of nerve-cells in frog, in region of the auriculo-ventricular groove.

Bidder's organ,—a rudimentary ovary attached to anterior end of generative organs in the toad.

bidental (bīdĕn′tăl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *dens*, tooth.] Having two teeth, or tooth-like processes.

bidenticulate (bī′dĕntĭk′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *dens*, tooth.] With two small teeth or tooth-like processes, as some scales.

biennial (bīĕn′ĭăl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *annus*, year.] Lasting for two years.

bifacial (bīfā′sĭăl, bīfā′shăl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *facies*, face.] *Appl.* leaves with distinct upper and lower surfaces ; dorso-ventral.

bifarious (bīfā′rĭŭs) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *fariam*, in rows.] Arranged in two rows ; one on each side of axis.

bifid (bĭf′ĭd) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *findere*, to split.] Forked, opening with a median cleft; divided nearly to middle line.

biflabellate (bīflăbĕl′āt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *flabellum*, fan.] Doubly flabellate, each side of antennal joints sending out flabellate processes.

biflagellate (bīflăj′ëlāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *flagellum*, whip.] Having two flagella.

biflex (bī′flĕks) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *flectere*, to bend.] Twice curved.

biflorate (bīflō′rāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *flora*, flowers.] Bearing two flowers.

bifoliate (bīfō′lĭāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *folium*, leaf.] *Appl.* compound leaf with two leaflets.

biforin (bĭf′ōrĭn) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice; *foris*, door.] An oblong raphidian cell opening at each end.

bifurcate (bī′fŭrkāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *furca*, fork.] Forked; having two prongs; having two joints, the distal V-shaped and attached by its middle to the proximal.

bigeminate (bījĕm′ĭnāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *geminus*, double.] Doubly-paired; twin-forked.

bigeneric (bījĕnĕr′ĭk) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *genus*, race.] *Appl.* hybrids between two distinct genera.

bijugate (bījoo′gāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *jugare*, to join.] With two pairs of leaflets.

bilabiate (bīlā′bĭāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *labium*, lip.] Two-lipped, as some corollas.

bilamellar (bīlăm′ëlăr, bīlămĕl′ăr) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *lamella*, plate.] Formed of two plates; having two lamellae.

bilaminar (bīlăm′ĭnăr) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *lamina*, thin plate.] Having two plate-like layers; diploblastic.

bilateral (bīlăt′ërăl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *latus*, side.] Having two sides symmetrical about an axis.

bile (bīl) *n.* [L. *bilis*, bile.] The secretion of the liver, formed partly in spleen and bone marrow.

biliary (bĭl′ĭărĭ) *a.* [L. *bilis*, bile.] Conveying or *pert.* bile.

bilicyanin (bĭl′ĭsī′ănĭn) *n.* [L. *bilis*, bile; Gk. *kyanos*, dark blue.] A blue pigment found in renal calculi.

bilirubin (bĭl′ĭroo′bĭn) *n.* [L. *bilis*, bile; *ruber*, red.] A reddish-yellow pigment of bile and blood; so also bilifulvine, biliphaein.

biliverdin (bĭl′ĭvĕr′dĭn) *n.* [L. *bilis*, bile; F. *vert*, green.] A green bile pigment formed by oxidation of bilirubin.

bilobate (bīlō′bāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; Gk. *lobos*, rounded flap.] Having two lobes.

bilobular (bīlŏb′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; L. *lobulus*, *dim.* of *lobus*, lobe.] Having two lobules.

bilocellate (bī′lösĕl′āt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *locellus*, *dim.* of *locus*, place.] Divided into two compartments.

bilocular (bīlŏk′ūlăr), **biloculine** (bīlŏk′ūlĭn) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *locus*, place.] Containing two cavities or chambers.

bilophodont (bīlŏf′ōdŏnt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; Gk. *lophos*, ridge; *odous*, tooth.] *Appl.* molar teeth of tapir, which have ridges joining the two anterior and two posterior cusps.

bimaculate (bīmăk′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *macula*, spot.] Marked with two spots or stains.

bimanous (bĭm′ănŭs) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *manus*, hand.] Having two hands; *appl.* certain Primates.

bimastism (bīmăs′tĭzm) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice; Gk. *mastos*, breast.] Condition of having two mammae.

bimuscular (bīmŭs′kūlăr) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *musculus*, muscle.] Having two muscles.

binary fission,—division of a cell into two by an apparently simple division of nucleus and cytoplasm.

binary nomenclature,—see binomial nomenclature.

binate (bī′nāt) *a.* [L. *bini*, two by two.] *Appl.* leaf composed of two leaflets; growing in pairs.

binodal (bīnō′dăl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *nodus*, nob.] Having two nodes, as stem of plant.

binomial (bīnō′mĭăl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *nomen*, name.] Consisting of two names.

binomial nomenclature,—the system of double names given to plants and animals,—first generic name, then specific, as Felis (genus) tigris (species).

binomialism (bīnō′mĭălĭzm) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *nomen*, name.] The system of binomial nomenclature.

binuclear (bīnū′klēăr), **binucleate** (bīnū′klēāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *nucleus*, small nut.] Having two nuclei.

bioblast (bī′öblăst) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life ; *blastos*, bud.] A hypothetical unit, *q.v.*

biocellate (bīŏs′ĕlāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *ocellus*, *dim.* of *oculus*, eye.] Having two ocelli.

Biochemistry (bī′ökĕm′ĭstrĭ) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life ; *chemos*, juice.] The chemistry of living organisms.

biocoenosis (bī′ösēnō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life ; *koinos*, common.] Association of forms of life on any given feeding area ; also biocenosis.

Biodynamics (bī′ödĭnăm′ĭks) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life ; *dynamis*, power.] The science of the active vital phenomena of animals.

biogen (bī′öjĕn), **biogene** (bīōjēn) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life ; *genos*, offspring.] A hypothetical unit, *q.v.*

biogenesis (bī′öjĕn′ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life ; *genesis*, descent.] The theory of the descent of living matter from living matter—*omne vivum e vivo ; opp.* abiogenesis.

biogenetic law, — recapitulation theory, *q.v.*

biogenous (bīŏj′ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *bios*, life ; *genos*, offspring.] Inhabiting living organisms, as parasites.

Biogeny (bīŏj′ĕnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life ; *genesis*, descent.] The science of the evolution of organisms, comprising Ontogeny and Phylogeny.

Biogeography (bī′öjēŏg′răfĭ) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life ; *ge*, earth ; *graphein*, to write.] The part of Biology dealing with geographical distribution of plants(Phytogeography)and animals (Zoogeography) ; Chorology.

biological (bīölŏj′ĭkăl) *a.* [Gk. *bios*, life ; *logos*, discourse.] Relating to the science of life.

Biology (bīŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life ; *logos*, discourse.] The science of life and living.

bioluminescence (bī′ölūmĭnĕs′ĕns, -loo-) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life ; L. *luminescere*, to grow light.] Light-production, as in many groups of animals, also in Bacteria and Fungi.

Biometrics (bīömĕt′rĭks) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life ; *metron*, measure.] The statistical study of living organisms and their variations ; Biometry.

bion (bī′ŏn), **biont** (bī′ŏnt) *n.* [Gk. *bion*, living.] An independent living organism.

bionergy (bīŏn′ërjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life ; *energeia*, action.] Vital force.

Bionomics (bīönŏ̄m′ĭks) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life ; *nomos*, law.] The study of organisms in relation to their environment ; Biometry.

biophore (bī′öfōr) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life ; *pherein*, to carry.] A hypothetical unit, *q.v.*

biophyte (bī′öfīt) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life ; *phyton*, plant.] A plant which gets sustenance from living organisms.

bioplasm (bī′öplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life ; *plasma*, mould.] Living matter ; protoplasm.

bioplast (bī′öplăst) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life ; *plastos*, formed.] A minute quantity of living protoplasm capable of reproducing itself.

biorgan (bīôr′găn) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life ; *organon*, instrument.] An organ in the physiological sense, not necessarily a morphological unit.

bios (bī′ŏs) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life.] Organic life, plant or animal.

Biostatics (bī′östăt′ĭks) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life ; *statos*, stationary.] The branch of Physiology dealing with structure in relation to function.

biota (bīō′tă) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life.] The fauna and flora of a region.

biotic (bīŏt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *bios*, life.] *Pert.* life ; vital.

biotonus (bī′ötō′nŭs, bīŏt′önŭs) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life ; *tonos*, tension.] The ratio between assimilation and dissimilation of biogens.

biovulate (bīŏv′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *ovum*, egg.] Containing two ovules.

bipaleolate (bīpăl′ëölāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *palea*, chaff.] Furnished with two small paleae.

bipalmate (bīpăl′māt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *palma*, palm of hand.] Lobed with the lobes again lobed.

biparietal (bī′părī′ĕtăl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *paries*, wall.] Connected with the two parietal eminences.

biparous (bĭp'ărŭs) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *parere*, to beget.] Having two young at a time.

bipectinate (bīpĕk'tĭnāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *pecten*, comb.] Having the two margins furnished with teeth like a comb.

biped (bī'pĕd) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *pes*, foot.] A two-footed animal.

bipenniform (bīpĕn'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *penna*, feather ; *forma*, shape.] Feather-shaped, with sides of vane of equal size ; *appl.* some muscles.

bipetalous (bīpĕt'ălŭs) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; Gk. *petalon*, leaf.] With two petals.

bipinnaria (bīpĭnā'rĭă) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *pinna*, feather.] An asteroid larva with two bands of cilia.

bipinnate (bīpĭn'āt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *pinna*, feather.] Having leaflets growing in pairs on paired stems.

bipinnatifid (bī'pĭnăt'ĭfĭd) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *pinna*, feather ; *findere*, to cleave.] With leaves segmented and these segments again divided.

bipinnatipartite (bī'pĭnăt'ĭpârtīt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *pinna*, feather ; *partiri*, to divide.] Bipinnatifid, but with divisions extending nearly to midrib.

bipinnatisect (bī'pĭnăt'ĭsĕkt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *pinna*, feather ; *secare*, to cut.] Bipinnatifid, but with divisions extending to midrib.

biplicate (bĭp'lĭkāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *plicare*, to fold.] Having two folds.

bipocillus (bī'pŏsĭl'ŭs) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *pocillum*, little cup.] A microsclere with curved shaft and cup-shaped expansion at each end.

bipolar (bīpō'lăr) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; Gk. *polos*, pivot.] Having a process at each end or pole, *appl.* nerve cells.

bipolarity (bī'pōlăr'ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice ; Gk. *polos*, pivot.] The condition of having two polar processes ; condition of having two distinct poles, as vegetative and animal poles in an egg.

biradial (bīrā'dĭăl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *radius*, ray.] Symmetrical both radially and bilaterally, as some Coelenterates ; disymmetrical.

biramose (bīrā'mōs), **biramous** (bīrā'mŭs) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *ramus*, branch.] Divided into two branches.

birostrate (bīrŏs'trāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *rostrum*, beak.] Furnished with two beak-like processes.

birth pore,—uterine pore of Trematodes and Cestodes ; birth-opening of redia of Trematodes.

biseptate (bīsĕp'tāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *septum*, fence.] With two partitions.

biserial (bīsē'rĭăl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *series*, series.] Arranged in two rows or series.

biserrate (bīsĕr'āt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *serra*, saw.] Having marginal teeth which are themselves notched.

bisexual (bīsĕk'sūăl, bīsĕk'shūăl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *sexus*, sex.] Having both male and female reproductive organs ; hermaphrodite.

bistephanic (bī'stĕfăn'ĭk) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; Gk. *stephanos*, crown.] Joining two points where coronal suture crosses superior temporal ridges.

bistipulate (bīstĭp'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *stipula*, stem.] Provided with two stipules.

bistratose (bīstrăt'ōs) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *stratum*, layer.] With cells arranged in two layers.

bisulcate (bīsŭl'kāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *sulcus*, groove.] Having two grooves.

bitemporal (bītĕm'pŏrăl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *temporalis*, temporary.] *Appl.* two temporal bones ; a line joining posterior ends of two zygomatic processes.

biternate (bītĕr'nāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *terni*, three by three.] Ternate with each division itself again ternate.

bivalent (bīvā'lĕnt, bĭv'ălĕnt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *valere*, to be strong.] *Appl.* a double chromosome.

bivalve (bī'vălv) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *valvae*, folding doors.] Consisting of two plates or valves, as a mussel shell ; or a seed-capsule of similar structure.

biventer cervicis (bĭvĕn'tĕr sĕrvī'sĭs) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice ; *venter*, belly ; *cervix*, neck.] A muscle of neck consisting of two fleshy broad ends with narrow tendinous portion in middle.

biventral (bīvĕn′trăl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *venter*, belly.] *Appl.* muscles of the biventer type.

bivittate (bīvĭt′āt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *vitta*, band.] With two oil receptacles; with two stripes.

bivium (bĭv′ĭŭm) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice; *via*, way.] Generally the posterior pair of ambulacral areas in certain Echinoidea; the two rays between which madreporite lies.

bladder (blăd′ër) *n.* [A.S. *blaedre*, bag.] A membranous sac filled with air or fluid.

bladderworm stage, — cysticercus stage in Tapeworms.

blade (blād) *n.* [A.S. *blaed*, leaf.] The flat part of leaf of Grasses.

blastaea (blăstē′ă) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud.] A planaea or ciliated planula, a hypothetical stage in evolution.

blastelasma (blăs′tëlăz′mă) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *elasma*, plate.] Any germ layer formed after formation of epiblast and hypoblast.

blastema (blăstē′mă) *n.* [Gk. *blastema*, bud.] Formative substance in an egg; primordium of an organ; thallus of a Lichen.

blastocarpous (blăs′tökâr′pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *karpos*, fruit.] Developing while still surrounded by pericarp.

blastocheme (blăs′tökēm) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *ochema*, vessel.] A reproductive individual in some Medusae.

blastochyle (blăs′tökīl) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *chylos*, juice.] The fluid in a blastocoel, or segmentation-cavity.

blastocoel (blăs′tösēl) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *koilos*, hollow.] The segmentation-cavity of a developing ovum.

blastocolla (blăs′tökŏl′ă) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *kolla*, glue.] A gummy substance coating certain buds.

blastocone (blăs′tökōn) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *konos*, cone.] An outer larger cell of first circumferential division, in segmentation of certain eggs.

blastocyst (blăs′tösĭst) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *kystis*, bladder.] The germinal vesicle.

blastoderm (blăs′töděrm) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *derma*, skin.] The germinal disc.

blastodermic vesicle,—hollow sphere of cells, an early stage in development of fertilized ovum.

blastodisc (blăs′tödĭsk) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *diskos*, disk.] The germinal area of a developing ovum.

blastogenesis (blăs′töjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *genesis*, descent.] Gemmation or reproduction by budding; transmission of inherited characters by means of germ-plasm only.

blastogenic (blăs′töjĕn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *genos*, offspring.] *Appl.* inactive idioplasm unalterable till time and place of activity are reached; arising from changes in germ cells; *appl.* characteristics of germinal constitution.

blastokinesis (blăs′tökĭnē′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *kinesis*, movement.] Migration of embryo in certain insect eggs with much yolk.

blastomere (blăs′tömēr) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *meros*, part.] One of the cells formed during primary divisions of an egg.

blastoneuropore (blăs′tönū′röpōr) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *neuron*, nerve; *poros*, passage.] A temporary passage connecting blastopore and neuropore.

blastophore (blăs′töfōr) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *pherein*, to bear.] Embryonic origin of plumule; in Alcyonaria the reproductive body; central part of spermocyte mass in Worms, which remains unchanged through spermatogenesis.

blastopore (blăs′töpōr) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *poros*, passage.] Channel leading into archenteron of gastrula.

blastosphere (blăs′tösfēr) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *sphaira*, globe.] The blastula, a hollow ball of cells.

blastostyle (blăs′töstīl) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *stylos*, pillar.] In Hydrozoa, a columniform zooid with or without mouth and tentacles, bearing gonophores.

blastozooid (blăs′tözō′oid) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, form.] A larval bud in precocious budding in Ascidians.

blastula (blăs′tūlă) *n.* [L. *dim.* of Gk. *blastos*, bud.] A hollow ball of cells, with wall one layer thick.

blastulation (blăs'tūlā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *blastula*, little bud.] Formation of blastulae.

bleeder,—an individual subject to haemophilia, *q.v.*

bleeding of plants,—exudation of watery sap from vessels at a cut surface, due to root-pressure.

blended inheritance, — mixed race or descent; mingling of parental characteristics.

blendling (blĕn'dlĭng) *n.* [A.S. *blandan*, to mix.] A hybrid.

blepharoblast (blĕf'ăröblăst), **blepharoplast** (blĕf'ăröplăst) *n.* [Gk. *blepharon*, eye-lid; *blastos*, bud.] A basal body in relation with a motor cell organ, as the flagellum of Flagellates.

blight (blīt) *n.* [A.S. *blaecan*, to grow pale.] A disease-producing Insect or Fungus; a plant disease.

blind spot,—region of retina of eye where optic nerve enters.

blister (blĭs'tĕr) *n.* [A.S. *blowan*, to blow.] A subcutaneous bubble or bladder filled with fluid; a plant disease.

blood (blŭd) *n.* [A.S. *blód*, blood.] The fluid circulating in the vascular system of animals, distributing food-material and oxygen and collecting waste products.

blood cells,—cells derived by mitosis from ordinary mesoderm cells; primitive haematoblasts.

blood crystals,—crystals of haemoglobin, haemin, or haematoidin, which form when blood is shaken up with chloroform or ether.

blood dust,—fine droplets of neutral fats present in the blood stream.

blood islands, — isolated reddish patches in mesoderm in which primitive erythroblasts are found enclosed in a mesodermal syncytium.

blood platelets, — colourless bodies about one-third the size of red corpuscles, and nucleated when the red corpuscles are nucleated.

blood plates,—minute amoeboid protoplasmic bodies found in blood.

blood serum,—fluid or plasma left after removal of corpuscles and fibrin.

blood vessel,—any vessel or space in which blood circulates; strictly used only in regard to special vessels with well-defined walls.

bloom,—a layer of wax particles on external surface of certain fruits, as grapes, peaches.

blubber (blŭb'ĕr) *n.* [M.E. *blober*, a bubble.] Fat of whales, lying between outer skin and muscle layer.

blue timber,—a wood disease produced by Fungus, causing a bluish discoloration.

body blight,—fungal disease of trees.

body cavity,—coelom or space in which viscera lie; mesodermal in origin, and schizocoelic or enterocoelic in development; considered primarily, the generative cavity.

body cell,—a somatic as distinct from a germ cell.

body stalk,—a band of mesoderm connecting caudal end of embryo with chorion.

bone (bōn) *n.* [A.S. *ban*, bone.] Connective tissue whose ground-substance contains salts of lime.

bones of Bertini, — thin anterior coverings of sphenoidal sinuses.

book gill,—a gill composed of delicate leaf-like lamellae placed one over the other like leaves of a book, as seen in Limulus.

book lung,—a gill similar to a book gill, but modified for air-breathing, and open to exterior only by a small slit, as in Scorpions.

booted (boot'ĕd) *a.* [O.F. *boute*, boot.] Equipped with raised horny plates of skin, as feet of some Birds.

bordered pit,—a form of pit developed on walls of tracheides, caused by a portion of wall remaining unthickened.

bosselated (bŏs'ĕlātĕd) *a.* [M.E. *bosse*, knob.] Covered with knobs.

bosset (bŏs'ĕt) *n.* [M.E. *bosse*, knob.] The beginning of horn formation in deer in the first year.

bostryx (bŏs'trĭks) *n.* [Gk. *bostrychos*, curl.] A cymose inflorescence with blooms on only one side of axis.

Botany (bŏt'ănĭ) *n.* [Gk. *botane*, pasture.] That branch of Biology dealing with plants.

bothridium (bŏthrĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *bothros*, trench; *idion*, dim.] A muscular cup-shaped outgrowth from scolex of Cestoids; a phyllidium.

bothrium (bŏth′rĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *bothros*, trench.] A sucker; a sucking groove of Cestoids.

botryoidal (bŏt′rĭoidăl) *a.* [Gk. *botrys*, bunch of grapes; *eidos*, form.] *Appl.* tissue of branched canals surrounding enteric canal in Leeches.

botryose (bŏt′rĭōs) *a.* [Gk. *botrys*, bunch of grapes.] Racemose; in the form of a bunch of grapes.

bouillon (boo′yŏng) *n.* [F. *bouillir*, to boil.] An infusion of beef for the cultivation of germs.

Bowman's capsule,—the vesicle of an excretory tubule.

Bowman's glands,—serous glands in corium of olfactory mucous membrane.

braccate (brăk′āt) *a.* [L. *braccae*, breeches.] *Appl.* Birds having additional feathers on legs or feet.

brachelytrous (brăkĕl′ĭtrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *brachys*, short; *elytron*, wing.] Having short wing covers.

brachial (brā′kĭăl) *a.* [L. *brachium*, arm.] *Pert.* arm, arm-like.

brachiate (brā̆′kĭāt) *a.* [L. *brachium*, arm.] Branched; having opposite paired branches on alternate sides.

brachiferous (brăkĭf′ĕrŭs), **brachigerous** (brăkĭj′ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *brachium*, arm; *ferre*, *gerere*, to carry.] Branched.

brachiocephalic (brā̆k′ĭōkĕfăl′ĭk, -sĕf-) *a.* [L. *brachium*, arm; Gk. *kephale*, head.] *Pert.* arm and head, *appl.* artery.

brachiocubital (brā̆k′ĭōkū′bĭtăl) *a.* [L. *brachium*, arm; *cubitum*, forearm.] *Pert.* arm and forearm.

brachiolaria (brăkĭōlā′rĭă) *n.* [L. *brachiolum*, a small arm.] A stage in metamorphosis of some Starfishes.

brachiorachidian (brā̆k′ĭōrăkĭd′ĭăn) *a.* [L. *brachium*, arm; Gk. *rhachis*, spine.] *Pert.* arm and spine.

brachium (brā̆k′ĭŭm) *n.* [L. *brachium*, arm.] Arm or branching structure; upper limb of Vertebrates; a mass of fibres in pons.

brachycephalic (brăk′ĭkĕfăl′ĭk, -sĕf-) *a.* [Gk. *brachys*, short; *kephale*, head.] Short-headed; with cephalic index of over eighty; *cf.* dolichocephalic.

brachycerous (brăkĭs′ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *brachys*, short; *keras*, horn.] Short-horned; with short antennae.

brachycnemic (brăk′ĭknē′mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *brachys*, short; *kneme*, tibia.] *Appl.* arrangement of mesenteries of Zoanthids where sixth protocneme is imperfect.

brachydactyly (brăk′ĭdăk′tĭlĭ) *n.* [Gk. *brachys*, short; *daktylos*, digit.] Brachydactylous condition of having digits abnormally short.

brachydont (brăk′ĭdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *brachys*, short; *odous*, tooth.] *Appl.* molar teeth with low crowns; also brachyodont.

brachyourous,—brachyural, *q.v.*

brachypleural (brăk′ĭploo′răl) *a.* [Gk. *brachys*, short; *pleuron*, side.] With short pleura or side plates.

brachypodous (brăkĭp′ŏdŭs) *a.* [Gk. *brachys*, short; *pous*, foot.] With short legs, or stalk.

brachypterous (brăkĭp′tĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *brachys*, short; *pteron*, wing.] With short wings.

brachystomatous (brăk′ĭstŏm′ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *brachys*, short; *stoma*, mouth.] With short proboscis; *appl.* certain Insects.

brachyural (brăk′ĭū′răl) *a.* [Gk. *brachys*, short; *oura*, tail.] Having short abdomen usually tucked in below thorax; *appl.* certain Crabs.

bract (brăkt) *n.* [L. *bractea*, thin plate of metal.] A floral leaf; a modified leaf in whose axil a flower arises; a hydrophyllium in Siphonophora; distal exite of sixth appendage of Apus.

bract scales,—small scales developed directly on axis of cones; *cf.* ovuliferous scales.

bracteal (brăk′tēăl) *a.* [L. *bractea*, thin metal plate.] Like a bract; bracteiform.

bracteate (brăk′tēāt) *a.* [L. *bractea*, thin metal plate.] Having bracts.

bracteolate (brăk′tēọlāt) *a.* [L. *bractea*, metal plate.] *Appl.* flowers with bracteoles.

bracteole (brăk′tēōl) *n.* [L. *bractea*, metal plate.] Secondary bract at base of flower; bractlet.

bracteose (brăk′tēōs) *a.* [L. *bractea*, metal plate.] With many bracts.

brain (brān) *n.* [M.E. *brayne*, brain.] Centre of nervous system; mass of nervous matter in Vertebrates at anterior end of spinal cord, lying in cranium; in Invertebrates, supraoesophageal or suprapharyngeal ganglia.

brain sand, — granular bodies of calcium and ammonium and magnesium phosphate, embedded in pineal gland; corpora amylacea; acervulus cerebri.

branchia (brăng′kĭă) *n.*, **branchiae** (brăng′kĭē) *plu.* [Gk. *brangchia*, gills.] Gills.

branchiac (brăng′kĭăk), **branchial** (brăng′kĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *brangchia*, gills.] *Pert.* gills.

branchial arch,—one of bony or cartilaginous arches on side of pharynx posterior to hyoid arch, and supporting gill bars.

branchiate (brăng′kĭāt) *a.* [Gk. *brangchia*, gills.] Having gills.

branchicolous (brăngkĭk′ōlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *brangchia*, gills; L. *colere*, to inhabit.] Parasitic on fish gills; *appl.* certain Crustaceans.

branchiform (brăng′kĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *brangchia*, gills; L. *forma*, shape.] Gill-like.

branchihyal (brăng′kĭhī′ăl) *a.* [Gk. *brangchia*, gills; *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] An element of a branchial arch.

branchiocardiac (brăng′kĭōkâr′dĭăk) *a.* [Gk. *brangchia*, gills; *kardia*, heart.] *Pert.* gills and heart; *appl.* vessel given off ventrally from ascidian heart.

branchiomere (brăng′kĭōmēr) *n.* [Gk. *brangchia*, gills; *meros*, part.] A branchial segment.

branchiopallial (brăng′kĭōpăl′ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *brangchia*, gills; L. *pallium*, mantle.] *Pert.* gill and mantle of Molluscs.

branchiostegal (brăng′kĭŏs′tēgăl) *a.* [Gk. *brangchia*, gills; *stege*, roof.] With or *pert.* a gill cover; *appl.* membrane, rays.

branchiostege (brăng′kĭōstēj′) *n.* [Gk. *brangchia*, gills; *stege*, covering.] The branchiostegal membrane.

branchiostegite (brăng′kĭŏs′tēgīt) *n.* [Gk. *brangchia*, gills; *stege*, roof.] Expanded lateral portion of carapace forming gill cover in certain Crustaceans.

branchireme (brăng′kĭrēm) *n.* [Gk. *brangchia*, gills; L. *remus*, oar.] A branchiate limb; locomotory and respiratory limb of a Branchiopod.

brand (brănd) *n.* [A.S. *beornan*, to burn.] A Fungus producing a burnt appearance on leaves.

bregma (brĕg′mă) *n.* [Gk. *bregma*, fore part of head.] That part of skull where frontals and parietals meet.

brephic (brĕf′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *brephikos*, childish.] *Appl.* a larval phase preceding that of adult form; neanic.

brevicaudate (brĕv′ĭkô′dāt) *a.* [L. *brevis*, short; *cauda*, tail.] With a short tail.

brevifoliate (brĕv′ĭfō′lĭāt) *a.* [L. *brevis*, short; *folium*, leaf.] Having short leaves.

brevilingual (brĕv′ĭlĭng′gwăl) *a.* [L. *brevis*, short; *lingua*, tongue.] With short tongue.

breviped (brĕv′ĭpĕd) *a.* [L. *brevis*, short; *pes*, foot.] Having short legs; *appl.* certain Birds.

brevipennate (brĕv′ĭpĕn′āt) *a.* [L. *brevis*, short; *penna*, feather.] With short wings.

brevirostrate (brĕv′ĭrŏs′trāt) *a.* [L. *brevis*, short; *rostrum*, beak.] With short beak or bill, of Birds.

brevissimus oculi,—obliquus inferior, shortest muscle of eye.

Broca's area,—area of brain said to be motor speech centre.

brochidodromous (brŏk′ĭdŏd′rōmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *brochos*, loop; *dromein*, to run.] *Appl.* nerves in leaves when they form loops within the blade.

brochonema (brŏkōnē′mă) *n.* [Gk. *brochos*, loop; *nema*, thread.] The spireme in loops to the number of chromosome pairs to be formed.

bromatium (brōmā′shĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *broma*, food.] A swelling on a fungus cultivated by ants, and serving as food.

bronchia (brŏng′kĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *brongchos*, windpipe.] The subdivisions or branches of each bronchus.

bronchial (brŏng′kĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *brongchos*, windpipe.] *Pert.* bronchi.

bronchiole (brŏng′kĭōl) *n.* [Gk. *brongchos*, windpipe.] A small terminal branch of bronchi.

bronchopulmonary (brŏng′köpŭl′mönărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *brongchos*, windpipe ; L. *pulmo*, lung.] *Pert.* bronchi and lungs.

bronchotracheal (brŏng′kötrā′këal) *a.* [Gk. *brongchos*, windpipe ; L. *trachea*, trachea.] *Pert.* bronchi and trachea.

bronchovesicular (brŏng′kövësĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [Gk. *brongchos*, windpipe ; L. *vesicula*, little sac.] *Pert.* bronchial tubes and lung cells.

bronchus (brŏng′kŭs) *n.*, **bronchi** (brŏng′kī) *plu.* [Gk. *brongchos*, windpipe.] Tubes connecting trachea with lungs.

brood bud,—a spore of certain types of sporangia.

brood pouch,—a sac-like cavity in which eggs or embryos are placed ; a space formed by overlapping plates attached to bases of thoracic limbs in certain Crustacea.

brown body,—a brown, rounded mass of compacted degenerate organs in some Polyzoa.

brown funnels,—a single pair of organs on dorsal aspect of posterior end of pharynx, in Amphioxus.

Brownian movements,—the passive vibratory movements of fine granules when suspended in a fluid.

Bryology (brīŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *bryon*, moss ; *logos*, discourse.] The science dealing with Mosses ; Muscology.

bryophyte (brī′öfīt) *n.* [Gk. *bryon*, moss ; *phyton*, plant.] Any of the Mosses or Liverworts.

bryozoon (brī′özō′ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *bryon*, moss ; *zoon*, animal.] A Polyzoon, so named from moss-like appearance.

buccal (bŭk′ăl) *a.* [L. *bucca*, cheek.] *Pert.* the cheek or mouth.

buccinator (bŭk′sĭnā′tŏr) *n.* [L. *buccina*, trumpet.] A broad thin muscle of the cheek.

buccolabial (bŭk′ölā′bĭăl) *a.* [L. *bucca*, cheek ; *labium*, lip.] *Pert.* mouth cavity and lips.

buccolingual (bŭk′ölĭng′gwăl) *a.* [L. *bucca*, cheek ; *lingua*, tongue.] *Pert.* cheeks and tongue.

bucconasal (bŭk′önā′zăl) *a.* [L. *bucca*, cheek ; *nasus*, nose.] *Pert.* cheek and nose ; *appl.* membrane.

buccopharyngeal (bŭk′öfărĭn′jëăl) *a.* [L. *bucca*, cheek ; Gk. *pharyngx*, throat.] *Pert.* cheeks and pharynx.

bud (bŭd) *n.* [M.E. *budde*, bud.] A rudimentary shoot, or flower ; a gemma.

budding (bŭd′ĭng) *n.* [M.E. *budde*, bud.] A method of reproduction seen in many primitive animals.

bulb (bŭlb) *n.* [L. *bulbus*, globular root.] A part resembling a bulb ; a specialized underground bud with thick fleshy leaves.

bulbar (bŭl′băr) *a.* [L. *bulbus*, globular root.] *Pert.* bulb or bulb-like part ; generally *appl.* paralysis from a disease of medulla oblongata.

bulbiferous (bŭlbĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *bulbus*, bulb ; *ferre*, to carry.] Bulb-bearing.

bulbil (bŭl′bĭl) *n.* [L. *bulbus*, bulb.] A large and fleshy axillary bud which may fall and produce a new plant, as in some Lilies.

bulbonuclear (bŭl′bönū′klëar) *a.* [L. *bulbus*, bulb ; *nucleus*, kernel.] *Pert.* medulla oblongata and nuclei of cranial nerves.

bulbous (bŭl′bŭs) *a.* [L. *bulbus*, bulb.] Like a bulb ; developing from a bulb ; having bulbs.

bulbus (bŭl′bŭs) *n.* [L. *bulbus*, bulb.] The knob-like part found in connection with various nerves.

bulla (bool′ă) *n.* [L. *bulla*, water-bubble.] *Appl.* rounded prominence formed by bones of ear ; tympanic bulla.

bullate (bool′āt) *a.* [L. *bulla*, water-bubble.] Blistered-like ; puckered like a savoy-cabbage leaf.

bunodont (bū′nödŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *bounos*, mound ; *odous*, tooth.] Having molar teeth with low conical cusps.

bunoid (bū′noid) *a.* [Gk. *bounos*, mound ; *eidos*, form.] *Appl.* cusps of cheek-teeth, low and conical.

bunolophodont (bū′nölŏf′ödŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *bounos*, mound ; *lophos*, crest ; *odous*, tooth.] Between bunodont and lophodont in structure, *appl.* cheek-teeth.

bunoselenodont (bū′nösëlē′nödŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *bounos*, mound ; *selene*, moon ; *odous*, tooth.] Having internal cusps bunoid, external selenoid ; *appl.* cheek-teeth.

bursa (bŭr′să) *n.* [L. *bursa*, purse.] A sac-like cavity ; a sac with viscid fluid to prevent friction at joints.

bursa copulatrix,—a genital pouch of various animals.

bursicule (bŭr′sĭkūl) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *bursa*, purse.] A small sac.

buttress roots,—branch roots given off above ground, arching away from stem before entering soil, forming additional props.

butyrinase (bū′tĭrĭnās) *n.* [L. *butyrum*, butter.] An enzyme occurring in blood serum.

byssal (bĭs′ăl) *a.* [Gk. *byssos*, fine flax.] *Pert.* the byssus.

byssus (bĭs′ŭs) *n.* [Gk. *byssos*, fine flax.] The tuft of strong filaments, of certain Molluscs, by which they become attached.

C

cacogenesis (kăk′öjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *kakos*, bad ; *genesis*, descent.] Inability to hybridize ; kakogenesis.

cacogenic (kăk′öjĕn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kakos*, bad ; *genos*, birth.] Dysgenic, *q.v.*

cadophore (kăd′öfōr) *n.* [Gk. *kados*, urn ; *pherein*, to bear.] A dorsal bud-bearing process in certain Tunicates.

caducibranchiate (kădū′sĭbrăng′kĭăt) *a.* [L. *caducus*, falling ; Gk. *brangchia*, gills.] With temporary gills.

caducous (kădū′kŭs) *a.* [L. *caducus*, falling.] *Pert.* parts that fall off very early, *e.g.* calyx ; deciduous.

caecum (sē′kŭm) *n.* [L. *caecus*, blind.] A blind diverticulum or pouch from some part of alimentary canal.

Caenogaea (sē′nöjē′ă) *n.* [Gk. *kainos*, recent ; *gaia*, earth.] A zoogeographical region under which is included the Nearctic, Palearctic, and Oriental regions ; *cf.* Eogaea ; also Cainogea ; Kainogaea.

caenogenesis (sē′nöjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *kainos*, recent ; *genesis*, descent.] The non-phylogenetic processes in development of an individual.

caenogenetic (sē′nöjĕnĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kainos*, recent ; *genesis*, descent.] Of recent origin.

Caenozoic (sēnözō′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kainos*, recent ; *zoe*, life.] *Pert.* age of Mammals, geological era from Mesozoic to recent times ; also Cainozoic ; Kainozoic.

caespitose (sĕs′pĭtōs) *a.* [L. *caespus*, turf.] *Pert.* turf ; having low, closely matted stems ; caespitellose.

calamistrum (kăl′ămĭs′trŭm) *n.* [L. *calamistrum*, curling iron.] A comb-like structure on hind limbs of certain Spiders.

calamus (kăl′ămŭs) *n.* [L. *calamus*, reed.] The quill of a feather.

calcaneum (kălkā′nëŭm) *n.* [L. *calx*, heel.] The heel ; large bone of tarsus which forms heel ; process on metatarsus of Birds.

calcar (kăl′kăr) *n.* [L. *calcar*, spur.] A hollow prolongation or tube at base of sepal or petal ; spur-like process on leg or wing of Birds ; tibial spine in Insects ; process of calcaneum which supports web between leg and tail in Bats ; prehallux of frog.

calcareous (kălkā′rëŭs) *a.* [L. *calcarius*, limy.] Growing on soil derived from decomposition of calcareous rocks ; limy.

calcariform (kălkăr′ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *calcar*, spur ; *forma*, shape.] Spurlike.

calcarine (kăl′kărĭn) *a.* [L. *calcar*, spur.] *Pert.* hippocampus minor.

calcicole (kăl′sĭkōl) *n.* [L. *calx*, lime ; *colere*, to dwell.] A plant which thrives in soils rich in calcium carbonate ; gypsophyte ; calcipete.

calciferous (kălsĭf′ërŭs), **calcigerous** (kălsĭj′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *calx*, lime ; *ferre*, *gerere*, to carry.] Containing or producing lime salts.

calcification (kălsĭfĭkā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *calx*, lime ; *facere*, to make.] The deposition of lime salts in tissue.

calcifuge (kăl′sĭfūj) *n.* [L. *calx*, lime ; *fugere*, to flee.] A plant which thrives only in soils poor in calcium carbonate ; a silicole.

calcivorous (kălsĭv′örŭs) *a.* [L. *calx*, lime; *vorare*, to devour.] *Appl.* plants which live on limestone.

calicle,—calycle, *q.v.*

callosal (kălō′săl) *a.* [L. *callosus*, hard.] *Pert.* corpus callosum.

callose (kăl′ōs) *n.* [L. *callum*, hard skin.] An occasional component of plant cell walls.

callosity (kălŏs′ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *callositas*, hardness.] Hardened and thickened area on skin, or bark.

callus (kăl′ŭs) *n.* [L. *callum*, hard skin.] A growth of shell-like material within umbilicus of shell; soft tissue that forms over cut or damaged plant surface; a mesonotal swelling in some Insects.

caloricity (kălörĭs′ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *calere*, to be warm.] In animals, the power of developing and maintaining a certain degree of heat.

calorie (kăl′örĭ) *n.* [L. *calere*, to be warm.] Amount of heat required to raise temperature of one gramme of water one degree Centigrade. One large Calorie equals one thousand small calories.

caltrop (kăl′trŏp) *n.* [A.S. *coltraeppe*, thistle.] A sponge spicule with four rays so disposed that any three being on the ground the fourth projects vertically upwards; also calthrops.

calvarium (kălvā′rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *calvus*, bald.] The dome of the skull.

calycanthemy (kăl′ĭkăn′thëmĭ) *n.* [Gk. *kalyx*, calyx; *anthemon*, flower.] Abnormal development of parts of calyx into petals.

calyciflorous (kăl′ĭsĭflō′rŭs) *a.* [L. *calyx*, calyx; *flos*, flower.] *Appl.* flowers in which stamens and petals are adnate to the calyx.

calyciform (kălĭs′ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *calyx*, calyx; *forma*, shape.] Calyx-like in shape.

calycine (kăl′ĭsīn) *a.* [L. *calyx*, calyx.] *Pert.* a calyx; cup-like.

calycle (kăl′ĭkël) *n.* [L. *calyculus*, little calyx.] An epicalyx; a cup-shaped cavity in a coral; a theca in a Hydroid; also calicle.

calyptoblastic (kălĭp′töblăs′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kalyptos*, hidden; *blastos*, bud.] *Pert.* Hydroids in which gonophore is enclosed in a gonotheca.

calyptobranchiate (kălĭp′töbrăng′kĭāt) *a.* [Gk. *kalyptos*, hidden; *brangchia*, gills.] With gills not visible from exterior.

calyptopsis (kălĭptŏp′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *kalyptos*, hidden; *opsis*, sight.] A larva with short-stalked eyes, as of some Arthropods.

calyptra (kălĭp′tră) *n.* [Gk. *kalyptra*, covering.] Cap-like remains of archegonium found surrounding apex of capsule in Mosses.

calyptrate (kălĭp′trāt) *a.* [Gk. *kalyptra*, covering.] *Appl.* Diptera with halteres hidden by squamae.

calyptrogen (kălĭp′tröjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *kalyptra*, cap; *genesis*, descent.] The special layer of cells lying at apex of growing root and giving origin to root-cap.

calyptron (kălĭp′trŏn) *n.* [Gk. *kalyptra*, covering.] The squama of Calypterae; also calypter.

calyx (kā′lĭks) *n.* [L. *calyx*, calyx.] The outer whorl of floral leaves; cup-like portion of pelvis of kidney; theca of certain Hydroids; cup-like body of Crinoids.

cambiform (kăm′bĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *cambium*, change; *forma*, shape.] Similar to cambium cells.

cambiogenetic (kăm′bĭöjënĕt′ĭk) *a.* [L. *cambium*, change; Gk. *genesis*, descent.] *Appl.* cells which produce cambium.

cambium (kăm′bĭŭm) *n.* [L. *cambium*, change.] The tissue from which secondary growth arises in stems and roots.

Cambrian (kăm′brĭăn) *a.* [L. *Cambria*, Wales.] *Pert.* earliest division of Palaeozoic era.

cameration (kămërā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *cameratio*, vaulting.] Division into a large number of separate chambers.

camerostome (kăm′ëröstōm′) *n.* [L. *camera*, chamber; *stoma*, mouth.] Hollowed-out under surface of "hood" of certain Trogulidae.

campaniform (kămpăn′ĭfôrm) *a.* [L.L. *campana*, bell; *forma*, shape.] Bell- or dome-shaped.

campodeiform (kăm′pödē′ĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *kampe*, caterpillar; *eidos*, form; L. *forma*, shape.] *Appl.* larva resembling a Campodea; thysanuriform.

camptodrome (kămp′tödrōm) *a.* [Gk. *kamptos*, flexible ; *dromos*, course.] *Pert.* leaf venation in which secondary veins bend forward and anastomose before reaching margin.

campylospermous (kăm′pĭlöspĕr′mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kampylos*, curved ; *sperma*, seed.] *Appl.* seeds with groove along inner face.

campylotropous (kăm′pĭlŏt′röpŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kampylos*, curved ; *trope*, turning.] *Pert.* ovules in which nucellus and embryo-sac are bent so that micropyle points almost back to placenta.

canalicular (kănălĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *canaliculus*, small channel.] *Pert.* canals, or canaliculi.

canalicular apparatus,—the Golgi bodies, regarded as a system of canals.

canaliculus (kănălĭk′ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *canaliculus*, small channel.] A small canal connecting lacunae with Haversian canals in bone ; small channel for passage of nerves through various bones.

canaliform (kănăl′ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *canalis*, canal ; *forma*, shape.] Canal-like.

cancellous (kăn′sëlŭs) *a.* [L. *cancellosus*, chambered.] Consisting of slender fibres and lamellae, which join to form a reticular structure ; *appl.* inner, more spongy, portion of bony tissue.

cancrisocial (kăng′krĭsō′shăl) *a.* [L. *cancer*, crab ; *socius*, ally.] *Appl.* commensals with crabs.

canine (kănīn′, kăn′īn) *n.* [L. *canis*, dog.] The tooth next to incisors ; *a.*, *pert.* canine tooth, or to a ridge or groove on surface of superior maxillary.

cannon bone,—bone supporting limb from hock to fetlock, enlarged and fused metacarpals or metatarsals ; in Birds, the tarsometatarsus.

canthus (kăn′thŭs) *n.* [Gk. *kanthos*, pack-ass.] The angle where upper and lower eyelids meet.

capillary (kăpĭl′ărĭ) *a.* [L. *capillus*, hair.] Minute ; hair-like ; *n.* one of minute thin-walled vessels which form networks in various parts of body, *e.g.* blood, lymph, or biliary capillaries ; *appl.* moisture held between and around particles of soil.

capillitium (kăp′ĭlĭt′ĭŭm, kăp′ĭlĭsh′ĭŭm) *n.* [L. *capillus*, hair.] A peculiar protoplasmic network of filaments among which spores are found in sporangia of certain Fungi.

capitate (kăp′ĭtāt) *a.* [L. *caput*, head.] Enlarged or swollen at tip ; gathered into a mass at apex, as some inflorescences.

capitatum (kăpĭtā′tŭm) *n.* [L. *caput*, head.] The third carpale.

capitellum (kăp′ĭtĕl′ŭm) *n.* [L. *caput*, head.] An articulatory protuberance at end of a bone, *e.g.* on humerus for articulation of radius.

capitulum (kăpĭt′ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *caput*, head.] A knob-like swelling at end of a bone ; part of Cirripede body enclosed in mantle *opp.* peduncle ; swollen end of hair or tentacle ; enlarged end of Insect proboscis ; exsert part of head in ticks ; an inflorescence of sessile flowers or florets crowded together on a receptacle and usually surrounded by an involucre.

capreolate (kăprē′ölāt, kăp′rëölāt) *a.* [L. *capreolus*, tendril.] Supplied with tendrils.

capsule (kăp′sūl) *n.* [L. *capsula*, little box.] A sac-like membrane enclosing an organ ; any closed box-like vessel containing spores, seeds, or fruits.

capsuliferous (kăp′sūlĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *capsula*, little box ; *ferre*, to carry.] With or forming a capsule ; capsuligerous, capsulogenous.

caput (kăp′ŭt) *n.* [L. *caput*, head.] Head ; knob-like swelling at apex.

carapace (kăr′ăpās) *n.* [Sp. *carapacho*, covering.] A chitinous or bony shield covering whole or part of back of certain animals.

carbohydrates (kâr′böhī′drāts) *n. plu.* [L. *carbo*, coal ; Gk. *hydor*, water.] Compounds of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, generally speaking aldehyde or ketone alcohols, or condensation products thereof.

carbon dioxide (kâr′bŏn dīŏk′sīd) *n.* [L. *carbo*, coal ; *di*, two ; Gk. *oxys*, sharp.] Carbonic acid gas ; a heavy, colourless gas produced by decomposition of organic substances.

carboniferous (kâr′bŏnĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *carbo*, coal; *ferre*, to carry.] *Pert.* entire period of coal measures, or fossils found in strata of late Palaeozoic era.

carcerule (kâr′sërool) *n.* [L. *carcer*, prison.] A superior, dry, many-celled fruit, with indehiscent one- or few-seeded carpels cohering by united styles to a central axis.

Carcinology (kâr′sĭnŏl′ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *karkinos*, crab; *logos*, discourse.] The study of Crustacea.

cardiac (kâr′dĭăk) *a.* [Gk. *kardia*, heart.] *Pert.* near or supplying heart; *appl.* sinus, artery, etc.

cardiac impulse,—motion caused by rapid increase in tension of ventricle.

cardinal (kâr′dĭnăl) *a.* [L. *cardo*, hinge.] *Pert.* hinge of bivalve shell, or to cardo of Insects.

cardinal sinuses and veins,—veins uniting in Cuvier's duct, persistent in most Fishes, embryonic in other Vertebrates.

cardioblast (kâr′dĭŏblăst) *n.* [Gk. *kardia*, heart; *blastos*, bud.] One of cells destined to form walls of heart.

cardiobranchial (kâr′dĭŏbrăng′kĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *kardia*, heart; *brangchia*, gills.] *Appl.* enlarged posterior basibranchial cartilage ventral to heart in Elasmobranchs.

cardo (kâr′dō) *n.* [L. *cardo*, hinge.] The hinge of a bivalve shell; basal sclerite of maxilla in Insects itself divided into eucardo and paracardo.

carina (kărī′nă, kărē′nă) *n.* [L. *carina*, keel.] A keel-like ridge on certain bones, as breast-bone of Birds; median dorsal plate of a barnacle; portion of a leguminous flower composed of two coherent petals; ridge on bracts of certain Grasses.

carinate (kăr′ĭnāt) *a.* [L. *carina*, keel.] Having a ridge or keel.

cariniform (kărĭn′ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *carina*, keel; *forma*, shape.] Keel-shaped.

carnassial (kârnăs′ĭăl) *a.* [L. *caro*, flesh.] *Pert.* cutting teeth of carnivores, fourth premolar above and first molar below,—in upper the protocone is reduced, in lower the metaconid.

carnivorous (kârnĭv′ŏrŭs) *a.* [L. *caro*, flesh; *vorare*, to devour.] Flesh-eating; *appl.* Carnivores, and certain plants which feed on entrapped insects.

carotene (kăr′ŏtēn) *n.* [L. *carota*, carrot.] A yellow pigment of blood derived from carotin of plant food.

carotid (kărŏt′ĭd) *a.* [Gk. *karos*, heavy sleep.] *Pert.* chief arteries in neck.

carotin (kăr′ŏtĭn), **carotinoid** (kărŏt′ĭnoid) *n.* [L. *carota*, carrot; Gk. *eidos*, form.] A yellow pigment of plants; xanthophyll.

carpal (kâr′păl) *n.* [L. *carpus*, wrist.] A wrist bone; *a.*, *pert.* wrist.

carpels (kâr′pĕlz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *karpos*, fruit.] Modified leaves which carry megasporangia.

carpocerite (kârpŏs′ërīt) *n.* [L. *carpus*, wrist; Gk. *keras*, horn.] Fifth antennal joint in certain Crustacea.

carpogenous (kârpŏj′ënŭs) *a.* [Gk. *karpos*, fruit; *genos*, birth.] *Appl.* those cells in red Algae which form the carpogonium.

carpogonium (kâr′pŏgō′nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *karpos*, fruit; *gonos*, birth.] Lower portion of procarp, in some Thallophytes, which contains female nucleus.

carpolith (kâr′pŏlĭth) *n.* [Gk. *karpos*, fruit; *lithos*, stone.] A fossil fruit.

carpometacarpus (kâr′pŏmĕtăkâr′pŭs) *n.* [L. *carpus*, wrist; Gk. *meta*, after.] Portion of wing skeleton of Bird formed by fusion of carpal and metacarpal bones.

carpophagous (kârpŏf′ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *karpos*, fruit; *phagein*, to eat.] Feeding on fruit.

carpophore (kâr′pŏfōr) *n.* [Gk. *karpos*, fruit; *pherein*, to bear.] Part of flower axis to which carpels are attached.

carpophyte (kâr′pŏfīt) *n.* [Gk. *karpos*, fruit; *phyton*, plant.] A Thallophyte which forms sporocarps.

carpopodite (kârpŏp′ŏdīt) *n.* [L. *carpus*, wrist; Gk. *pous*, foot.] The third joint in walking leg of certain Crustacea.

carposperm (kâr′pŏspërm) *n.* [Gk. *karpos*, fruit; *sperma*, seed.] The oosphere in certain Thallophytes.

carposporangium (kâr′pöspörăn′jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *karpos*, fruit ; *sporos*, seed ; *anggeion*, vessel.] The terminal cells of filaments developed from fertilized carpogonium in some Thallophytes.

carpospore (kâr′pöspōr) *n.* [Gk. *karpos*, fruit ; *sporos*, seed.] A spore of those formed at end of filaments developed from carpogonium.

carpus (kâr′pŭs) *n.* [L. *carpus*, wrist.] The wrist ; region of fore-limb between forearm and metacarpus.

cartilage (kâr′tĭlēj) *n.* [L. *cartilago*, cartilage.] Gristle ; a translucent, bluish-white tissue, firm and elastic, found generally in connection with bones ; cartilaginous structure.

caruncle (kărŭng′kël) *n.* [L. *caruncula*, small piece of flesh.] A naked, fleshy excrescence ; a fleshy outgrowth on head of certain birds, and on certain caterpillars ; a little horny elevation at end of beak of embryo chicks ; sucking-disc on tarsi of certain mites ; one of outgrowths from various regions of testa of a seed.

caryo-,—also karyo-, *q.v.*

caryolite (kăr′ĭölīt) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nut ; *lytikos*, loosing.] A nucleated muscle fragment undergoing phagocytosis in development of Insects.

caryopsis (kăr′ĭŏp′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nut ; *opsis*, appearance.] A superior, one-celled, one-seeded, indehiscent fruit with thin dry membranous pericarp inseparably united with seed.

casein (kā′sëĭn) *n.* [L. *caseus*, cheese.] A nucleoalbumin proteid of milk, separated by action of rennet.

cassideous (kăsĭd′ëŭs) *a.* [L. *cassis*, helmet.] Helmet-like.

caste (kăst) *n.* [L. *castus*, pure.] One of the distinct forms found among certain social Insects.

castrate (kăs′trāt) *a.* [L. *castrare*, to castrate.] *Pert.* flowers from which androecium has been removed ; *v.* to deprive of testes.

cata-,—also kata-, *q.v.*

catadromous (kătăd′römŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kata*, down ; *dromein*, to run.] *Appl.* fishes which migrate from fresh to salt water annually.

catalysis (kătăl′ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *kata*, down ; *lysis*, loosing.] Acceleration or retardation of reaction due to presence of a substance which apparently remains unchanged, *e.g.* enzymes.

cataphyllary (kăt′ăfĭl′ărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *kata*, down ; *phyllon*, leaf.] *Appl.* rudimentary or scale-like leaves which act as covering of buds.

catelectrotonus (kătëlĕk′trötō′nŭs, kăt′ëlĕktrŏt′önŭs) *n.* [Gk. *kata*, down ; *elektron*, amber ; *tonos*, tension.] Increase in irritability of a nerve under influence of non-polarising electric current ; katelectrotonus.

catenoid (kăt′ënoid) *a.* [L. *catena*, chain ; *eidos*, form.] Chain-like ; *appl.* certain protozoan colonies.

catenular (kătĕn′ūlăr), **catenulate** (kătĕn′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *catena*, chain.] Chain-like ; *appl.* colonies of Bacteria, colour-markings on butterfly wings, shells, etc.

caterpillar (kăt′ërpĭl′ăr) *n.* [L.L. *cattus*, cat ; L. *pilosus*, hairy.] Young worm-like larva of many Insects.

cathammal (kăthăm′ăl) *a.* [Gk. *kathamma*, anything tied.] *Appl.* plates forming endoderm lamella in some Coelenterates.

catkin (kăt′kĭn) *n.* [A.S. *catkin*, little cat.] A spike with unisexual flowers and pendulous rachis.

cauda (kô′dă) *n.* [L. *cauda*, tail.] A tail, or tail-like appendage ; posterior part of an organ, *e.g.* cauda equina, cauda epididymis ; a tube at posterior end of abdomen of certain Insects suggesting presence of a further segment.

caudad (kô′dăd) *adv.* [L. *cauda*, tail.] Towards tail region or posterior end.

caudal (kô′dăl) *a.* [L. *cauda*, tail.] Of or *pert.* a tail, *e.g.* caudal fin.

caudate (kô′dāt) *a.* [L. *cauda*, tail.] Having a tail, *e.g.* caudate nucleus.

caudatolenticular (kôdā′tölĕntĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *cauda*, tail ; *lens*, lentil.] *Appl.* caudate and lenticular nuclei of corpus striatum.

caudex (kô′dĕks) *n.* [L. *caudex*, dry stump.] The axis or stem of a woody plant.

caudicle (kô′dĭkĕl) *n.* [*Dim.* of L. *cauda*, tail.] Stalks of pollinia in Orchids.

caudihaemal (kô′dĭhē′măl) *a.* [L. *cauda*, tail; Gk. *haima*, blood.] *Appl.* posterior lower portion of a sclerotome.

caudineural (kôdĭnū′răl) *a.* [L. *cauda*, tail; Gk. *neuron*, nerve.] *Appl.* posterior upper portion of a sclerotome.

caudostyle (kô′döstīl) *n.* [L. *cauda*, tail; Gk. *stylos*, column.] A terminal structure in certain parasitic Amoebae.

caul (kôl) *n.* [M.E. *calle*, covering.] An enclosing membrane; amnion.

caulescent (kôlĕs′ĕnt) *a.* [L. *caulis*, stalk.] With leaf-bearing stem above ground.

caulicolous (kôlĭk′ölŭs) *a.* [L. *caulis*, stalk; *colere*, to inhabit.] *Appl.* Fungi growing on plant-stems.

cauliflory (côl′ĭflörĭ) *n.* [L. *caulis*, stalk, *flos*, flower.] Condition of having flowers arising from axillary buds on main stem or older branches.

cauliform (kôl′ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *caulis*, stalk; *forma*, shape.] Stem-like.

cauligenous (kôlĭj′ënŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kaulos*, stem; *genos*, birth.] Borne on the stem.

cauline (kô′lĭn) *a.* [L. *caulis*, stalk.] *Appl.* leaves growing on upper portion of stem; *appl.* vascular bundles not passing into leaves.

caulocarpous (kô′lökâr′pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kaulos*, stem; *karpos*, fruit.] With fruit-bearing stem.

caulome (kô′lōm) *n.* [Gk. *kaulos*, stem.] The stem structure of a plant as a whole.

cavernosus (kăv′ërnō′sŭs) *a.* [L. *cavernosus*, chambered.] Full of cavities; hollow, or resembling a hollow; *appl.* tissue, nerve, arteries.

cavicorn (kăv′ĭkôrn) *a.* [L. *cavus*, hollow; *cornu*, horn.] Hollow-horned; *appl.* certain Ruminants.

cavum (kā′vŭm) *n.* [L. *cavus*, hollow.] The lower division of concha caused by origin of helix; any hollow or chamber.

cell (sĕl) *n.* [L. *cella*, compartment.] A small cavity or hollow; a unit mass of protoplasm, usually containing a nucleus; originally, the cell wall.

cellifugal (sĕlĭf′ūgăl) *a.* [L. *cella*, cell; *fugere*, to flee.] Moving away from a cell.

cellipetal (sĕlĭp′ëtăl) *a.* [L. *cella*, cell; *petere*, to seek.] Moving towards a cell.

cell lineage,—the derivation of a tissue or part from a definite blastomere of embryo.

cell organ,—a part of a cell having a special function, as a centrosome.

cell plate,—equatorial thickening of spindle fibres from which partition wall arises during division of plant cells.

cell sap,—the more fluid ground substance of the cell.

cellular (sĕl′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *cellula*, small cell.] *Pert.* or consisting of cells.

cellulose (sĕl′ūlōs) *n.* [L. *cellula*, small cell.] A carbohydrate forming main part of plant cell walls, also found in tests of Tunicates.

cell-wall,—investing portion of cell.

cement (sĕmĕnt′) *n.* [L. *caementum*, mortar.] A substance chemically and physically allied to bone, investing parts of teeth.

cenchrus (sĕng′krŭs) *n.* [Gk. *kengchros*, millet.] A pale-coloured area on mesothorax of saw-flies.

censer mechanism,—method of seed distribution by which seeds are jerked out from fruit by high wind.

centradenia (sĕn′trădē′nĭă) *n.* [Gk. *kentron*, centre; *aden*, gland.] The type of siphonophore colony in Disconectae.

central (sĕn′trăl) *a.* [L. *centrum*, centre.] Situated in the centre; *pert.* a vertebral centrum.

central (sĕn′trăl) *n.* [L. *centrum*, centre.] A bone in wrist or ankle situated between proximal and distal rows.

centric (sĕn′trĭk) *a.* [L. *centrum*, centre.] *Appl.* leaves which are cylindrical or terete.

centrifugal (sĕntrĭf′ūgăl) *a.* [L. *centrum*, centre; *fugere*, to flee.] *Appl.* compact cymose inflorescences having youngest flowers towards outside; *appl.* nerves transmitting impressions from nerve centre to parts supplied by nerve.

centriole (sĕn′trĭōl) *n.* [L. *centrum*, centre.] The central particle of the centrosome, in some authors; in others, the centrosome itself.

centripetal (sĕntrĭp′ĕtăl) *a.* [L. *centrum*, centre; *petere*, to seek.] *Appl.* racemose inflorescences having youngest flowers at apex; *appl.* nerves transmitting impressions from peripheral extremities to nerve centres.

centripetal canals,—blind canals growing from circular canal backwards towards apex of bell in certain Trachomedusae.

centrodesmose (sĕn′trödĕs′mōs), **centrodesmus** (sĕn′trödĕs′mŭs) *n.* [Gk. *kentron*, centre; *desmos*, band.] The fibril or system of fibrils temporarily connecting two centrosomes; also centrodesm.

centrodorsal (sĕn′trödôr′săl) *a.* [L. *centrum*, centre; *dorsum*, back.] *Appl.* plate in middle of aboral surface of unstalked Crinoids.

centrogenous (sĕntrŏj′ënŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kentron*, centre; *genos*, descent.] *Appl.* a skeleton of spicules which meet in a common centre and grow outwards.

centrolecithal (sĕn′trölĕs′ĭthăl) *a.* [Gk. *kentron*, centre; *lekithos*, yolk.] *Appl.* an ovum with yolk aggregated in the centre.

centron (sĕn′trŏn) *n.* [Gk. *kentron*, centre.] The body of a nerve cell or neurone.

centrophormium (sĕn′tröfôr′mĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kentron*, centre; *phormis*, small basket.] The Golgi-bodies when in round basket-like form.

centroplasm (sĕn′tröplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *kentron*, centre; *plasma*, mould.] Substance of centrosphere; a more or less definite concentric zone round the aster in mitosis.

centroplast (sĕn′tröplăst) *n.* [Gk. *kentron*, centre; *plastos*, formed.] An extranuclear spherical body forming division centre of mitosis in certain lower organisms.

centrosome (sĕn′trösōm) *n.* [Gk. *kentron*, centre; *soma*, body.] A cell-organ, the centre of dynamic activity in mitosis, consisting of centriole and attraction-sphere.

centrosphere (sĕn′trösfēr) *n.* [Gk. *kentron*, centre; *sphaira*, ball.] The central mass of aster and centrosome; astrosphere; attraction sphere.

centrotheca (sĕn′tröthē′kă) *n.* [Gk. *kentron*, centre; *theke*, case.] Idiozome, *q.v.*

centrum (sĕn′trŭm) *n.* [L. *centrum*, centre.] The main body of a vertebra, from which neural and haemal arches arise; centrosome; centrosphere.

cephal-,—also kephal-.

cephalad (kĕf′ălăd, sĕf-) *adv.* [Gk. *kephale*, head.] Towards head region or anterior end.

cephalanthium (kĕf′ălăn′thĭŭm, sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *kephale*, head; *anthos*, flower.] The capitulum in composite plants; anthodium.

cephaletron (kĕfălē′trŏn, sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *kephale*, head; *etron*, belly.] The anterior region of a Limulid.

cephalic (kĕfăl′ĭk, sĕf-) *a.* [Gk. *kephale*, head.] *Pert.* head; in head region.

cephalic index,—one hundred times maximum breadth divided by maximum length of skull.

cephalin (kĕf′ălĭn, sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *kephale*, head.] A lipoid substance present in brain.

cephalis (kĕf′ălĭs, sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *kephale*, head.] The uppermost chamber of monaxonic Radiolarian shells.

cephalization (kĕf′ălĭzā′shŭn, sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *kephale*, head.] Increasing importance of anterior end in animal development.

cephalont (kĕf′ălŏnt, sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *kephale*, head.] A sporozoan about to proceed to spore-formation.

cephalopod (kĕf′ălöpŏd, sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *kephale*, head; *pous*, foot.] Animal with muscular sucker-bearing arms on head region.

cephalostegite (kĕf′ălŏs′tĕgīt, sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *kephale*, head; *stege*, roof.] Anterior part of cephalothorax.

cephalostyle (kĕf′ălöstīl, sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *kephale*, head; *stylos*, pillar.] Anterior end of notochord enclosed in sheath, in Chondrocrania.

cephalotheca (kĕf′ălöthē′kă, sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *kephale*, head; *theke*, case.] Head integument in insect pupa.

cephalothorax (kĕf′ălöthō′răks, sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *kephale*, head; *thorax*, breast.] The body-region formed by fusion of head and thorax in Arachnids and Crustaceans.

cephalotrocha (kĕfălŏt′rökă, sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *kephale*, head; *trochos*, wheel.] A Turbellarian larva with eight processes round mouth.

cer-,—also ker-.

cerata (kĕr′ătă, sĕr-) *n. plu.* [Gk. *keras*, horn.] Lobes or leaf-like processes acting as gills on back of nudibranch Molluscs.

ceratium (sërā′shĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *keration*, little horn.] A siliqua without the replum.

ceratobranchial (kĕr′ătöbrăng′kĭăl, sĕr-). [Gk. *keras*, horn; *brangchia*, gills.] An element of branchial arch.

ceratohyal (kĕr′ătöhī′ăl, sĕr-) *n.* [Gk. *keras*, horn; *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] The component of hyoid arch next below epihyal.

ceratotrichia (kĕr′ătötrĭk′ĭă, sĕr-) *n. plu.* [Gk. *keras*, horn; *thrix*, hair.] Horny and noncellular actinotrichia of Elasmobranchs.

cercal (sĕr′kăl) *a.* [Gk. *kerkos*, tail.] *Pert.* the tail.

cercaria (sĕrkā′rĭă) *n.* [Gk. *kerkos*, tail.] A heart-shaped trematode larva with tail.

cercus (sĕr′kŭs) *n.* [Gk. *kerkos*, tail.] A jointed appendage at end of abdomen in many Arthropods.

cere (sēr) *n.* [L. *cera*, wax.] A swollen fleshy patch at proximal end of bill in Birds.

cerebellar (sĕr′ëbĕl′ăr) *a.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain.] *Pert.* the hind-brain.

cerebellum (sĕr′ëbĕl′ŭm) *n.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain.] The fourth division of brain, arising from differentiation of anterior part of third primary vesicle.

cerebral (sĕr′ëbrăl) *a.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain.] *Pert.* the brain; *pert.* anterior part of brain or cerebral hemispheres.

cerebrifugal (sĕrëbrĭf′ūgăl) *a.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain; *fugere*, to flee.] *Appl.* nerve fibres which pass from brain to spinal cord.

cerebroganglion (sĕr′ëbrögăng′glĭŏn) *n.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain; Gk. *ganglion*, swelling.] The supra-oesophageal ganglia of Invertebrates.

cerebropedal (sĕr′ëbröpĕd′ăl) *a.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain; *pes*, foot.] *Appl.* nerve strands connecting cerebral and pedal ganglia in Molluscs.

cerebrospinal (sĕr′ëbröspī′năl) *a.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain; *spina*, spine.] *Pert.* brain and spinal cord.

cerebrovisceral (sĕr′ëbrövĭs′ërăl) *a.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain; *viscera*, viscera.] *Appl.* connective joining cerebral and visceral ganglia in Molluscs.

cerebrum (sĕr′ëbrŭm) *n.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain.] The fore-brain, arising from differentiation of first primary vesicle.

ceriferous (sërĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *cera*, wax; *ferre*, to carry.] *Appl.* wax-producing organs.

cernuous (sĕr′nūŭs) *a.* [L. *cernuus*, with face turned downwards.] Drooping; pendulous.

ceroma (sërō′mă) *n.* [Gk. *keroma*, ointment.] The cere of Birds.

cerous (sē′rŭs) *a.* [L. *cera*, wax.] *Appl.* structure resembling a cere.

cerumen (sëroo′mĕn) *n.* [L. *cera*, wax.] Wax-like secretion from ceruminous glands of ear.

cervical (sërvī′kăl, sĕr′vĭkăl) *a.* [L. *cervix*, neck.] *Appl.* structures connected with neck, as nerves, bones, blood-vessels, also to cervix or neck of an organ.

cervicum (sĕr′vĭkŭm) *n.* [L. *cervix*, neck.] The neck-region of Insects.

cervix (sĕr′vĭks) *n.* [L. *cervix*, neck.] The neck or narrow mouth of an organ, as cervix uteri.

cetolith (sē′tölĭth) *n.* [Gk. *ketos*, whale; *lithos*, stone.] Of Whales, the fused tympanic and petrosal, found in deep-sea dredging.

chaeta (kē′tă) *n.* [Gk. *chaite*, hair.] A seta or bristle of certain Worms.

chaetiferous (kētĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *chaite*, hair; L. *ferre*, to bear.] Bristle-bearing; chaetigerous.

chaetophorous (kētŏf′örŭs) *a.* [Gk. *chaite*, hair; *pherein*, to bear.] Bristle-bearing; *appl.* Worms and certain Insects.

chaetotaxy (kē′tötăk′sĭ) *n.* [Gk. *chaite*, hair; *taxis*, arrangement.] Bristle-pattern or arrangement.

chalaza (kălā'ză) *n.* [Gk. *chalaza*, tubercle.] One of two spiral bands attaching yolk to membrane of a bird's egg ; base of nucellus of ovule, from which integuments arise.

chalazogamy (kălăzŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *chalaza*, tubercle ; *gamos*, marriage.] Fertilization in which the pollen-tube pierces chalaza of ovule; *cf.* porogamy.

chalice (chăl'ĭs) *n.* [L. *calix*, calyx.] *Appl.* simple gland cells ; a modified columnar epithelial gland cell.

chalones (kăl'ōnz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *chalinos*, curb.] Internal secretions which depress activity ; *opp.* hormones.

chalonic (kălŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *chalinos*, curb.] Depressor, inhibitory, or restraining ; *appl.* internal secretions ; *opp.* hormonic.

chasmatoplasm (kăz'mătŏplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *chasma*, expanse ; *plasma*, mould.] An expanded form of plasson.

chasmogamy (kăzmŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *chasma*, opening ; *gamos*, marriage.] Opening of a mature flower to ensure fertilization ; *opp.* cleistogamy.

chasmophyte (kăz'mŏfīt) *n.* [Gk. *chasma*, opening ; *phyton*, plant.] A chasmophilous plant, or one which grows in nooks and crannies of rocks.

cheek (chēk) *n.* [A.S. *céoce*, cheek.] The fleshy wall of mouth in Mammals ; side of face ; in Invertebrates the lateral portions of head, as fixed and free cheeks of Trilobites.

cheiropterygium (kīrŏptĕrĭj'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *cheir*, hand ; *pteryx*, wing.] The pentadactyloid typical limb of higher Vertebrates.

chela (kē'lă) *n.* [Gk. *chele*, claw.] The claw borne on certain limbs of Crustaceans and Arachnids.

chelicerae (kēlĭs'ĕrē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *chele*, claw : *keras*, horn.] Anterior chelate or sub-chelate appendages of Arachnids ; also cheliceres.

cheliferous (kēlĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *chele*, claw ; L. *ferre*, to bear.] Supplied with chelae or claws.

cheliform (kē'lĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *chele*, claw ; L. *forma*, shape.] Claw-like ; *appl.* appendages.

chelophores (kē'lŏfōrz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *chele*, claw ; *pherein*, to bear.] First pair of appendages in Pycnogon.

chemonasty (kĕm'ŏnăs'tĭ) *n.* [Gk. *chemos*, juice ; *nastos*, close pressed.] Response to diffuse or indirect chemical stimuli.

chemoreceptor (kĕm'ŏrĕsĕp'tŏr) *n.* [Gk. *chemos*, juice ; L. *recipere*, to receive.] A terminal organ receiving chemical stimuli.

chemoreflex (kĕm'ŏrē'flĕks) *n.* [Gk. *chemos*, juice ; L. *reflectere*, to bend back.] A reflex caused by chemical stimulus.

chemosynthesis (kĕm'ŏsĭn'thĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *chemos*, juice : *syn*, with ; *tithenai*, to place.] The building up of chemical compounds in plants by means of chemical reactions.

chemotaxis (kĕm'ŏtăk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *chemos*, juice ; *taxis*, arrangement.] The reaction of cells or organisms to chemical stimulus, positive or negative ; also chemiotaxis.

chemotropism (kĕmŏt'rŏpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *chemos*, juice ; *trope*, turn.] Curvature of a plant towards or away from chemical stimuli ; response to chemical stimulus.

chevron (shĕv'rŏn) *a.* [L. *caper*, goat.] *Appl.* V-shaped bones articulating with ventral surface of spinal column in caudal region of many Vertebrates.

chiasma (kīăz'mă) *n.* [Gk. *chiasma*, cross.] A decussation of fibres, as optic chiasma.

chiasmatypy (kīăs'mătī'pĭ) *n.* [Gk. *chiasma*, cross ; *typos*, character.] A form of recombination of chromosome material in synapsis ; *a.* chiasmatype.

chiastoneural (kīăs'tŏnū'răl) *a.* [Gk. *chiastos*, diagonally arranged ; *neuron*, nerve.] *Appl.* certain Gastropods in which visceral nerve cords cross and form a figure 8.

chilaria (kīlā'rĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *cheilos*, lip.] Pair of processes between sixth pair of appendages in Limulus.

chilidium (kīlĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *cheilos*, lip; *idion*, dim.] A shelly plate covering deltidial fissure in dorsal valve of certain Brachiopods.

chimaera (kĭmē′ră) *n.* [L. *chimaera*, monster.] A single organism developing from two fused rudiments from different individuals, species, colours.

chiropterophilous (kīrŏp′tërŏf′ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *cheir*, hand; *pteryx*, wing; *philos*, loving.] Pollinated by agency of bats.

chitin (kī′tĭn) *n.* [Gk. *chiton*, tunic.] A carbohydrate derivative forming the skeletal substance in Arthropods.

chlamydate (klăm′ĭdāt) *a.* [Gk. *chlamys*, cloak.] Supplied with a mantle.

chlamydeous (klămĭd′ëŭs) *a.* [Gk. *chlamys*, cloak.] *Pert.* flower and envelope.

chlamydospore (klăm′ĭdŏspōr) *n.* [Gk. *chlamys*, cloak; *sporos*, seed.] A thick-walled resting spore found in Fungi and Protozoa.

chloragen (klō′răjĕn) *a.* [Gk. *chloros*, grass green; *genos*, descent.] *Appl.* yellow cells found in connection with alimentary canal of Annelids; also chloragogen.

chloranthy (klörăn′thĭ) *n.* [Gk. *chloros*, grass green; *anthos*, flower.] Reversion of floral leaves back to ordinary green leaves.

chlorenchyma (klörĕng′kĭmă) *n.* [Gk. *chloros*, grass green; *engchyma*, infusion.] Stem tissue containing chlorophyll.

chlorocruorin (klō′rökroo′ŏrĭn) *n.* [Gk. *chloros*, grass green; L. *cruor*, blood.] Green respiratory pigment of Worms.

chlorophyll (klō′röfĭl) *n.* [Gk. *chloros*, grass green; *phyllon*, leaf.] The green colouring matter found in plants and in some animals.

chloroplast (klō′röplăst), **chloroplastid** (klō′röplăs′tĭd) *n.* [Gk. *chloros*, grass green; *plastos*, moulded.] A minute granule or plastid containing chlorophyll, found in plant-cells exposed to light.

chlorosis (klörō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *chloros*, grass green.] Abnormal condition in plants owing to lack of light.

chlorotic (klörŏt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *chloros*, grass green.] *Appl.* plant organs devoid of chlorophyll.

choana (kō′ănă) *n.* [Gk. *choane*, funnel.] A funnel-shaped opening.

choanocyte (kō′ănösīt) *n.* [Gk. *choane*, funnel; *kytos*, hollow.] A cell with funnel-shaped rim or collar round the base of a flagellum.

choanoid (kō′ănoid) *a.* [Gk. *choane*, funnel; *eidos*, like.] Funnel-shaped; *appl.* eye muscle in Reptiles.

choanosome (kō′ănösōm) *n.* [Gk. *choane*, funnel; *soma*, body.] In Sponges, the inner layer with flagellate cells.

choledoch (kŏl′ëdŏk) *a.* [Gk. *chole*, bile; *dochos*, containing.] *Appl.* common bile duct.

choleic (kölē′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *chole*, bile.] *Pert.* acid contained in ox bile.

cholesterin (kölĕs′tërĭn) *n.* [Gk. *chole*, bile; *stereos*, solid.] A white fatty alcohol found in nerve tissue, bile, yolk, and other animal substances.

choline (kŏ′lĭn, -ēn) *n.* [Gk. *chole*, bile.] A crystalline base found in plants and animals, with composition $C_5H_{15}O_2N$.

cholochrome (kŏl′ökrōm) *n.* [Gk. *chole*, bile; *chroma*, colour.] A bile pigment; biliphaein.

cholohaematin (kŏl′öhē′mătĭn) *n.* [Gk. *chole*, bile; *haima*, blood.] A pigment developed in bile of Ruminants after exposure to air.

chondral (kôn′drăl) *a.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage.] *Pert.* cartilage.

chondrification (kôn′drĭfĭkā′shŭn) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage; L. *facere*, to make.] Conversion into cartilage.

chondrigen (kôn′drĭjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage; *genos*, descent.] The base matrix of all cartilaginous substance, a collagen.

chondrin (kôn′drĭn) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage.] A gelatinous substance obtained from cartilage.

chondriocont (kôn′drĭökŏnt) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, grain; *kontos*, pole.] A rod or fibrilla type of chondriosome.

chondriokinesis (kôn′drĭökĭnē′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, grain; *kinesis*, movement.] Division of chondriosomes in mitosis and meiosis.

chondrioma (kôndrĭō′mă) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, grain.] The chondriosome content of a cell.

chondriomere (kôn′drĭömēr) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, grain; *meros*, part.] Plastomere, *q.v.*

chondriomite (kôn′drĭömīt) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, grain; *mitos*, thread.] A linear type of chondriosome.

chondriosomes (kôndrĭösōmz′) *n. plu.* [Gk. *chondros*, grain; *soma*, body.] Permanent feebly refractive bodies found in cell protoplasm; including chondriomites, chondrioconts, chondriospheres, chondrioplasts, mitochondria.

chondriosphere (kôn′drĭösfēr) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, grain; *sphaira*, globe.] A spherical type of chondriosome.

chondroblast (kôn′dröblăst) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage; *blastos*, bud.] A cartilage-producing cell.

chondroclast (kôn′dröklăst) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage; *klastos*, broken down.] A large multinucleate cell which destroys cartilage matrix; also chondrioclast.

chondrocranium (kôn′drökrā′nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage; *kranion*, skull.] The skull when in a cartilaginous condition, either temporarily as in embryos, or permanently as in some Fishes.

chondrogenesis (kôn′dröjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage; *genesis*, descent.] The production or formation of cartilage.

chondromucoid (kôn′drömū′koid) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage; L. *mucus*, mucus; Gk. *eidos*, form.] A substance which with collagen forms ground-substance of cartilage.

chondrophore (kôn′dröfōr) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage; *pherein*, to bear.] A structure which supports the inner hinge cartilage in a bivalve shell.

chondroskeleton (kôn′dröskĕl′ëtŏn) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage; *skeleton*, dried body.] A cartilaginous skeleton.

chondrosteous (kôndrŏs′tëus) *a.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage; *osteon*, bone.] Having a cartilaginous skeleton.

chondrosternal (kôn′dröstĕr′năl) *a.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage; *sternon*, breast.] *Pert.* rib cartilages and sternum.

chone (kōn) *n.* [Gk. *choane*, funnel.] A passage through cortex of Sponges with one or more external openings, and one internal opening.

chorda (kôr′dă) *n.* [Gk. *chorde*, string.] The notochord; in plural, tendinous cords attached to valves of heart; any cord-like structure.

chordacentra (kôr′dăsĕn′tră) *n. plu.* [Gk. *chorde*, string; L. *centrum*, centre.] Centra formed by conversion of chordal sheath into a number of rings; *cf.* archcentra.

chordate (kôr′dāt) *a.* [Gk. *chorde*, string.] Having a notochord.

chordotonal (kôr′dötō′năl) *a.* [Gk. *chorde*, string; *tonos*, tone.] *Appl.* rod-like or bristle-like structures, auditory in nature, in various parts of body of Insects.

choriocapillaris (kō′rĭökăpĭl′ărĭs,-kăp′-ĭlā′rĭs) *n.* [Gk. *chorion*, chorion; L. *capillaris*, capillary.] The innermost vascular layer of choroid.

chorioid,—choroid, *q.v.*

chorion (kō′rĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *chorion*, skin.] An embryonic membrane external to and enclosing the amnion; a hardened shell covering egg of Insects.

chorionic (kōrĭŏn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *chorion*, skin.] *Pert.* the chorion.

chorioretinal (kō′rĭörĕt′ĭnăl) *a.* [Gk. *chorion*, skin; L. *retina*, retina.] *Pert.* choroid and retina.

choripetalous (kō′rĭpĕt′ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *choris*, separate; *petalon*, leaf.] Having separate petals.

choriphyllous (kō′rĭfĭl′ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *choris*, separate; *phyllon*, leaf.] Having perianth parts distinct.

chorisepalous (kō′rĭsĕp′ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *choris*, separate; *sepalon*, sepal.] Having the sepals separate.

chorisis (kō′rĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *choris*, separate.] Increase in parts of floral whorl due to division of primary members; duplication.

choroid (kō′roid) *a.* [Gk. *chorion*, skin; *eidos*, form.] *Appl.* delicate and highly vascular membranes; *n.* layer of eye between retina and sclerotic.

choroidal (köroid′ăl) *a.* [Gk. *chorion*, skin; *eidos*, form.] *Pert.* choroid.

Chorology (körŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *choros*, place; *logos*, discourse.] Biogeography; geographical distribution; science which deals with distribution of organs or organisms.

chresard (krēsârd′) *n.* [Gk. *chresis*, use ; *ardo*, I water.] Water available for plant growth ; *cf.* echard, holard.

chromaffin (krömăf′ĭn) *a.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour ; L. *affinis*, related.] *Appl.* cells forming medullary parts of suprarenal bodies.

chromaphobe (krō′măfōb) *a.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour ; *phobos*, fear.] *Appl.* non-stainable cells or tissues.

chromasie (krō′măsĭ) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour.] Increase of chromatin in nucleus and formation of nucleolus ; *cf.* achromasie.

chromatic (krömăt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour.] Colourable by means of staining reagents.

chromatic sphere,—the sphere formed by coalescence of chromosomes after anaphase in mitosis.

chromatid (krō′mătĭd) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour.] A component of a tetrad in meiosis.

chromatin (krō′mătĭn) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour.] A substance in the nucleus which contains nucleic acid proteids and stains with basic dyes.

chromatogen organ, — a brownish lobed body, the axial organ of certain Echinoderms.

chromatoid grains,—readily stainable grains in cell-protoplasm, probably of an albuminous nature.

chromatolysis (krō′mătŏl′ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour ; *lysis*, loosing.] Disintegration of chromatin in injured nerve-cells.

chromatophore (krō′mătöfōr) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour ; *pherein*, to bear.] The general term *appl.* coloured plastids of plants and animals ; a pigment cell, or group of cells, which under control of the sympathetic nervous system can be altered in shape to produce a colour change.

chromatophyll (krō′mătöfĭl′) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour ; *phyllon*, leaf.] The colouring matter of plant-like Flagellates ; also chromophyll.

chromatoplasm (krō′mătöplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour ; *plasma*, mould.] The colour or pigment matter in cells.

chromatospherite (krō′mătösfĕr′īt) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour ; *sphaira*, globe.] A nucleolus, *q.v.*

chromidia (krömĭd′ĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour.] Extra - nuclear particles of chromatin, which may replace or be re-formed into nuclei.

chromidiogamy (krömĭd′ĭŏg′ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour ; *gamos*, union.] The union of chromidia from two conjugants.

chromidiosomes (krömĭd′ĭösōmz′) *n. plu.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour ; *soma*, body.] The smallest chromatin particles of which the chromidial mass is composed.

chromiole (krō′mĭōl) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour.] One of the minute granules of which a chromomere is composed.

chromoblast (krō′möblăst) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour ; *blastos*, bud.] An embryonic cell giving rise to a pigment cell.

chromogen (krō′möjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour ; *genos*, birth.] The material in plants which will develop into colouring matter.

chromogenic (krō′möjĕn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour ; *genos*, birth.] Colour - producing ; *appl.* organisms, as Bacteria.

chromomere (krō′mömēr) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour ; *meros*, part.] One of the chromatin granules of which a chromosome is formed, and which corresponds to an id.

chromonema (krō′mönē′mă) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour ; *nema*, thread.] A coiled or convoluted thread in prophase of mitosis.

chromophanes (krō′möfānz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour ; *phainein*, to show.] Red, yellow, and green oil globules found in retina of Birds, Reptiles, Fishes, Marsupials.

chromophil (krō′möfĭl) *a.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour ; *philein*, to love.] Chromaffin, *q.v.*

chromophilous (krömŏf′ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour ; *philos*, loving.] Staining readily.

chromophobe (krō′möfōb) *a.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour ; *phobos*, fear.] Staining slightly ; *appl.* certain cells of pituitary gland.

chromophore (krō′möfōr) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour ; *pherein*, to bear.] Any substance to whose presence colour in a compound is due.

chromoplast (krō′möplăst) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour ; *plastos*, moulded.] A coloured plastid or pigment body other than a chloroplast ; chromoplastid.

chromoproteid (krō′möprō′tëĭd) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour ; *protos*, first.] Substance formed by combination of a proteid with a pigment.

chromosome (krō′mösōm) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour ; *soma*, body.] One of deeply staining bodies, the number of which is constant for the cells of a species, into which the chromatin resolves itself during karyokinesis and meiosis.

chromospire (krō′möspīr) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour ; *speirema*, coil.] A spireme-like thread formed from nuclear granules in haplomitosis.

chrysalis (krĭs′ălĭs) *n.* [Gk. *chrysallis*, gold, golden thing.] Pupa stage of certain Insects.

chrysocarpous (krĭs′ökâr′pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *chrysos*, gold ; *karpos*, fruit.] With golden fruit.

chrysophyll (krĭs′öfĭl) *n.* [Gk. *chrysos*, gold ; *phyllon*, leaf.] A yellow colouring matter in plants, a decomposition product of chlorophyll.

chylaceous (kīlā′shŭs) *a.* [Gk. *chylos*, juice.] Of the nature of chyle.

chyle (kīl) *n.* [Gk. *chylos*, juice.] Lymph containing globules of emulsified fat found in the lacteals during digestion.

chylifaction (kī′lĭfăk′shŭn) *n.* [Gk. *chylos*, juice ; L. *facere*, to make.] Formation of chyle ; also chylification.

chyliferous (kīlĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *chylos*, juice ; L. *ferre*, to carry.] Chyle-conducting ; *appl.* tubes or vessels.

chylific (kīlĭf′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *chylos*, juice ; L. *facere*, to make.] Chyle-producing ; *appl.* true stomach of Insects.

chylocaulous (kīlöcôl′ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *chylos*, juice ; L. *caulis*, stem.] With fleshy stems.

chylocyst (kī′lösĭst) *n.* [Gk. *chylos*, juice ; *kystis*, bladder.] The chyle receptacle.

chylophyllous (kī′löfĭl′ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *chylos*, juice ; *phyllon*, leaf.] With fleshy leaves ; *appl.* certain desert plants.

chylopoiesis (kī′löpoiē′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *chylos*, juice ; *poiein*, to produce.] The production of chyle.

chyme (kīm) *n.* [Gk. *chymos*, juice.] The partially digested food after leaving the stomach.

chymification (kī′mĭfĭkā′shŭn) *n.* [Gk. *chymos*, juice ; L. *facere*, to make.] The process of converting food into chyme.

chytridium (kĭtrĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *chytridion*, little pot.] The spore vessel of certain Fungi.

cicatricial tissue,—newly-formed fibrillar connective tissue which closes and draws together wounds.

cicatricle (sĭk′ătrĭk′ël), **cicatricula** (sĭk′ătrĭk′ūlă), **cicatrix** (sĭk′ătrĭks, sĭkā′trĭks) *n.* [L. *cicatrix*, wound.] The blastoderm in bird and reptile eggs ; a small scar in place of previous attachment of an organ ; the mark left after healing of a wound in plants.

cicinnal (sĭsĭn′ăl) *a.* [Gk. *kikinnos*, curled lock.] *Appl.* uniparous cymose branching in which daughter axes are developed right and left alternately ; cincinnal.

cilia (sĭlĭă) *n. plu.* [L. *cilium*, eyelid.] Hairlike vibratile outgrowths of ectoderm, or processes, of many cells ; barbicels of a feather ; eyelashes.

ciliary (sĭl′ĭărĭ) *a.* [L. *cilium*, eyelid.] *Pert.* cilia ; *appl.* certain structures in the eyeball.

ciliate (sĭl′ĭāt) *a.* [L. *cilium*, eyelid.] Provided with cilia.

ciliated epithelium,—an epithelium found lining various passages, usually with columnar cells, the free edge having a bunch of fine tapering vibratile hairlike out-growths.

ciliograde (sĭl′ĭögrād) *a.* [L. *cilium*, eyelid ; *gradus*, step.] Progressing by ciliary movement.

ciliospore (sĭl′ĭöspōr) *n.* [L. *cilium*, eyelid ; Gk. *sporos*, seed.] A ciliated protozoan swarm-spore.

cilium (sĭl′ĭŭm) *n.* [L. *cilium*, eyelid.] *Sing.* of cilia, *q.v.*

cinchonin (sĭn′könĭn) *n.* [After Countess *Chinchon*.] A white alkaloid found in various Rubiaceae.

cincinnus (sĭnsĭn′ŭs) *n.* [L. *cincinnalis*, curled.] A scorpioid cyme.

cinclides (sĭng'klĭdēz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kingklis*, latticed gate.] Perforations in body wall of certain Anthozoa for extrusion of acontia ; *sing.* cinclis.

cingulate (sĭng'gūlāt) *a.* [L. *cingulum*, girdle.] Having a girdle or cingulum.

cingulum (sĭng'gūlŭm) *n.* [L. *cingulum*, girdle.] Any structure which is like a girdle ; a ridge round base of crown of a tooth ; a tract of fibres connecting callosal and hippocampal convolutions of brain ; outer ciliary zone on disc of rotifers ; clitellum.

circinate (sĕr'sĭnāt) *a.* [Gk. *kirkinos*, circle.] Rolled on the axis, so that apex is centre.

circulation (sĕr'kūlā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *circulatio*, act of circulating.] The regular movement of any fluid within definite channels in the body ; streaming movement of protoplasm of plant cells.

circulus (sĕr'kūlŭs) *n.* [L. *circulus*, circle.] Any ringlike arrangement of blood-vessels caused by branching or connection with one another, as circulus major of iris.

circumduction (sĕr'kŭmdŭk'shŭn) *n.* [L. *circum*, around ; *ductus*, led.] The form of motion exhibited by a bone describing a conical space with the articular cavity as apex.

circumferential (sĕr'kŭmfĕrĕn'shăl) *a.* [L. *circum*, around ; *ferre*, to bear.] *Appl.* cartilages which surround certain articulatory fossae.

circumflex (sĕr'kŭmflĕks) *a.* [L. *circum*, around ; *flectere*, to bend.] Bending round ; *appl.* certain arteries, veins, nerves.

circumfluence (sĕrkŭm'flooĕns) *n.* [L. *circum*, around ; *fluens*, flowing.] In Protozoa, engulfing of food by protoplasm flowing round and enveloping it after contact.

circumnutation (sĕr'kŭmnūtā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *circum*, around ; *nutare*, to swim.] The irregular elliptical or spiral movement exhibited by apex of a growing stem or shoot.

circumoesophageal (sĕr'kŭmēsŏf'ăjē'ăl) *a.* [L. *circum*, around ; Gk. *oisophagos*, gullet.] *Appl.* structures or organs surrounding or passing along the gullet.

circumpolar (sĕr'kŭmpō'lăr) *a.* [L. *circum*, around ; *polus*, end of axle.] *Appl.* animals found at the Poles.

circumscissile (sĕr'kŭmsĭs'ĭl) *a.* [L. *circum*, around ; *scindere*, to cut.] *Appl.* the form of dehiscence exhibited by a pyxidium.

circumvallate (sĕr'kŭmvăl'āt) *a.* [L. *circum*, around ; *vallum*, rampart.] *Appl.* certain tongue papillae so constructed.

circumvallation (sĕr'kŭmvălā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *circum*, around ; *vallare*, to wall.] In Protozoa, ingestion of food by extruded pseudopodia.

cirrate (sĭr'āt) *a.* [L. *cirratus*, having ringlets.] Having cirri.

cirrhus and **cirrhi**,—see cirrus.

cirrose (sĭrōs', sĭr'ōs) *a.* [L. *cirrus*, lock.] With cirri or tendrils.

cirrus (sĭr'ŭs) *n.*, **cirri** (sĭr'ī) *plu.* [L. *cirrus*, lock.] Tendrils ; appendages of barnacles ; jointed filaments of axis or of aboral surface of Crinoids ; barbels of Fishes ; respiratory and tactile appendages of Worms ; organs of copulation in some Molluscs and Trematodes ; hairlike structures on appendages of Insects.

cladanthous (klădăn'thŭs) *a.* [Gk. *klados*, sprout ; *anthos*, flower.] Having terminal archegonia on short lateral branches ; cladocarpous.

cladautoicous (klăd'ôtoik'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *klados*, sprout ; *autos*, self ; *oikos*, house.] With antheridia on a special stalk.

cladocarpous (klăd'ŏkâr'pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *klados*, sprout ; *karpos*, fruit.] Cladanthous, *q.v.*

cladode (klăd'ōd) *n.* [Gk. *klados*, sprout.] Branch arising from axil of leaf, resembling a foliage leaf ; cladophyll ; phylloclade.

cladogenous (klădŏj'ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *klados*, sprout ; *genos*, birth.] Cladanthous, *q.v.*

cladome (klădōm') *n.* [Gk. *klados*, sprout.] The group of superficially situated rays in a triaene.

cladophyll (klăd'ŏfĭl) *n.* [Gk. *klados*, sprout ; *phyllon*, leaf.] Cladode.

cladoptosis (klăd'ŏptō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *klados*, sprout ; *ptosis*, falling.] Annual shedding of twigs.

cladose (klăd′ōs) *a.* [Gk. *klados*, sprout.] Branched.

cladotyle (klăd′ōtīl) *n.* [Gk. *klados*, sprout; *tylos*, knob.] A rhabdus with one actine branched, the other tylote.

clasmatocyte (klăzmăt′ōsīt, klăs′mătōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *klasma*, fragment; *kytos*, hollow.] A soft, vacuolated variable cell in areolar tissue.

claspers (klăs′përz) *n. plu.* [M.E. *claspen*, to hold.] Rod-like processes on pelvic fins of certain male Elasmobranchs; any modification of an organ or part to enable the two sexes to clasp one another; tendrils or climbing shoots.

clathrate (klăth′rāt) *a.* [Gk. *klethra*, lattice.] Lattice-like.

claustrum (klôs′trŭm) *n.* [L. *claustrum*, bar.] In cerebral hemispheres, a thin layer of grey substance lateral to external capsule, bounding lentiform nucleus.

clava (klā′vă) *n.* [L. *clava*, club.] The knob-like end of antenna of certain Insects; swelling at end of fasciculus gracilis.

clavate (klā′vāt) *a.* [L. *clava*, club.] Club-shaped; thickened at one end.

clavicle (klăv′ĭkël) *n.* [L. *clavis*, key.] Bone forming anterior or ventral portion of shoulder girdle.

clavicular (klăvĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *clavis*, key.] *Pert.* clavicle.

clavicularium (klăvĭk′ūlā′rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *clavis*, key.] The epiplastron of Chelonia, probably corresponding to clavicles of other forms.

clavola (klăvō′lă) *n.* [L. *clava*, club.] The flagellar portion of Insect antenna.

clavula (klăv′ūlă) *n.* [L. *clava*, club.] A monactinal modification of triaxon spicule; a minute ciliated spine on fasciole of Spatangidae; a clavate sporophore of certain Fungi.

clavus (klā′vŭs) *n.* [L. *clavus*, nail.] The part of an elytron lying next scutellum in Hemiptera.

claw (klô) *n.* [A.S. *clawu*, claw.] The stalk of a petal; a sharp curved nail on finger or toe; forceps of certain Crustacea; curved process on limb of Insect.

clearing foot,—filamentous process of exopodite of second maxilla in Phyllocarida.

cleavage (klē′vĕj) *n.* [A.S. *cleofan*, to cut.] The series of karyokinetic divisions which change the egg into a multicellular embryo.

cleavage nucleus,—nucleus of fertilized egg produced by orderly and intimate union of male and female pronuclei; the egg nucleus of parthenogenetic eggs.

cleistocarp (klī′stökârp) *n.* [Gk. *kleistos*, closed; *karpos*, fruit.] Cleistothecium, *q.v.*

cleistocarpous (klī′stökâr′pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kleistos*, closed; *karpos*, fruit.] *Appl.* mosses with non-operculate capsules.

cleistogamous (klīstŏg′ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kleistos*, closed; *gamos*, marriage.] *Pert.* or possessed of characteristics of cleistogamy.

cleistogamy (klīstŏg′ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *kleistos*, closed; *gamos*, marriage.] State of having small inconspicuous self-fertilizing flowers; fertilization without opening; *cf.* chasmogamy.

cleistogene (klī′stöjēn) *n.* [Gk. *kleistos*, closed; *genos*, birth.] A plant with cleistogamous flowers.

cleistothecium (klīstôthē′shĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kleistos*, closed; *theke*, box.] An ascocarp which remains closed and produces its spores internally.

cleithrum (klī′thrŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kleithron*, key.] The pair of additional clavicles in Stegocephalia; clavicular element of some Fishes.

clinandrium (klĭnăn′drĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kline*, bed; *aner*, man.] A cavity in the column between anthers in Orchids.

clinidium (klĭnĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kline*, bed; *idion*, *dim.*] A filament in a pycnidium, which produces spores.

clinosporangium (klī′nöspörăn′jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kline*, bed; *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel.] Pycnidium.

clitellum (klĭtĕl′ŭm) *n.* [L. *clitellae*, pack-saddle.] The saddle or swollen glandular portion of skin of certain Worms.

clitoris (klĭt′örĭs) *n.* [Gk. *kleiein*, to enclose.] An erectile organ, homologous with penis, at upper part of vulva.

clivus (klī′vŭs) *n.* [L. *clivus*, hill.] A shallow depression in sphenoid, behind dorsum sellae.

cloaca (klōā′kă) *n.* [L. *cloaca*, sewer.] The common chamber into which intestinal, genital, and urinary canals open, in Vertebrates except most Mammals.

clone (klōn) *n.* [Gk. *klon*, twig.] Desma; an individual produced asexually.

clonus (klō′nŭs) *n.* [Gk. *klonos*, violent motion.] A series of muscular contractions when individual contractions are discernible; incomplete tetanus.

clypeal (klĭp′ëăl) *a.* [L. *clypeus*, shield.] *Pert.* clypeus of Insects.

clypeate (klĭp′ëāt) *a.* [L. *clypeus*, shield.] Round or buckler-like; having a clypeus.

clypeola (klĭpē′ölă), **clypeole** (klĭp′ëōl) *n.* [L. *clypeus*, shield.] A sporophyll in the spike of an Equisetum.

clypeus (klĭp′ëŭs) *n.* [L. *clypeus*, shield.] A sclerite on anteromedian part of insect head; a band of tissue round mouth of perithecium of certain Fungi.

cnemidium (nēmĭd′ĭŭm, knēmĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *knemis*, legging; *idion*, *dim.*] Lower part of bird's leg devoid of feathers, generally scaly.

cnemis (nē′mĭs, knē′mĭs) *n.* [Gk. *knemis*, legging.] Shin or tibia.

cnida (nī′dă, knī′dă) *n.* [Gk. *knide*, nettle.] A cnidoblast.

cnidoblast (nī′döblăst, knī′döblăst) *n.* [Gk. *knide*, nettle; *blastos*, bud.] Stinging cell of Coelenterates.

cnidocil (nī′dösĭl, knī′dösĭl) *n.* [Gk. *knide*, nettle; L. *cilium*, eyelid.] A minute process projecting externally from a cnidoblast.

cnidophore (nī′döfōr, knī′döfōr) *n.* [Gk. *knide*, nettle; *pherein*, to bear.] A modified zooid which bears nematocysts.

cnidopod (nī′döpŏd, knī′döpŏd) *n.* [Gk. *knide*, nettle; *pous*, foot.] Drawn-out basal part of a nematocyst, embedded in mesogloea.

cnidosac (nī′dösăk, knī′dösăk) *n.* [Gk. *knide*, nettle; L. *saccus*, bag.] A kidney-shaped swelling or battery, often protected by a hood, found on dactylozooids of Siphonophores.

coadaptation (kō′ădăptā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *cum*, with; *ad*, to; *aptare*, to fit.] The correlated variation in two mutually dependent organs.

coagulation (kōăgūlā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *cum*, with; *agere*, to drive.] Curdling or clotting; the changing from a liquid to a viscous or solid state by chemical reaction.

coagulin (kōăg′ūlĭn) *n.* [L. *cogere*, to drive together.] Any agent capable of coagulating albuminous substances.

coagulum (kōăg′ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *cogere*, to drive together.] Any coagulated mass.

coarctate (kōârk′tāt) *a.* [L. *coarctare*, to press together.] Closely connected; with abdomen separated from thorax by a constriction.

coarctate larva or pupa,—semipupa; pseudopupa; a larval stage of certain Diptera.

cocci (kŏk′sī) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kokkos*, seed.] Septicidal carpels; spore mother cells of certain Hepatics; rounded cells, as Bacteria.

coccogone (kŏk′ögōn) *n.* [Gk. *kokkos*, seed; *gonos*, birth.] A reproductive cell in certain Algae.

coccoid (kŏk′oid) *a.* [Gk. *kokkos*, seed; *eidos*, form.] *Pert.* a coccus; spherical or globose.

coccolith (kŏk′ölĭth) *n.* [Gk. *kokkos*, seed; *lithos*, stone.] A calcareous spicule in certain Flagellates.

coccospheres (kŏk′ösfērz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kokkos*, seed; *sphaira*, globe.] Collections of undigested shells in certain Radiolarians.

coccus (kŏk′ŭs) *n.* [Gk. *kokkos*, seed.] *Sing.* of cocci, *q.v.*

coccygeal (kŏksĭj′ëăl) *a.* [Gk. *kokkyx*, cuckoo.] *Pert.* or in region of coccyx.

coccyx (kŏk′sĭks) *n.* [Gk. *kokkyx*, cuckoo.] The part of vertebral column beyond the sacrum.

cochlea (kŏk′lëă) *n.* [Gk. *kochlias*, snail.] A portion of the ear spirally coiled like a snail's shell.

cochlear (kŏk′lëăr) *a.* [Gk. *kochlias*, snail.] *Pert.* the cochlea.

cochleariform (kŏk′lëăr′ĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *kochlias*, snail; L. *forma*, shape.] Spoon-shaped; *pert.* thin plate of bone separating tensor tympani canal from Eustachian tube.

cochleate (kōk′lëāt) *a.* [Gk. *kochlias*, snail.] Screw-like.

cocoon (kökoon′) *n.* [F. *cocon*, shell.] The protective case of many larval forms before they become pupae; the covering formed by many animals for their eggs.

coelenteron (sēlĕn′tĕrŏn) *n.* [Gk. *koilos*, hollow; *enteron*, intestine.] Cavity in body of Coelenterate.

coeliac (sē′lĭăk) *a.* [Gk. *koilia*, belly.] *Pert.* the abdominal cavity; *appl.* arteries, veins, nerves.

coeloblast (sē′löblăst) *n.* [Gk. *koilos*, hollow; *blastos*, bud.] A division of the embryonic hypoblast.

coelogastrula (sē′lögăs′troolă) *n.* [Gk. *koilos*, hollow; *gaster*, stomach.] A gastrula developed from a blastula with a segmentation cavity.

coelom (sē′löm) *n.* [Gk. *koilos*, hollow.] Body cavity, *q.v.*

coelomate (sē′lömāt, sēlō′māt) *a.* [Gk. *koilos*, hollow.] Having a coelom.

coelomesoblast (sēlömē′söblăst) *n.* [Gk. *koilos*, hollow; *mesos*, middle; *blastos*, bud.] In segmentation, the mesoblastic bands destined to form wall of coelom and outgrowths.

coelomic (sēlŏm′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *koilos*, hollow.] *Pert.* a coelom.

coelomoduct (sēlō′mödŭkt) *n.* [Gk. *koilos*, hollow; L. *ducere*, to lead.] A channel leading from body cavity to exterior.

coelomopores (sēlō′möpōrz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *koilos*, hollow; *poros*, passage.] Ducts leading directly from pericardial cavity of Nautilus to exterior.

coelomostome (sēlō′möstōm) *n.* [Gk. *koilos*, hollow; *stoma*, mouth.] The external opening of a coelomoduct.

coelosperm (sē′löspĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *koilos*, hollow; *sperma*, seed.] A carpel, hollow on its inner surface.

coelozoic (sē′lözō′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *koilos*, hollow; *zoon*, animal.] *Appl.* a trophozoite of a sporozoan when situated in some cavity of the body.

coenanthium (sēnăn′thĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *koinos*, common; *anthos*, flower.] Inflorescence with nearly flat receptacle having upcurved margins.

coenenchyma (sēnĕng′kĭmă) **coenenchyme** (sēnĕng′kīm) *n.* [Gk. *koinos*, common; *engchyma*, infusion.] Common tissue which connects polyps or zooids of a compound coral.

coenobium (sēnō′bĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *koinos*, common; *bios*, life.] A unicellular colony with no marked distinction between vegetative and reproductive units.

coenoblast (sē′nöblăst) *n.* [Gk. *koinos*, common; *blastos*, bud.] A germ layer which gives origin to endoderm and mesoderm.

coenocentre (sē′nösĕn′tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *koinos*, common; *kentron*, centre.] A deeply-staining body accompanying the ovum in certain Fungi.

coenocyte (sē′nösīt) *n.* [Gk. *koinos*, common; *kytos*, hollow.] A plant body in which constituent protoplasts are not separated by cell walls.

coenoecium (sēnē′shĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *koinos*, common; *oikos*, house.] The common groundwork of a polyzoan colony.

coenogamete (sē′nögămēt) *n.* [Gk. *koinos*, common; *gamos*, union.] A multinucleate gamete.

coenosarc (sē′nösârk) *n.* [Gk. *koinos*, common; *sarx*, flesh.] The common tissue uniting the polyps in a compound colony.

coenosteum (sēnŏs′tēŭm) *n.* [Gk. *koinos*, common; *osteon*, bone.] The common colonial skeleton in Corals.

coenozygote (sē′nözī′gōt) *n.* [Gk. *koinos*, common; *zygon*, yoke.] A zygote formed of coenogametes.

coenurus (sēnū′rŭs) *n.* [Gk. *koinos*, common; *oura*, tail.] A metacestode with large bladder, from whose walls many daughter-cysts arise, each with one head.

coherent (köhē′rĕnt) *a.* [L. *cohaerere*, to stick together.] With similar parts united.

cohesion (köhē′zhŭn) *n.* [L. *cohaerere*, to stick together.] Condition of union of separate parts of floral whorl.

cohort (kō′hôrt) *n.* [L. *cohors*, enclosure.] Used in earlier classifications to denote a somewhat indefinitely limited group.

coition (köĭsh′ŭn) *n.* [L. *coire*, to go together.] Sexual intercourse; coitus; copulation.

coleopterous (kŏl′ëŏp′tĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *koleos*, sheath ; *pteron*, wing.] Having the anterior wings hard and used as elytra.

coleoptile (kŏlëŏp′tĭl) *n.* [Gk. *koleos*, sheath ; *ptilon*, feather.] The first leaf in grass seedling.

coleorhiza (kŏl′ëörī′ză) *n.* [Gk. *koleos*, sheath ; *rhiza*, root.] The layer surrounding the radicle.

colic (kŏl′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kolon*, colon.] *Pert.* the colon.

collagen (kŏl′ăjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *kolla*, glue ; *genos*, offspring.] A protein substance, occurring as chief constituent of white connective tissue fibres and organic part of bone.

collar (kŏl′ăr) *n.* [M.E. *coler*, collar.] The choana of a collared cell ; a prominent fold behind the proboscis in Hemichorda ; the fleshy rim projecting beyond the edge of a snail shell ; any structure comparable with a collar.

collateral (kŏlăt′ĕrăl) *a.* [L. *cum*, with ; *latera*, sides.] Side by side ; *appl.* bundles with xylem and phloem in the same radius ; *appl.* fine lateral branches from the axon of a nerve cell.

collateral circulation, — circulation established through anastomosis with other parts when the chief vein is obstructed.

collenchyma (kŏlĕng′kĭmă), **collenchyme** (kŏlĕng′kīm) *n.* [Gk. *kolla*, glue ; *engchyma*, infusion.] Parenchymatous tissue, with cells elongated and thickened at the angles ; the middle layer of Sponges.

collencyte (kŏl′ĕnsīt) *n.* [Gk. *kolla*, glue ; *kytos*, hollow.] A clear cell with thread-like pseudopodia found in Sponges.

colleterium (kŏl′ĕtē′rĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kolla*, glue.] A colleterial or mucus-secreting gland in female reproductive system of Insects.

colleters (kŏlē′tĕrz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kolla*, glue.] The hairs, usually secreting a gluey substance, which cover many resting buds.

colletocystophore (kŏlē′tŏsĭst′ŏfōr) *n.* [Gk. *kolla*, glue ; *kystis*, bladder ; *pherein*, to bear.] The statorhab of Haliclystus.

colliculus (kŏlĭk′ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *colliculus*, little hill.] A prominence of corpora quadrigemina ; a rounded elevation near apex of antero-lateral surface of arytaenoid cartilage.

colloblast (kŏl′ŏblăst) *n.* [Gk. *kolla*, glue ; *blastos*, bud.] A cell on tentacles and pinnae of Ctenophores, which carries little globules of adhesive substance.

colloid (kŏl′oid) *n.* [Gk. *kolla*, glue ; *eidos*, form.] A gelatinous substance which does not readily diffuse through an animal or vegetable membrane ; *opp.* crystalloid.

collophore (kŏl′ŏfōr) *n.* [Gk. *kolla*, glue ; *pherein*, to bear.] The ventral tube of Collembola.

collum (kŏl′ŭm) *n.* [L. *collum*, neck.] Any collar-like structure ; basal portion of sporogonium in Mosses.

colon (kō′lŏn) *n.* [Gk. *kolon*, colon.] The second portion of intestine of Insects ; part of large intestine.

colony (kŏl′ŏnĭ) *n.* [L. *colonia*, farm.] Any collection of organisms living together, *appl.* ants, bees ; a group of animals or plants living together and somewhat isolated ; a group of Bacteria in a culture.

columella (kŏl′ūmĕl′ă) *n.* [L. *columen*, column.] A prolongation of stalk into sporangium ; the central pillar in skeleton of some corals ; the rod, partly bony, partly cartilaginous, connecting tympanum with inner ear in Birds, Reptiles, and Amphibia ; the central pillar in gasteropod shells ; the axis of cochlea.

columellar (kŏl′ūmĕl′ăr) *a.* [L. *columen*, column.] *Pert.* columella.

column (kŏl′ŭm), **columna** (kŏlŭm′nă) *n.* [L. *columen*, column.] Any structure like a column, as spinal column ; actinian body ; stalk of a Crinoid ; longitudinal bundle of nerve fibres in white matter of spinal cord ; nasal septum edge ; thick muscular strands found in ventricle ; stamens in Mallows ; united stamens and pistil in Orchids.

columnals (kŏlŭm′nălz) *n. plu.* [L. *columen*, column.] Stem ossicles in Crinoids.

columnar (kŏlŭm′năr) *a.* [L. *columen*, column.] *Pert.* a column or columna ; *appl.* cells longer than broad.

coma (kō′mă) *n.* [Gk. *kome*, hair.] A terminal cluster of bracts as in pine-apple ; hairs found on certain seeds ; stupor.

comb-ribs, combs, — see swimming-plates.

comes (kō′mēz) *n.* [L. *comes*, companion.] A blood-vessel that runs alongside a nerve.

comitalia (kŏmĭtā′lĭă) *n. plu.* [L. *comitari*, to accompany.] Small di- or tri-actine spicules in Sponges.

commensal (kŏmĕn′săl) *n.* [L. *cum*, with ; *mensa*, table.] An organism living with another and sharing the food, both species as a rule benefiting by association.

comminator (kŏm′ĭnātŏr) *a.* [L. *cum*, with ; *minari*, to threaten.] *Appl.* muscles which connect adjacent jaws in Aristotle's lantern.

commissure (kŏm′ĭsūr) *n.* [L. *cum*, together ; *mittere*, to send.] The union-line between two parts ; a connecting band of nerve tissue ; carpellary cohesion plane.

comose (kō′mōs) *a.* [L. *comosus*, hairy.] Having a tuft of hairs.

compass (kŏm′păs) *n.* [L. *cum*, together ; *passus*, pace.] A curved bifid structure, part of Aristotle's lantern.

compass plants,—certain plants with permanent north and south direction of their leaf edges.

complement (kŏm′plëmënt) *n.* [L. *complere*, to fill up.] The substance in blood-serum which when destroyed by heat acts with an amboceptor to produce lysis ; alexin.

complemental male,—a purely male form, usually small, found living in close proximity to the ordinary hermaphrodite form in certain animals, as barnacles.

complementary (kŏm′plëmĕn′tărĭ) *n.* [L. *complere*, to fill up.] The coronoid bone.

complexus (kŏmplĕk′sŭs) *n.* [L. *cum*, together ; *plectere*, to knit.] An aggregate ; *appl.* muscles.

complicant (kŏm′plĭkănt) *a.* [L. *cum*, together ; *plicare*, to fold.] Folding over one another ; *appl.* elytra of certain Insects.

complicate (kŏm′plĭkāt) *a.* [L. *cum*, together ; *plicare*, to fold.] Folded; *appl.* insect wings ; *appl.* leaves folded longitudinally so that right and left halves are in contact.

composite (kŏm′pōsĭt) *a.* [L. *cum*, together ; *ponere*, to place.] Closely-packed, as a capitulum.

compound (kŏm′pownd) *a.* [L. *cum*, together ; *ponere*, to place.] Made up of several elements ; *appl.* flowers, leaves, eyes.

compressor (kŏmprĕs′ŏr) *n.* [L. *cum*, together ; *premere*, to press.] Something that serves to compress ; *appl.* muscles.

conarium (kŏnā′rĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *konarion*, little cone.] Transparent deep-sea larva of Vellella ; the pineal gland or epiphysis cerebri.

concentric (kŏnsĕn′trĭk) *a.* [L. *cum*, together ; *centrum*, centre.] Having a common centre ; *appl.* bundles with wood in centre surrounded by bast.

conceptacle (kŏnsĕp′tăkël) *n.* [L. *concipere*, to conceive.] A depression in thallus of certain Algae in which reproductive organs are borne.

concha (kŏng′kă) *n.* [Gk. *kongche*, shell.] The cavity which opens into the meatus ; the external ear ; a projection from lateral wall of olfactory organ.

conchiform (kŏng′kĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *kongche*, shell ; L. *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a concha ; shell-shaped ; conchoid.

conchiolin (kŏngkī′ölĭn) *n.* [Gk. *kongche*, shell.] The organic substance that forms the basis of shells of Molluscs.

Conchology (kŏngkŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *kongche*, shell ; *logos*, discourse.] The branch of Zoology dealing with Molluscs or their shells.

conchula (kŏng′kūlă) *n.* [Gk. *kongche*, shell.] The conspicuous protuberant lip of the modified sulcus in Peachia.

concolorate (kŏnkŭl′örāt) *a.* [L. *cum*, with ; *color*, colour.] Similarly coloured on both sides.

concrescence (kŏnkrĕs′ëns) *n.* [L. *cum*, together ; *crescere*, to grow.] The growing together of parts.

conducting (kŏndŭk′tĭng) *a.* [L. *conducere*, to lead together.] Conveying ; *appl.* tissues, bundles.

conduction (kŏndŭk′shŭn) *n.* [L. *conducere*, to lead together.] The transference of soluble matter from one part of a plant to another.

conductivity (kŏn′dŭktĭv′ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *conducere*, to lead together.] Power of transmitting stimuli from receptor to other parts of body.

conduplicate (kŏndū′plĭkāt) *a.* [L. *conduplicare*, to fold together.] *Appl.* cotyledons folded to embrace the radicle.

condylar (kŏn′dĭlăr) *a.* [Gk. *kondylos*, knuckle.] *Pert.* a condyle.

condyle (kŏn′dĭl) *n.* [Gk. *kondylos*, knuckle.] A process on a bone for purposes of articulation ; a rounded head adapted to fit into a socket.

condyloid (kŏn′dĭloid) *a.* [Gk. *kondylos*, knuckle ; *eidos*, form.] Shaped like, or situated near a condyle.

cone (kōn) *n.* [Gk. *konos*, cone.] The female flower of Coniferae, with woody axis and spirally-arranged carpels ; a conical elevation on an egg just before fertilization ; a conical or flask-shaped cell of the retina.

cone of origin,—the small clear area at the point of exit of the axon.

cone of Wulzen,—a structure projecting forwards from pars intermedia into hypophysial cavity in pituitary region of ox and pig.

cone-bipolars, — bipolar cells whose inner ends ramify in contact with dendrites of ganglionic cells.

confluence (kŏn′flooëns) *n.* [L. *cum*, with ; *fluere*, to flow.] Angle of union of superior sagittal and transverse sinuses of occipital bone.

congeneric (kŏn′jĕnĕr′ĭk) *a.* [L. *congener*, of same race.] Belonging to the same genus.

congenital (kŏnjĕn′ĭtăl) *a.* [L. *cum*, with ; *gignere*, to beget.] Present at birth.

congestin (kŏnjĕs′tĭn) *n.* [L. *con*, with ; *gestus*, carried.] A toxin of sea-anemone tentacles.

conglobate (kŏn-glō′bāt) *a.* [L. *cum*, together ; *globus*, ball.] Ball-shaped ; *appl.* gland on lower side of ductus ejaculatorius in Insects.

conglomerate (kŏn-glŏm′ĕrāt) *a.* [L. *cum*, together ; *glomerare*, to wind.] Bunched or crowded together.

conidial (kōnĭd′ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *konis*, dust ; *idion*, *dim.*] *Pert.* a conidium.

conidiiferous (kōnĭd′ĭĭf′ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *konis*, dust ; *idion*, *dim.* ; L. *ferre*, to bear.] Giving rise to conidia.

conidiophore (kōnĭd′ĭōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *konis*, dust ; *idion*, *dim.* ; *pherein*, to bear.] A branch of the hyphae which bears conidia.

conidium (kōnĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *konis*, dust ; *idion*, *dim.*] A fungal spore asexually produced and carried usually on sterigmata.

coniferous (kōnĭf′ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *konos*, cone ; L. *ferre*, to bear.] Cone-bearing.

conjugation (kŏn′joogā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *cum*, together ; *jugare*, to yoke.] The temporary union or complete fusion of two gametes or unicellular organisms.

conjunctiva (kŏnjŭngktī′vă) *n.* [L. *cum*, together ; *jungere*, to join.] Mucous membrane of eye, lining eyelids and reflected over fore part of sclera and cornea.

conjunctive (kŏnjŭngk′tĭv) *a.* [L. *cum*, together ; *jungere*, to join.] *Appl.* parenchyma cells in interspaces of stelar elements.

connate (kŏn′nāt, kŏnāt′) *a.* [L. *cum*, together ; *gnatus*, born.] Firmly joined together from birth.

connate-perfoliate,—joined together at base so as to surround stem.

connective (kŏnĕk′tĭv) *n.* [L. *cum*, together ; *nectere*, to bind.] A connecting band of nerve tissue between two ganglia ; tissue separating two lobes of anther.

connective tissue,—a mesoblastic tissue with a large amount of intercellular substance in which fibres are developed.

connivent (kŏnī′vĕnt) *a.* [F. *conniver*, to wink.] Converging ; arching over so as to meet.

conoid (kō′noid) *a.* [Gk. *konos*, cone ; *eidos*, form.] Cone-like, but not quite conical.

conoid ligament,—one of the fasciculi of the coraco-clavicular ligament.

conoid tubercle, — a small rough eminence on posterior border of clavicle, serving for attachment of conoid ligament.

consensual (kŏnsĕn'sūăl) *a.* [L. *consentire*, to feel together.] *Appl.* involuntary action correlated with voluntary action.

consortium (kŏnsôr'tĭŭm) *n.* [L. *consortio*, community.] The compound thallus of Lichens.

constricted (kŏnstrĭk'tĕd) *a.* [L. *constrictus*, drawn together.] Compressed at regular intervals.

constrictor (kŏnstrĭk'tŏr) *n.* [L. *constrictus*, drawn together.] A muscle which compresses or constricts, *e.g.*, constrictor urethrae.

contabescence (kŏn'tăbĕs'ĕns) *n.* [L. *contabescere*, to waste away.] Stamen abortion.

contact - stimulus, — thigmotropism, *q.v.*

context (kŏn'tĕkst) *n.* [L. *cum*, together; *texere*, to weave.] The layers developed between hymenium and true mycelium in certain Fungi.

continuity (kŏntĭnū'ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *continuus*, continuous.] Succession without a break, especially continuity of germ plasm.

contorted (kŏntôr'tĕd) *a.* [L. *contorquere*, to twist together.] Twisted; *appl.* aestivation in which one leaf overlaps the next with one margin, and is overlapped by the previous on the other.

contortuplicate (kŏntŏrtū'plĭkāt) *a.* [L. *cum*, with; *torquere*, to twist; *plicare*, to fold.] *Appl.* bud with contorted and plicate leaves.

contour (kŏn'toor) *n.* [F. *contourner*, to twist.] Outline of a figure or body; *appl.* outermost feathers that cover the body of a Bird.

contractile (kŏnträk'tĭl) *a.* [L. *cum*, together; *trahere*, to draw.] Capable of contracting.

contractile cell,—any cell in a sporangium or an anther wall which by hygroscopic contraction helps to open the organ.

contractile fibre-cells, — elongated, spindle-shaped, more or less polyhedral, nucleated muscle-cells, containing a central bundle of fibrillae.

contractile vacuole,—a small spherical vesicle, found in cytoplasm of many Protista, with excretory or hydrostatic function.

contractility (kŏn'trăktĭl'ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *cum*, together; *trahere*, to draw.] The power by which muscle-fibres are enabled to contract.

contracture (kŏntrăk'tūr) *n.* [L. *contractus*, drawn together.] Contraction of muscles persisting after stimulus has been removed.

conuli (kŏn'ūlī) *n. plu.* [Gk. *konos*, cone.] Tent-like projections on surface of certain Sponges caused by principal skeletal elements.

conus (kō'nŭs) *n.* [Gk. *konos*, cone.] Any cone-shaped structure, as conus arteriosus, a structure between ventricle and aorta in Fishes and Amphibia; diverticulum of right ventricle from which pulmonary artery arises; conus medullaris, the tapering end of spinal cord.

convergence (kŏnvĕr'jĕns) *n.* [L. *convergere*, to incline together.] The development of similar characters in organisms belonging to different groups; homoplasty.

convolute (kŏn'vōlūt) *a.* [L. *cum*, together; *volvere*, to wind.] Rolled together; *appl.* leaves and cotyledons; shells in which outer whorls overlap inner.

convolution (kŏn'vōlū'shŭn) *n.* [L. *cum*, together; *volvere*, to wind.] A coiling or twisting, as of brain, intestine.

coprodaeum (kŏp'rōdē'ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kopros*, dung; *odos*, way.] The division of cloaca which receives rectum.

coprolite (kŏp'rōlīt) *n.* [Gk. *kopros*, dung; *lithos*, stone.] Petrified faeces.

coprophagous (kŏprŏf'ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kopros*, dung; *phagein*, to eat.] Feeding on dung; *appl.* Insects.

coprophil (kŏp'rōfĭl) *a.* [Gk. *kopros*, dung; *philos*, loving.] *Appl.* dung Bacteria and Flagellates; coprophytic.

coprozoic (kŏp'rōzō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kopros*, dung; *zoon*, animal.] Inhabiting faeces, as many Protozoa.

copula (kŏp'ūlă) *n.* [L. *copula*, bond.] A ridge in development of tongue formed by union of ventral ends of second and third arches; any bridging or connecting structure.

copularium (kŏpūlā′rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *copula*, bond.] A cyst formed in Gregarines round two associated gametocytes.

copulation (kŏpūlā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *copula*, bond.] Sexual union; coition; in Protozoa, complete fusion of two individuals.

coracoid (kŏr′ăkoid) *a.* [Gk. *korax*, crow; *eidos*, form.] *Pert.* the bone or process in the pectoral girdle.

coracoid bone, — the part of the pectoral girdle between scapula and sternum.

coracoid ligament, — the ligament which stretches over the suprascapular notch.

coracoid process, — the rudimentary coracoid element in most Mammals fused to the scapula.

coralliferous (kŏrălĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *korallion*, coral; L. *ferre*, to bear.] Coral-forming; made of coral.

coralline (kŏr′ălīn) *a.* [Gk. *korallion*, coral.] Resembling a coral; *appl.* Hydroids and Polyzoa; composed of coral; *appl.* certain Algae.

corallite (kŏr′ălīt) *n.* [Gk. *korallion*, coral.] Cup of a single polyp of coral.

coralloid (kŏr′ăloid) *a.* [Gk. *korallion*, coral; *eidos*, form.] Resembling, or branching like a coral.

corallum (kŏrăl′ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *korallion*, coral.] Skeleton of compound coral.

corbicula (kôrbĭk′ūlă) *n.* [L. *corbis*, basket.] The pollen apparatus of a bee; fringe of hair on tibia.

corbula (kôr′būlă) *n.* [L. *corbis*, basket.] The phyllactocarp of Aglaeophenia, etc., a stem with alternate branches rising upwards and forming a pod-like structure.

cord (kôrd) *n.* [Gk. *chorde*, cord.] Any cord-like structure, as spinal, spermatic cord.

cordate (kôr′dāt) *a.* [L. *cor*, heart.] Heart-shaped; cordiform.

cordiform tendon,—the central aponeurosis of the diaphragm.

cordylus (kôr′dĭlŭs) *n.* [Gk. *kordyle*, swelling.] An intertentacular exumbral structure with core of vacuolated cells and flattened ectoderm.

coriaceous (kōrĭā′shŭs) *a.* [L. *corium*, leather.] Leathery; *appl.* leaves.

corium (kō′rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *corium*, leather.] The middle division of an elytron; the deeper-seated layer of the skin, consisting of a vascular connective tissue.

cork (kôrk) *n.* [Sp. *alcorque*, cork.] A tissue derived usually from outer layer of cortex in woody plants.

corm (kôrm), **cormus** (kôr′mŭs) *n.* [Gk. *kormos*, trunk.] An enlarged solid subterranean stem, rounded in shape, composed of two or more internodes and covered externally by a few thin membranous scales or cataphyllary leaves.

cormel (kôr′mĕl) *n.* [Gk. *kormos*, trunk.] A secondary corm produced by an old corm.

cormidium (kôrmĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kormos*, trunk; *idion*, *dim.*] An aggregation of individuals in a Siphonophore, borne on the coenosarc and capable of liberation therefrom.

cormoid (kôr′moid) *a.* [Gk. *kormos*, trunk; *eidos*, form.] Like a corm.

cormophylogeny (kôr′möfīlŏj′ënĭ) *n.* [Gk. *kormos*, trunk; *phyle*, tribe; *genos*, offspring.] Development of families or races.

cormophyte (kôr′möfīt) *n.* [Gk. *kormos*, trunk; *phyton*, plant.] A plant which possesses stem and root; *cf.* thallophyte.

cormous (kôr′mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kormos*, trunk.] Corm-producing.

cornea (kôr′nëă) *n.* [L. *cornu*, horn.] The transparent covering on anterior surface of eyeball; outer transparent part of each element of a compound eye.

corneagen (kôr′nëăjĕn′) *a.* [L. *cornu*, horn; Gk. *genos*, offspring.] Cornea-producing; *appl.* cells immediately below cuticle, which secrete cuticular lens and are renewed on ecdysis.

corneal (kôr′nëăl) *a.* [L. *cornu*, horn.] *Pert.* the cornea.

corneous (kôr′nëŭs) *a.* [L. *cornu*, horn.] Horny; *appl.* sheath covering bill of Birds.

cornicle (kôr′nĭkël) *n.* [L. *cornu*, horn.] A wax-secreting organ of Aphids.

corniculate (kôrnĭk′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *cornu*, horn.] Having horns.

corniculate cartilages,—two small, conical, elastic cartilages articulating with summit of arytaenoids.

corniculum (kôrnĭk′ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *cornu*, horn.] A small horn or horn-like process.

cornua (kôr′nūă) *n. plu.* [L. *cornu*, horn.] Horn-like prolongations ; *appl.* bones, nerve tissues, cavities.

cornucopia (kôr′nūkō′pĭă) *n.* [L. *cornu*, horn ; *copia*, plenty.] The horizontal portion of taeniae of fourth ventricle.

cornute (kôrnūt′) *a.* [L. *cornu*, horn.] With horn-like processes.

corolla (körŏl′ă) *n.* [L. *corona*, crown.] The petals of a flower.

corollaceous (kŏr′ŏlā′shŭs) *a.* [L. *corona*, crown.] *Pert.* a corolla.

corolliferous (kŏr′ŏlĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *corona*, crown ; *ferre*, to bear.] Having a corolla.

corona (körō′nă) *n.* [L. *corona*, crown.] A cup-shaped body formed by union of scales on perianth leaves as in Daffodil ; theca and arms of a Crinoid ; ciliated disc of certain animals ; head or upper portion of any structure.

corona radiata,—layer of cells surrounding mammalian egg ; fibres of internal capsule.

coronal (kŏr′ŏnăl) *a.* [L. *corona*, crown.] Situated or lying in the coronal sutural plane ; *appl.* later roots of Grasses ; *opp.* seminal.

coronary (kŏr′ŏnărĭ) *a.* [L. *corona*, crown.] Crown-shaped or crown-like ; *appl.* arteries, bones, sinuses, ligaments.

coronary arteries,—arteries supplying tissue of heart itself.

coronary bone,—a small conical bone in mandible of Reptiles ; small pastern bone of horse.

coronary sinus,—venous channel in posterior part of coronary sulcus.

coronated (kŏr′önātëd) *a.* [L. *corona*, crown.] Supplied with a crown.

coronet (kŏr′önĕt) *n.* [L. *corona*, crown.] The burr of an antler.

coronoid (kŏr′ŏnoid) *a.* [Gk. *korax*, crow ; *eidos*, form.] Shaped like a beak ; *appl.* processes ; *n.*, coronary bone of Reptiles.

corpora adiposa,—the fat bodies of Amphibians, attached to dorsal wall of body cavity.

corpora albicantia, — small white bodies arising from corpora lutea when ova liberated are not fertilized.

corpora allata,—paired ovoid whitish endocrine glands in Insects.

corpora amylacea,—brain sand, *q.v.*

corpora cavernosa,—erectile masses of tissue, forming anterior wall of penis.

corpora quadrigemina,—four rounded eminences which form dorsal part of mesencephalon.

corpus (kôr′pŭs) *n.*, **corpora** (kôr′pöră) *plu.* [L. *corpus*, body.] Any fairly homogeneous structure which forms part of an organ.

corpus luteum,—the glandular body developed from Graafian follicle after extrusion of ovum.

corpus spongiosum, — a mass of erectile tissue forming posterior wall of penis.

corpus sterni,—sternebrae fused into a single mesosternal bone ; the gladiolus.

corpuscle (kôr′pŭsël, kŏrpŭs′ël) *n.* [L. *corpusculus*, small body.] A protoplasmic cell, floating freely in a fluid, or embedded in a matrix.

correlation (kŏr′ĕlā′shŭn) *n.* [L.L. *correlatio*, relationship.] Similarity or mutual relationship; proportional growth ; interdependence of characters.

corrugator (kŏr′oogātŏr) *a.* [L. *cum*, together ; *rugare*, to wrinkle.] Wrinkled or wrinkling ; *appl.* muscles.

cortex (kôr′tĕks) *n.* [L. *cortex*, bark.] The extrastelar fundamental tissue of the sporophyte ; outer or more superficial part of an organ.

cortical (kôr′tĭkăl) *a.* [L. *cortex*, bark.] *Pert.* the cortex.

corticate (kôr′tĭkāt) *a.* [L. *cortex*, bark.] Having a special outer covering.

corticiferous (kôr′tĭsĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *cortex*, bark ; *ferre*, to carry.] Forming or having a bark-like cortex.

corticostriate (kôr′tĭköstrī′at) *a.* [L. *cortex*, bark ; *siria*, channel.] *Appl.* fibres which join corpus striatum to cerebral cortex.

cortina (kôrtī′nă) *n.* [L. *cortina*, curtain.] The velum in Agarics.

cortinate (kôr′tĭnāt) *a.* [L. *cortina*, curtain.] Having a velum; of a cobweb-like texture.

Corti's organ,—the organon spirale, on inner portion of membrana basilaris of ear.

corymb (kŏr′ĭmb) *n.* [Gk. *korymbos*, cluster of flowers.] A raceme with lower pedicels elongated so that the top is nearly flat.

corymbose (kŏr′ĭmbōs) *a.* [Gk. *korymbos*, cluster of flowers.] *Pert.* or like a corymb; arranged in a corymb.

cosmine (kŏs′mĭn) *n.* [Gk. *kosmios*, regularly.] The outer layer of dentine-like material in ganoid scales.

cosmopolitan (kŏsmöpŏl′ĭtăn), **cosmopolite** (kŏzmŏp′ölīt) *a.* [Gk. *kosmos*, world; *polites*, citizen.] World-wide in distribution.

costa (kŏs′tă) *n.* [L. *costa*, rib.] A rib; anything rib-like in shape, as a ridge on shell, coral, etc.

costal (kŏs′tăl) *a.* [L. *costa*, rib.] *Pert.* ribs or rib-like structures; *appl.* bony shields of Chelonia; *pert.* primary brachial series in Crinoids; *pert.* a main rib.

costalia (kŏstā′lĭă) *n. plu.* [L. *costa*, rib.] The supporting plates in theca of Cladoidea.

costate (kŏs′tāt) *a.* [L. *costa*, rib.] With one or more longitudinal ribs; with ridges or costae.

coterminous (kōtĕr′mĭnŭs) *a.* [L. *cum*, with; *terminus*, end.] Of similar distribution.

cotyledon (kŏtĭlē′dŏn) *n.* [Gk. *kotyle*, cup.] The primary or first leaf of an embryonic sporophyte; a patch of villi on mammalian placenta.

cotyledonary (kŏtĭlē′dŏnărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *kotyle*, cup.] *Pert.* cotyledons; with cotyledons on the placenta.

cotyloid (kŏt′ĭloid) *a.* [Gk. *kotyle*, cup; *eidos*, form.] Cup-shaped; *pert.* the acetabular cavity.

cotylophorous (kŏtĭlŏf′örŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kotyle*, cup; *pherein*, to bear.] With a cotyledonary placenta.

cotype (kō′tīp) *n.* [L. *cum*, with; *typus*, image.] An additional type specimen, frequently collected in same place at same time, or a specimen from a description of which, along with others, the type is drawn up.

covariation (kō′vārĭā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *con*, with; *varius*, diverse.] Correlation, *q.v.*

cover scales,—small scales arranged spirally and developed directly on the axis of a cone of Coniferae.

covert (kŭv′ĕrt) *n.* [F. *couvrir*, to cover.] *Appl.* feathers covering bases of quills in Birds.

cowled (kowld) *a.* [L. *cucullus*, hood.] Furnished with or shaped like a hood.

coxa (kŏk′să) *n.* [L. *coxa*, hip.] Proximal joint of insect leg.

coxal (kŏk′săl) *a.* [L. *coxa*, hip.] *Pert.* the coxa.

coxopodite (kŏksŏp′ödīt) *n.* [L. *coxa*, hip; Gk. *pous*, foot.] The proximal part of protopodite of crustacean limb.

crampon (krăm′pŏn) *n.* [O.H.G. *chramph*, crooked.] An aerial root, as in ivy.

cranial (krā′nĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *kranion*, skull.] *Pert.* skull, or that part which encloses the brain; *appl.* nerves, muscles, blood-vessels, bones.

craniate (krā′nĭāt) *a.* [Gk. *kranion*, skull.] Having a skull.

cranihaemal (krā′nĭhē′măl) *a.* [Gk. *kranion*, skull; *haima*, blood.] *Appl.* anterior lower portion of a sclerotome.

cranineural (krā′nĭnū′răl) *a.* [Gk. *kranion*, skull; *neuron*, nerve.] *Appl.* anterior upper portion of a sclerotome.

Craniology (krā′nĭŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *kranion*, skull; *logos*, discourse.] The study of the skull.

Craniometry (krā′nĭŏm′ĕtrĭ) *n.* [Gk. *kranion*, skull; *metron*, measure.] The science of the measurement of skulls.

cranium (krā′nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kranion*, skull.] The skull of any craniate, or more particularly, that part enclosing the brain.

craspedodromous (krăs′pēdŏd′römŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kraspedon*, edge; *dromein*, to run.] With nerves running directly from mid-rib to margin.

craspedote (krăs′pēdōt) *a.* [Gk. *kraspedon*, edge.] Having a velum.

craspedum (krăs′pēdŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kraspedon*, edge.] A mesenteric filament of Sea-anemones.

craticular (krătĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *craticula*, gridiron.] Crate-like; *appl.* stage in life-history of a diatom where new valves are formed before the old are lost.

creatine (krē′ătĭn) *n.* [Gk. *kreas*, flesh.] A nitrogenous substance found in muscles, brain, and blood of Vertebrates.

creatinine (krēăt′ĭnĭn) *n.* [Gk. *kreas*, flesh.] A nitrogenous substance found in muscles and urine.

cremaster (krēmăs′tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *kremannunai*, to hang.] A thin muscle in the spermatic cord; a stout terminal abdominal spine in subterranean insect pupae; the anal hooks for pupae suspension.

cremocarp (krĕm′ökârp) *n.* [Gk. *kremannunai*, to hang; *karpos*, fruit.] An inferior, dry, indehiscent, two-celled, two-seeded fruit.

crenate (krē′nāt) *a.* [L. *crena*, notch.] With scalloped margin.

crenulated (krĕn′ūlātĕd) *a.* [*Dim.* of L. *crena*, notch.] With margins minutely crenate; also crenellated.

crepis (krē′pĭs) *n.* [L. *crepis*, unknown.] The fundamental spicule by deposition of silica upon which a desma is formed.

crepitation (krĕpĭtā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *crepare*, to crack.] In Insects, the discharge of a fluid with an explosive sound.

crepuscular (krĕpŭs′kūlăr) *a.* [L. *crepusculum*, dusk.] Flying before sunrise or in twilight; *appl.* certain Insects and Birds.

crescent (krĕs′ĕnt) *n.* [L. *crescere*, to grow.] A crescentic structure.

crescents of Gianuzzi,—small crescent-shaped bodies of the salivary glands.

crest (krĕst) *n.* [L. *cresta*, crest.] A ridge on a bone; a fleshy longitudinal ridge as in Newts.

cretaceous (krĕtā′shŭs) *a.* [L. *creta*, chalk.] *Appl.* a late Mesozoic geological era.

cribellum (krĭbĕl′ŭm) *n.* [L. *cribrum*, sieve.] A special spinning organ found in certain Spiders.

cribriform (krĭb′rĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *cribrum*, sieve; *forma*, shape.] Sieve-like.

cribriform organ,—folded membrane carrying papillae in interradial angles of certain Starfishes.

cribriform plate,—the horizontal portion of ethmoid perforated by many foramina for exit of olfactory nerves.

cricoid (krĭk′oid) *n.* [Gk. *krikos*, ring; *eidos*, form.] Ring-like cartilage in larynx, articulating with thyroid and arytaenoid cartilages.

crissal (krĭs′ăl) *a.* [L. *crissare*, to move haunches.] *Pert.* the crissum.

crissum (krĭs′ŭm) *n.* [L. *crissare*, to move haunches.] The circum-cloacal region of a Bird, or the feathers thereon.

crista (krĭs′tă) *n.* [L. *crista*, crest.] A crest or ridge; projection from ectoloph into median valley in lophodont molars; a fine membrane attached to body of certain Spirochaetes; ligule of palm-leaves.

crochet (krŏch′ĕt) *n.* [F. *crochet*, small hook.] The projection of the protoloph in lophodont molars; a larval locomotory hook in Insects.

crop (krŏp) *n.* [M.E. *croppe*, top of plant.] A sac-like dilatation of gullet of Bird; a similar structure in alimentary canal of Insect or Worm.

cross (krŏs) *n.* [M.E. *crois*, cross.] An organism produced by mating parents of different breeds.

crossing-over,—interchange of chromatin by homologous pairs of chromosomes during maturation.

crotaphite (krŏt′ăfīt) *n.* [Gk. *krotaphos*, temple.] The temporal fossa.

crotchet (krŏch′ĕt) *n.* [F. *crochet*, small hook.] A curved chaeta, notched at the end.

crown (krown) *n.* [L. *corona*, crown.] The grinding surface of a tooth; distal part of antler; crest, head; cup and arms of a Crinoid.

crucial ligaments,—two ligaments which connect femur and tibia in knee-joint.

cruciate (kroo′shĭăt, kroo′sĭăt) *a.* [L. *crux*, cross.] With leaves or petals in form of a cross; Y-shaped or +-shaped, *appl.* muscles, ligaments.

cruciform (kroos'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *crux*, cross ; *forma*, shape.] Arranged like the points of a cross.

cruor (kroo'ŏr) *n.* [L. *cruor*, blood.] The clots in coagulated blood.

cruorin (kroo'ŏrĭn) *n.* [L. *cruor*, blood.] Haemoglobin.

crura cerebri,—two cylindrical masses at base of brain, emerging from pons and disappearing into substance of hemispheres.

crural (kroo'răl) *a.* [L. *crus*, leg.] *Pert.* the thigh.

crureus (kroo'rëŭs) *n.* [L. *crus*, leg.] Vastus internus muscle of thigh.

crus (krŭs) *n.*, **crura** (kroo'ră) *plu.* [L. *crus*, leg.] The shank ; any leg-like organ.

crusta (krŭs'tă) *n.* [L. *crusta*, shell.] Ventral part of substantia nigra of cerebral peduncles ; cement layer of teeth.

crustaceous (krŭstā'shŭs) *a.* [L. *crusta*, shell.] With crustacean characteristics.

cryoscopic (krī'ŏskŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kryos*, frost ; *skopein*, to view.] *Appl.* method of determining osmotic pressure, using a freezing-point depression.

crypt (krĭpt) *n.* [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden.] A simple glandular tube or cavity.

cryptic (krĭp'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden.] *Appl.* protective coloration facilitating concealment.

cryptocarp (krĭp'tökârp) *n.* [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden ; *karpos*, fruit.] A fruit-like structure, the sporophyte phase in Red Algae.

cryptogam (krĭp'tögăm) *n.* [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden ; *gamos*, union.] A plant without apparent reproductive organs ; *cf.* phanerogam.

cryptohaplomitosis (krĭp'töhăp'lömĭtō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden ; *haploos*, simple ; *mitos*, thread.] Type of cell-division in some Flagellates where chromatin divides into two masses which pass to opposite poles without spireme-formation.

cryptomere (krĭp'tömēr) *n.* [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden ; *meros*, part.] A hidden recessive hereditary factor.

cryptoneurous (krĭp'tönū'rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden ; *neuron*, nerve.] With no definite or distinct nervous system.

cryptorchid (krĭptôr'kĭd) *a.* [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden ; *orchis*, testis.] Having testes abdominal in position.

cryptorhetic (krĭp'törē'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden ; *rhein*, to flow.] Secreting internally ; endocrine.

cryptostomata (krĭp'töstŏm'ătă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden ; *stoma*, mouth.] Non-sexual conceptacles in Fucaceae.

cryptozoic (krĭp'tözō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden ; *zoon*, animal.] *Appl.* fauna dwelling in darkness, or under stones, bark, etc.

crystallin (krĭs'tălĭn) *n.* [Gk. *krystallos*, ice.] A globulin which is the principal chemical constituent of lens of eye.

crystalline (krĭs'tălīn) *a.* [Gk. *krystallinos*, crystalline.] Transparent ; *appl.* various structures.

crystalline style,—a proteid hyaline rod with amylolytic function, in alimentary canal of some Molluscs.

crystalloid (krĭs'tăloid) *n.* [Gk. *krystallos*, ice ; *eidos*, form.] A substance which in solution readily diffuses through an animal membrane ; *opp.* colloid ; *appl.* crystal of proteid matter found in storage organs.

ctene (tēn, ktēn) *n.* [Gk. *kteis*, comb.] The swimming-plates of Ctenophores.

ctenidium (tĕnĭd'ĭŭm, ktĕnĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kteis*, comb ; *idion*, *dim.*] The respiratory apparatus in Mollusca, feather-like or comb-like in appearance ; a row of spines forming a comb in some Insects.

ctenocyst (tĕn'ösĭst, ktĕn'ösĭst) *n.* [Gk. *kteis*, comb ; *kystis*, bladder.] Aboral sense organ of Ctenophora.

ctenoid (tĕn'oid, ktē'noid) *a.* [Gk. *kteis*, comb ; *eidos*, form.] With comb-like margin, as scales.

ctenophoral (tĕnŏf'öră1, ktĕnŏf'öräl) *a.* [Gk. *kteis*, comb ; *pherein*, to bear.] Supplied with swimming-plates.

cubical (kū'bĭkăl) *a.* [L. *cubus*, cube.] *Appl.* cells as long as broad.

cubital (kū'bĭtăl) *a.* [L. *cubitalis*, of elbow.] *Pert.* the ulna.

cubitus (kū'bĭtŭs) *n.* [L. *cubitus*, elbow.] The ulna, forearm ; primary vein in an insect wing.

cuboid (kū′boid) *a.* [Gk. *kuboeides*, cube-like.] Nearly cubic in shape; *n.*, outermost of distal tarsal bones.

cuboidal (kūboid′ăl) *a.* [Gk. *kuboeides*, cube-like.] *Pert.* the cuboid.

cucullate (kū′kŭlāt, kūkŭl′āt) *a.* [L. *cucullus*, cap.] With hood-like sepals or petals; with prothorax hood-shaped.

cuiller (kwē′yā) *n.* [F. *cuiller*, spoon.] Spoon-like terminal portion of male insect clasper.

cuirass (kwē′răs, kwërăs′) *n.* [F. *cuirasse*, leathern jacket.] Bony plates or scales arranged like a cuirass.

culm (kŭlm) *n.* [L. *culmus*, stalk.] The stem of Grasses and Sedges.

culmen (kŭl′mĕn) *n.* [L. *cellere*, to push.] Ridge of a bird's beak; anterior raised part of monticulus.

cultellus (kŭltĕl′ŭs) *n.* [L. *cultellus*, little knife.] A sharp knife-like organ, one of mouth-parts of certain blood-sucking Flies.

culture (kŭl′tūr) *n.* [L. *colere*, to till.] The cultivation of micro-organisms or tissues in prepared media.

cumulus (kū′mūlŭs) *n.* [L. *cumulus*, heap.] The corona radiata.

cuneate (kū′nëāt) *a.* [L. *cuneus*, wedge.] Wedge-shaped; *appl.* leaves with broad abruptly-pointed apex, and tapering to the base.

cuneiform (kūnē′ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *cuneus*, wedge; *forma*, shape.] *Pert.* distal tarsal bones.

cuneus (kū′nëŭs) *n.* [L. *cuneus*, wedge.] A division of elytron of certain Insects; a wedge-shaped area between calcarine fissure and medial part of parieto-occipital fissure.

cup (kŭp) *n.* [A.S. *cuppe*, cup.] Any structure resembling a cup.

cupula (kū′pūlă) *n.* [L. *cupula*, little tub.] The bony apex of cochlea; the apex of lungs.

cupule (kūp′ūl) *n.* [L. *cuppa*, cup.] The involucre of female flower of oak, etc.; the gemmae-bearing cup of Marchantia; a small sucker of various animals.

curviserial (kŭr′vĭsē′rĭăl) *a.* [L. *curvus*, curve; *series*, row.] *Appl.* phyllotaxis in which divergence is such that orthostichies themselves are slightly twisted spirally.

cushion (koosh′ŭn) *n.* [M.E. *cuischen*, cushion.] The central thick region in prothallus of Fern.

cusp (kŭsp) *n.* [L. *cuspis*, point.] A prominence, as on teeth; a sharp point.

cuspidate (kŭs′pĭdāt) *a.* [L. *cuspidare*, to make pointed.] Terminating in a point; *appl.* leaves; teeth.

cutaneous (kūtā′nëŭs) *a.* [L. *cutis*, skin.] *Pert.* the skin.

cuticle (kū′tĭkĕl) *n.* [L. *cutis*, skin.] An outer skin or pellicle; the epidermis.

cuticular (kūtĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *cutis*, skin.] *Pert.* the cuticle or external integument.

cuticular transpiration,—transpiration through the cuticle.

cutin (kū′tĭn) *n.* [L. *cutis*, skin.] A substance allied to cellulose found in external layers of thickened epidermal cells.

cutinization (kū′tĭnīzā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *cutis*, skin.] The deposition of cutin in external cells, thereby forming a cuticle.

cutis (kū′tĭs) *n.* [L. *cutis*, skin.] The corium, or deeper layer of the skin.

cutocellulose (kū′tösĕl′ūlōs) *n.* [L. *cutis*, skin; *cellula*, small cell.] Cellulose with cutin, as in plant epidermis.

cutose (kū′tōs) *n.* [L. *cutis*, skin.] Cutin, *q.v.*

Cuvierian organs,—glandular tubes extending from cloaca of Holothurians.

cyanic (sīăn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kyanos*, dark blue.] *Appl.* blue flowers.

cyanophilous (sīănŏf′ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kyanos*, blue; *philein*, to love.] With special affinity for blue or green stains; *appl.* cell structure.

cyanophyll (sīăn′öfĭl) *n.* [Gk. *kyanos*, blue; *phyllon*, leaf.] A bluish-green colouring matter in plants.

cyathium (sīăth′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kyathos*, cup.] The peculiar inflorescence in Euphorbia, a cup-shaped involucre with stamens and stalked gynoecium, each stamen and the gynoecium being a separate flower.

cyathozooid (sī′ăthözō′oid) *n.* [Gk. *kyathos*, cup; *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, shape.] The primary zooid in certain Tunicates.

cyathus (sī′ăthŭs) *n.* [Gk. *kyathos*, cup.] A small cup-shaped organ ; the gemma-cup of Marchantia.

cycle (sī′kël) *n.* [Gk. *kyklos*, circle.] The circulation of a fluid through a definite series of vessels.

cyclic (sī̆′klĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kyklos*, circle.] Having parts of flower arranged in whorls ; cyclical.

cyclocoelic (sī̆′klösē′lĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kyklos*, circle ; *koilia*, intestines.] With the intestine coiled in one or more distinct spirals.

cyclogenous (sī̆klŏj′ënŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kyklos*, circle ; *genos*, offspring.] Exogenous ; *appl.* a stem growing in concentric circles.

cycloid (sī′kloid) *a.* [Gk. *kyklos*, circle; *eidos*, shape.] *Appl.* scales with evenly curved free border.

cyclopean (sī̆klō′pëăn), **cyclopic** (sī̆klŏp′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kyklos*, circle ; *ops*, eye.] *Appl.* single median eye developed under certain artificial conditions instead of the normal pair.

cyclosis (sī̆klō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *kyklosis*, whirling round.] Circulation of protoplasm within a cell.

cyclospermous (sī̆′klöspĕr′mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kyklos*, circle ; *sperma*, seed.] With embryo coiled in a circle or spiral.

cyclospondylic (sī̆′klöspŏndĭl′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kyklos*, circle ; *sphondylos*, vertebra.] *Appl.* centra in which the internal calcareous matter is confined to middle zone.

cyclospondylous (sī̆′klöspŏn′dĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kyklos*, circle ; *sphondylos*, vertebra.] *Appl.* vertebra formed of successive concentric layers of cartilage ; also cyclospondylic.

cylindrical (sĭlĭn′drĭkăl) *a.* [Gk. *kylindros*, cylinder.] *Appl.* leaves rolled on themselves, or to solid cylinder-like leaves.

cymbiform (sĭm′bĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *cymba*, boat ; *forma*, shape.] Boat-shaped.

cyme (sīm) *n.* [L. *cyma*, young sprout.] Any determinate inflorescence.

cynarrhodium (sĭnărō′dĭŭm), **cynarrhodon** (sĭnărō′dŏn) *n.* [Gk. *kyon*, dog ; *rhodon*, rose.] An etaerio with achenes placed on concave thalamus.

cynopodous (sĭnŏp′ödŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kyon*, dog ; *pous*, foot.] With non-retractile claws.

cyphella (sīfĕl′ă) *n.* [Gk. *kyphella*, hollow of ear.] Small cup on thallus of certain Lichens.

cyphonautes (sī′fönôt′ēz) *n.* [Gk. *kyphos*, bent ; *nautes*, sailor.] Young free-swimming larva of certain Polyzoa.

cypsela (sĭp′sëlă) *n.* [Gk. *kypsele*, hollow vessel.] An inferior bicarpellary achene.

cyst (sĭst) *n.* [Gk. *kystis*, bladder.] The enclosing membrane round a resting cell or apocyte ; a bladder or air vesicle in certain Seaweeds.

cystein (sĭs′tëĭn) *n.* [Gk. *kystis*, bladder.] A proteid decomposition product.

cystenchyma (sĭstĕng′kĭmă) *n.* [Gk. *kystis*, bladder ; *engchyma*, infusion.] A parenchyma in Sponges with large vesicular cell-structure.

cystencytes (sĭs′tĕnsīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kystis*, bladder ; *kytos*, hollow.] In Sponges, collencytes which have acquired a vesicular structure.

cystic (sĭs′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kystis*, bladder.] *Pert.* a cyst ; *pert.* gall or urinary bladder.

cysticercoid (sĭs′tĭsĕr′koid) *a.* [Gk. *kystis*, bladder ; *kerkos*, tail ; *eidos*, form.] *Appl.* the bladder-worm stage of Tape-worms.

cysticercus (sĭs′tĭsĕr′kŭs) *n.* [Gk. *kystis*, bladder ; *kerkos*, tail.] The larval form or bladderworm stage of certain Tape-worms.

cysticolous (sĭstĭk′ölŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kystis*, bladder ; L. *colere*, to inhabit.] Living in a cyst.

cystid (sĭs′tĭd) *n.* [Gk. *kystis*, bladder ; *idion*, *dim.*] A fossil Cystoid.

cystidium (sĭstĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kystis*, bladder ; *idion*, *dim.*] A large inflated cell in the hymenial layer of some Fungi.

cystoarian (sĭstöā′rĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *kystis*, bladder ; *oarion*, small egg.] *Appl.* gonads when enclosed in coelomic sacs, as in most Teleosts ; *opp.* gymnoarian.

cystocarp (sĭs′tökârp) *n.* [Gk. *kystis*, bladder ; *karpos*, fruit.] Cryptocarp, *q.v.*

cystocyte (sĭs′tösīt) *n.* [Gk. *kystis*, bladder ; *kytos*, hollow.] Cystencyte, *q.v.*

cystogenous (sĭstŏj′ënŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kystis*, bladder ; *genos*, offspring.] Cell-forming ; *appl.* large nucleated cells in cercaria of Distomum which secrete the cyst.

cystolith (sĭs′tölĭth) *n.* [Gk. *kystis*, bladder ; *lithos*, stone.] A mass of calcium carbonate found in epidermal cells, as in nettle.

cyston (sĭs′tŏn) *n.* [Gk. *kystis*, bladder.] A dactylozooid in Siphonophora modified for excretory purposes.

cystozooid (sĭs′tözō′oid) *n.* [Gk. *kystis*, bladder ; *zoon*, animal ; *eidos*, form.] The body portion of a metacestode ; *opp.* acanthozooid.

cytase (sī′tās) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow.] A cellulose digesting ferment.

cytaster (sītăs′tër) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow ; *aster*, star.] A star-shaped achromatinic figure consisting of attraction-sphere and aster rays ; aster, *opp.* karyaster.

cytes (sīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow.] Spermatocyte and oocyte stages of germ-cell formation.

cytoblast (sī′töblăst) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow ; *blastos*, bud.] The cell nucleus ; a hypothetical unit, *q.v.*

cytoblastema (sī′töblăstē′mă) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow ; *blastema*, growth.] The formative material from which cells were supposed to arise.

cytochylema (sī′tökīlē′mă) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow ; *chylos*, juice.] Cytolymph, *q.v.*

cytococcus (sī′tökŏk′ŭs) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow ; *kokkos*, grain.] The nucleus of a fertilized egg.

cytocyst (sī′tösĭst) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow ; *kystis*, bladder.] The envelope formed by remains of host-cell within which protozoan parasite multiplies.

cytode (sī′tōd) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow ; *eidos*, form.] A non-nucleated protoplasmic mass.

cytodiaeresis (sī′tödīē′rësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow ; *diairesis*, division.] Mitosis ; karyokinesis.

cytogamy (sītŏg′ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow ; *gamos*, union.] Cell-conjugation.

cytogenesis (sī′töjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow ; *genesis*, descent.] Development or formation of cells.

cytogenous (sītŏj′ënŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow ; *genos*, offspring.] Producing cells ; *appl.* lymphatic tissue.

cytoglobin (sī′töglō′bĭn) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow ; L. *globus*, globe.] A proteid which retards coagulation of blood.

cytohyaloplasma (sī′töhī′ălöplăz′mă) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow ; *hyalos*, glass ; *plasma*, mould.] The substance of the cytomitome ; hyaloplasm.

cytokinesis (sī′tökĭnē′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow ; *kinesis*, movement.] Changes attending general cytoplasm during karyokinesis.

Cytology (sītŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow, secondarily, cup, vessel ; *logos*, discourse.] The science dealing with structure, functions, and life-history of cells.

cytolymph (sī′tölĭmf) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow ; L. *lympha*, water.] The ground-substance of cytoplasm.

cytolysin (sī′tölī′sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow ; *lysis*, loosing.] A substance inducing cytolysis.

cytolysis (sītŏl′ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow ; *lysis*, loosing.] Cell-dissolution ; cell-degeneration.

cytomeres (sī′tömērz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow ; *meros*, part.] Cells in Caryotropha formed by division of schizont, themselves giving rise to merozoites ; non-nuclear portions of sperms.

cytomicrosome (sī′tömī′krösōm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow ; *mikros*, small ; *soma*, body.] A microsome of cytoplasm ; *opp.* nucleomicrosome.

cytomitome (sī′tömī′tōm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow ; *mitos*, thread.] The cytoplasmic threadwork.

cytomorphosis (sī′tömôr′fösĭs) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow ; *morphosis*, shaping.] The life-history of cells ; the series of structural modifications of cells or successive generations of cells ; cellular change as in senescence.

cyton (sī′tŏn) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow.] The body of a nerve cell.

cytophan (sī′töfăn) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow ; *phaneros*, visible.] Ovoid matrix surrounding karyophans in spironeme and axoneme fibres in infusorian stalk.

cytopharynx (sī′töfăr′ĭngks) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *pharyngx*, gullet.] A tube-like structure leading from mouth into endoplasm in certain Protozoa.

cytophil (sī′töfĭl) *a.* [Gk, *kytos*, hollow; *philein*, to love.] *Pert.* haptophorous groups; having an affinity for cells.

cytophore (sī′töfōr) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *phora*, burden.] A cell regarded as bearer of parasitic Sporozoa.

cytoplasm (sī′töplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *plasma*, mould.] Substance of cell-body exclusive of nucleus; *cf.* nucleoplasm.

cytoproct (sī′töprŏkt), **cytopyge** (sī′töpīj′) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *proktos*, anus; *pyge*, rump.] A cell-anus.

cytoreticulum (sī′törĕtĭk′ūlŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; L. *reticulum*, little net.] The cytoplasmic thread-work; cytomitome.

cytosine (sī′tösĭn) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow.] Cleavage product of protein.

cytosome (sī′tösōm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *soma*, body.] Body of cell *opp.* that of nucleus.

cytostome (sī′töstōm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *stoma*, mouth.] A cell-mouth.

cytotaxis (sī′tötăk′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *taxis*, arrangement.] Re-arrangement of cells on stimulation.

cytothesis (sī′tŏth′ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *thesis*, something set down.] Regenerative tendency of a cell.

cytotoxin (sī′tötŏk′sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *toxikon*, poison.] A cell-poisoning substance formed in blood serum.

cytotrophoblast (sī′tötrō′föblăst) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *trophe*, nourishment; *blastos*, bud.] Inner layer of trophoblast, layer of Langhans.

cytotropism (sītŏt′röpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *trope*, turning.] The mutual attraction of two or more cells.

cytozoic (sī′tözō′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *zoon*, animal.] *Appl.* Sporozoan trophozoite within a cell.

cytula (sĭt′ūlă) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow.] The fertilized ovum or parent cell.

D

dacryon (dăk′rĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *dakryon*, tear.] Point of junction of anterior border of lacrimal with frontal.

dactyl (dăk′tĭl) *n.* [Gk. *daktylos*, finger.] A digit or finger.

dactylar (dăk′tĭlăr) *a.* [Gk. *daktylos*, finger.] *Pert.* finger or digit.

dactylopodite (dăk′tĭlŏp′ödīt) *n.* [Gk. *daktylos*, finger; *pous*, foot.] Distal joint in certain limbs of Crustacea.

dactylopore (dăk′tĭlöpōr′) *n.* [Gk. *daktylos*, finger; *poros*, channel.] Opening in skeleton of Milleporina through which a dactylozooid protruded.

dactylopterous (dăk′tĭlŏp′tërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *daktylos*, finger; *pteron*, wing.] With anterior rays of pectoral fins more or less free.

dactylozooid (dăk′tĭlözō′oid) *n.* [Gk. *daktylos*, finger; *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, resemblance.] A hydroid modified for catching prey, long, with tentacles or short knobs, with or without a mouth.

dactylus (dăk′tĭlŭs) *n.* [Gk. *daktylos*, finger.] Part of tarsus of Insect.

dart (dârt) *n.* [O.F. *dart*, dagger.] Anything resembling a dart, *appl.* crystalline structure in Molluscs.

dart sac,—a small sac containing a limy dart attached to vagina near its orifice in Gastropods.

dartoid (dâr′toid) *a.* [Gk. *dartos*, flayed.] *Pert.* the dartos.

dartos (dâr′tŏs) *n.* [Gk. *dartos*, flayed.] Thin layer of non-striped muscle around base of scrotum.

Darwinian tubercle,—the slight prominence on helix near the point where it bends downwards.

Darwinism (Dâr′wĭnĭzm) *n.* [*Darwin.*] The theory of origin of species by natural selection working on slight variations that occur, thereby selecting those best adapted to survive.

dasypaedes (dăs′ĭpē′dēz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *dasys*, hairy; *pais*, child.] Birds whose young are downy at hatching.

dasyphyllous (dăs′ĭfĭl′ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dasys*, hairy; *phyllon*, leaf.] With hairy leaves.

daughter (dô'tẽr) *n.* [A.S. *dohtor*, daughter.] Offspring of first generation with no reference to sex, as daughter-cell, daughter-nucleus.

deamination (dēăm'ĭnāshŭn) *n.* [L. *de*, down; Gk. *ammoniacum*, resinous gum.] The conversion of ammonium salts into urea, partly accomplished in liver.

death (dĕth) *n.* [M.E. *deth*, death.] Complete and permanent cessation of vital functions in an organism.

death-point,—temperature above or below which micro-organisms cannot exist.

decalcify (dēkăl'sĭfī) *v.* [L. *de*, away; *calx*, lime.] To treat with acids for removal of calcareous part.

decamerous (dĕkăm'ẽrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *deka*, ten; *meros*, part.] With the various parts arranged in tens.

decapod (dĕk'ăpŏd) *a.* [Gk. *deka*, ten; *pous*, foot.] Of Crustacea, with five pairs of legs on thorax; of Cephalopods, with ten arms.

decapodiform (dĕk'ăpŏd'ĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *deka*, ten; *pous*, foot; L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling a decapod, *appl.* insect larvae.

decemfid (dĕsĕm'fĭd) *a.* [L. *decem*, ten; *findere*, to cleave.] Cut into ten segments.

decemfoliate (dĕs'ĕmfō'lĭāt) *a.* [L. *decem*, ten; *folium*, leaf.] Ten-leaved.

decemjugate (dĕs'ĕmjoo'gāt) *a.* [L. *decem*, ten; *jugare*, to join.] With ten pairs of leaflets.

decempartite (dĕs'ĕmpâr'tīt) *a.* [L. *decem*, ten; *partiri*, to divide.] Ten-lobed; divided into ten lobes.

decidua (dēsĭd'ūă) *n.* [L. *de*, away; *cadere*, to fall.] The mucous membrane lining the uterus, cast off after parturition.

decidual (dēsĭd'ūăl) *a.* [L. *de*, away; *cadere*, to fall.] *Pert.* decidua.

deciduate (dēsĭd'ūāt) *a.* [L. *de*, away, *cadere*, to fall.] Characterized by having a decidua; partly formed by the decidua.

deciduous (dēsĭd'ūŭs) *a.* [L. *de*, away; *cadere*, to fall.] Falling at end of growth period or at maturity.

declinate (dĕk'lĭnāt) *a.* [L. *de*, away; *clinare*, to bend.] Bending aside in a curve, as anther filament in horse-chestnut.

decollated (dēkŏl'ātĕd) *a.* [L. *de*, away; *collum*, neck.] With apex of spire wanting.

decomposed (dēkŏmpōzd') *a.* [L. *de*, away; *cum*, with; *ponere*, to place.] Not in contact; not adhering, said of barbs of feather when separate.

decompound (dē'kŏmpound') *a.* [L. *de*, away; *cum*, with; *ponere*, to place.] With monopodial branching very complete, and ultimate wings little developed; *appl.* leaf.

decumbent (dēkŭm'bĕnt) *a.* [L. *decumbere*, to lie down.] *Appl.* stems which trail on ground, but rise at apex.

decurrent (dēkŭr'ĕnt) *a.* [L. *de*, away; *currere*, to run.] Having leaf base prolonged down stem as a winged expansion or rib.

decussate (dēkŭs'āt) *a.* [L. *decussare*, to cross.] Having paired leaves, succeeding pairs crossing at right angles.

decussation (dē'kŭsā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *decussare*, to cross.] Decussate condition of leaves; crossing of nerves with interchange of fibres, as in optic and pyramidal tracts.

deduplication (dēdū'plĭkā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *de*, intensive; *duplicare*, to double.] The augmentation of parts of a flower by splitting during development.

defaecation (dē'fēkā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *defaecatio*, voiding of excrement.] The expulsion of faeces.

defensive (dēfĕn'sĭv) *a.* [L. *defendere*, to defend.] Protective; *appl.* proteid substances which destroy toxic substances of Bacteria; *appl.* numerous organs or parts of organs in various animals.

deferred (dēfẽrd') *a.* [L. *deferre*, to bring down.] *Appl.* shoots that are given out from dormant buds when stem or branch has been destroyed.

deficiency diseases, — pathological conditions due to lack of vitamins in diet,—absence of A causing rickets, poor growth and development,—of B, beri beri, polyneuritis,—of C, scurvy; others are under investigation.

definite (dĕf'ĭnĭt) *a.* [L. *definire*, to limit.] Fixed, constant; *appl.* inflorescences with primary axis terminating early in a flower; *appl.* stamens limited to twenty in number.

definitive (dĕfĭn′ĭtĭv) *a.* [L. *definire*, to limit.] Complete, fully developed.

defoliate (dēfō′lĭāt) *a.* [L. *defoliare*, to strip of leaves.] Bared at the annual fall.

degeneration (dējĕnĕrā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *degener*, base.] Return to a simpler condition; retrogressive evolution.

deglutition (dēglootĭsh′ŭn) *n.* [L. *deglutire*, to swallow down.] The process of swallowing.

dehiscence (dēhĭs′ĕns) *n.* [L. *de*, away; *hiscere*, to gape.] The opening of an organ or structure along certain lines or in a definite direction.

deinopore (dī′nöpōr) *n.* [Gk. *deinos*, urn; *poros*, channel.] A cell bridge.

Deiter's cells,—supporting cells between rows of outer hair-cells in organ of Corti.

delamination (dēlăm′ĭnāshŭn) *n.* [L. *de*, down; *lamina*, layer.] The dividing off of cells to form new layers.

deliquescent (dĕl′ĭkwĕs′ĕnt) *a.* [L. *deliquescere*, to become fluid.] Having lateral buds the more vigorously developed so that the main stem seems to divide into a number of irregular branches.

delomorphous (dē′lömôr′fŭs) *a.* [Gk. *delos*, visible; *morphe*, shape.] With definite form, *appl.* oxyntic cells of gastric glands.

delthyrium (dĕlthī′rĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *delos*, visible; *thyrion*, little door.] The opening between hinge and beak for peduncle exit in many Brachiopods.

deltidium (dĕltĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. Δ, delta; *idion*, *dim.*] A plate covering the delthyrium.

deltoid (dĕl′toid) *a.* [Gk. Δ, delta; *eidos*, form.] More or less triangular in shape, *appl.* nerves, muscles, etc.; *appl.* oral plates on calyx of Blastoids.

demersal (dēmĕr′săl) *a.* [L. *demergere*, to demerse.] Sunk; *appl.* fish eggs which sink to the bottom.

demifacet (dĕm′ĭfăsĕt′) *n.* [L. *dimidius*, half; *facies*, face.] Part of parapophysis facet when divided between centra of two adjacent vertebrae.

demilune cells,—crescents of Gianuzzi.

demiplate (dĕm′ĭplāt) *n.* [L. *dimidius*, half; *platus*, flat.] Plate cut off by fusion of adjoining plates behind it from central suture line of ambulacral area in Echinoderms.

demisheath (dĕm′ĭshēth) *n.* [L. *dimidius*, half; A.S. *sceath*, sheath.] One of paired protecting covers of insect ovipositor.

demoid (dē′moid) *a.* [Gk. *demos*, common people.] Abundant.

dendriform (dĕn′drĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *dendron*, tree; L. *forma*, shape.] Tree-like; branched.

dendrite (dĕn′drīt) *n.* [Gk. *dendron*, tree.] A fine branch of a dendron.

Dendrogaea (dĕn′dröjē′ă) *n.* [Gk. *dendron*, tree; *gaia*, earth.] A zoogeographical region, including all the Neotropical region except temperate South America.

Dendrology (dĕndrŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *dendron*, tree; *logos*, discourse.] Study of trees.

dendron (dĕn′drŏn) *n.* [Gk. *dendron*, tree.] A nerve cell process other than the axon.

dens (dĕnz) *n.* [L. *dens*, tooth.] Tooth, or tooth-like process.

dens epistrophei,—odontoid process.

dental (dĕn′tăl) *a.* [L. *dens*, tooth.] *Pert.* teeth; *appl.* nerves, blood-vessels, canals, furrows, papillae, tissue, etc.

dentary (dĕn′tărĭ) *a.* [L. *dens*, tooth.] *Pert.* dentaries, membrane bones in lower jaw of many Vertebrates; *n.* dentary bone or dentale.

dentate (dĕn′tāt) *a.* [L. *dens*, tooth.] With sharp saw-like teeth on the margin.

dentate ciliate,—with teeth and hairs on the margins; *appl.* leaves.

dentate crenate,—with marginal teeth somewhat rounded.

denticles (dĕn′tĭkĕlz) *n. plu.* [L. *dens*, tooth.] The paragnaths of certain Polychaets; the teeth within the secondary orifice in Polyzoa; the scales of certain Elasmobranchs.

dentinal (dĕn′tĭnăl) *a.* [L. *dens*, tooth.] *Pert.* dentine.

dentine (dĕn′tĭn) *n.* [L. *dens*, tooth.] A hard, highly elastic substance composing the greater part of every tooth, a collagen.

dentition (dĕntĭsh′ŭn) *n.* [L. *dens*, tooth.] The number, arrangement, and kind of teeth.

depigmentation (dēpĭg′mĕntā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *de*, away; *pingere*, to paint.] The destruction of colour in a cell, by natural or experimental physiological processes.

deplanate (dĕp′lănāt) *a.* [L. *deplanare*, to level.] Levelled, flattened.

depressant (dēprĕs′ănt) *n.* [L. *deprimere*, to lower.] Anything that lowers vital activity.

depressomotor (dēprĕs′ömō′tŏr) *n.* [L. *deprimere*, to lower; *movere*, to move.] Any nerve which lowers muscular activity.

depressor (dēprĕs′ŏr) *n.* [L. *deprimere*, to lower.] Any muscle which lowers or depresses any structure; *appl.* a nerve which lowers the activity of an organ.

derm (dĕrm), **derma** (dĕr′mă) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin.] The layers of integument below the epidermis.

dermal (dĕr′măl) *a.* [Gk. *derma*, skin.] *Pert.* derma, or skin.

dermalia (dĕrmā′lĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *derma*, skin.] Microscleres in the dermal membrane of Sponges.

dermarticulare (dĕr′mârtĭk′ūlā′rē) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; L. *articulus*, joint.] The goniale, *q.v.*

dermatogen (dĕr′mătöjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; *genos*, birth.] The young or embryonic epidermis in plants.

dermatoplasm (dĕr′mătöplăzm′) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; *plasma*, mould.] Cell-wall protoplasm.

dermatoplast (dĕr′mătöplăst′) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; *plastos*, moulded.] A protoplast with a cell wall.

dermatopsy (dĕr′mătŏp′sĭ) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; *opsis*, sight.] Condition of seeing with the skin, *i.e.* with a skin sensitive to light.

dermatosome (dĕr′mătösōm′) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; *soma*, body.] One of vital units forming a cell-membrane.

dermentoglossum (dĕrmĕn′töglŏs′ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; *entos*, within; *glossa*, tongue.] A bone arising by fusion of dentinal bases, covering entoglossum, in some Fishes.

dermethmoid (dĕrmĕth′moid) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; *ethmos*, sieve; *eidos*, form.] Supraethmoid, *q.v.*

dermic (dĕr′mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *derma*, skin.] *Pert.* skin, or derived from skin.

dermis (dĕr′mĭs) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin.] Derm, *q.v.*

dermoblast (dĕr′möblăst′) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; *blastos*, bud.] The layer of mesoblast which gives rise to the derma.

dermoccipitals (dĕrm′ŏksĭp′ĭtălz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; L. *occiput*, back of head.] Two bones taking the place of interparietal in some lower forms and in development of higher.

dermoossification (dĕr′möŏs′ĭfĭkā′shŭn) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; L. *os*, bone; *fieri*, to become.] A bone formed in the skin.

dermopharyngeal (dĕr′möfărĭn′jēăl) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; *pharyngx*, gullet.] Superior or inferior plate of membrane bone supporting pharyngeal teeth in some Fishes.

dermosclerites (dĕr′möisklĕr′īts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; *skleros*, hard.] Masses of spicules found in tissues of Alcyonidae.

dermoskeleton (dĕr′möskĕl′ĕtŏn) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; *skeletos*, dried.] Exoskeleton, *q.v.*

dertrotheca (dĕr′tröthē′ka) *n.* [Gk. *dertron*, beak; *theke*, cup.] The horny casing of bird maxilla.

dertrum (dĕr′trŭm) *n.* [Gk. *dertron*, beak.] Any modification of the casing of maxilla in Birds.

descending (dēsĕn′dĭng) *a.* [L. *de*, down; *scandere*, to climb.] Directed towards caudal region; *appl.* blood-vessels, nerves, etc.

desegmentation (dēsĕg′mĕntā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *de*, from; *segmentum*, piece cut off.] Fusion of segments originally separate.

deserticolous (dĕz′ĕrtĭk′ölŭs) *a.* [L. *desertus*, solitary; *colere*, to inhabit.] Desert-inhabiting.

desma (dĕs′mă, dĕz-) *n.* [Gk. *desma*, bond.] Megasclere which forms characteristic skeletal network of Lithistida.

desmactinic (dĕs′măktĭn′ĭk, dĕz-) *a.* [Gk. *desma*, bond; *aktis*, ray.] With podia continued upwards to apical plate, *appl.* Stelleroidea; *cf.* lysactinic.

desmergate (dĕsmĕr′gāt, dĕz-) *n.* [Gk. *desma*, bond; *ergates*, worker.] A type of ant intermediate between worker and soldier.

desmogen (dĕs′möjĕn, dĕz-) *n.* [Gk. *desma*, bond; *genos*, birth.] Merismatic or growing tissue.

desmognathous (dĕsmŏg′năthŭs, dĕz-) *a.* [Gk. *desma*, bond; *gnathos*, jaw.] Having maxillo-palatines fused in middle line owing to other peculiarities in skull; *appl.* Birds.

desquamation (dĕs′kwămā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *de*, away; *squama*, scale.] Shedding of cuticle or epidermis in flakes.

determinant (dētĕr′mĭnănt) *n.* [L. *determinare*, to limit.] A hypothetical unit, being an aggregation of biophores determining the development of a cell or an independently variable group of cells; hereditary factor.

determinate (dētĕr′mĭnāt) *a.* [L. *determinare*, to limit.] With certain limits; *appl.* inflorescence with primary axis terminated early with a flower-bud; *appl.* cleavage.

detorsion (dētôr′shŭn) *n.* [L. *de*, away; *torquere*, to twist.] Torsion in an opposite direction to that of original, resulting in a more or less posterior position of anus and circumanal complex.

deuterocerebrum (dū′tĕrösĕr′ĕbrŭm) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; L. *cerebrum*, brain.] That portion of Crustacean brain from which antennular nerves arise.

deuterocone (dū′tĕrökōn′) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *konos*, cusp.] Mammalian premolar cusp corresponding to molar protocone.

deuteroproteose (dū′tĕröprō′tēōs) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *proteos*, first.] A secondary product from digestion of proteids.

deuterostoma (dū′tĕröstō′mă) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *stoma*, mouth.] A mouth formed secondarily, as distinct from gastrula mouth.

deuterotoky (dū′tĕrŏt′ökĭ) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *tokos*, birth.] Reproduction of both sexes from parthenogenetic eggs; *cf.* arrhenotoky and thelyotoky.

deuterozooid (dū′tĕrözō′oid) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, form.] A zooid produced by budding from a primary zooid.

deuthyalosome (dūthī′ălösōm) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *hyalos*, glass; *soma*, body.] The nucleus remaining in ovum after formation of first polar body.

deutoblasts (dū′töblăsts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *blastos*, bud.] The amoeba-like bodies formed from protoblasts in zygote of Microclossia, and liberated to multiply in the blood.

deutobroch (dū′töbrŏk) *a.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *brochos*, mesh.] *Appl.* nuclei of gonia preparing for leptotene stage; *cf.* protobroch.

deutocerebron (dū′tösĕr′ĕbrŏn) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; L. *cerebrum*, brain.] That portion of brain of certain Insects which corresponds with deuterocerebrum of Crustaceans; also deutocerebrum.

deutomalae (dū′tömā′lē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *malon*, cheek.] The broad plate in Chaetognatha, formed by fusion of second pair of mouth appendages.

deutomerite (dūtŏm′ĕrīt) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *meros*, part.] The posterior division of a Gregarine body; see primite.

deutoplasm (dū′töplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *plasma*, mould.] Yolk or food material in cytoplasm of ovum or other cell.

deutoscolex (dū′töskō′lĕks) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *skolex*, head.] A secondary scolex produced by budding, in bladder-worm stage of certain Tape-worms.

deutosomes (dū′tösōmz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *soma*, body.] Granules of nucleolus cast out into cytoplasm, from which yolk is said to arise.

deutovum (dūtō′vŭm) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; L. *ovum*, egg.] A stage in metamorphosis of certain Mites.

development (dĕvĕl′ŏpmĕnt) *n.* [F. *développer*, to unfold.] The changes undergone by an organism from egg to maturity.

Devonian (dĕvō′nĭăn) *a.* [*Devon*, where strata were first studied.] *Pert.* or *appl.* later middle Palaeozoic geological period.

dexiotropic (dĕk′sĭötrŏp′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dexios*, right ; *trope*, turn.] Having whorls turning from left to right ; *appl.* shells ; *appl.* spiral cleavage of cells.

dextral (dĕk′străl) *a.* [L. *dexter*, right-hand.] Dexiotropic, *q.v.*

dextrin (dĕk′strĭn) *n.* [L. *dexter*, right-hand.] A soluble substance derived from starch by exposure to high temperature for short time.

dextrorse (dĕk′strôrs) *a.* [L. *dexter*, right ; *vertere*, to turn.] Growing in a spiral which twines from left to right.

dextrose (dĕk′strōs) *n.* [L. *dexter*, right.] Grape sugar or glucose, the end product of starch digestion.

diachaenium (dī′ăkē′nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice ; *a*, not ; *chainein*, to gape.] Each part of a cremocarp.

diacranteric (dī′ăkrăntĕr′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, asunder ; *kranteres*, wisdom teeth.] With diastema between front and back teeth, as in Snakes.

diactinal (dīăk′tĭnăl) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice ; *aktis*, ray.] With two rays pointed at ends.

diadelphous (dī′ădĕl′fŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice ; *adelphos*, brother.] Having stamens in two bundles owing to fusion of filaments.

diadematoid (dī′ădĕm′ătoid) *a.* [Gk. *diadema*, crown ; *eidos*, shape.] Of Echinoids, having three primary pore plates with occasionally a secondary between aboral and middle primary ; as *opp.* arbacioid, one primary, with secondary on each side, and triplechinoid, two primaries, with one or more secondaries between.

diadromous (dīăd′römŭs) *a.* [Gk. *diadromos*, wandering.] Having nerves radiating in fan-like manner.

diaene (dīēn′) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice ; on analogy of triaene, from Gk. *triaina*, trident.] A form of triaene, with one of the cladi reduced or absent.

diageotropism (dī′ăjēŏt′röpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through ; *ge*, earth ; *trope*, turn.] Tendency in certain parts of plants to assume position at right angles to direction of gravity.

diagnosis (dī′ăgnō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through ; *gignoskein*, to know.] A concise description of an organism with full distinctive characters.

diagnostic (dī′ăgnŏs′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, through ; *gignoskein*, to know.] Differentiating species or genus.

diaheliotropism (dī′ăhēlĭŏt′röpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through ; *helios*, sun ; *trope*, turn.] Tendency of certain parts of plants to assume a position at right angles to rays of light.

diakinesis (dī′ăkĭnē′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through ; *kinesis*, movement.] The later prophase stage of meiosis.

dialyneury (dī′ălĭnū′rĭ) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through ; *lyein*, to loose ; *neuron*, nerve.] In certain Gastropods, condition of having pleural ganglia united to opposite visceral nerve by anastomosis with pallial nerve.

dialypetalous (dī′ălĭpĕt′ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, asunder ; *lyein*, to loose ; *petalon*, petal.] Polypetalous.

dialyphyllous (dī′ălĭfĭl′ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, asunder ; *lyein*, to loose ; *phyllon*, leaf.] With separate leaves.

dialysepalous (dī′ălĭsĕp′ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, asunder ; *lyein*, to loose ; *sepalon*, sepal.] Polysepalous.

dialystely (dī′ălĭstē′lĭ) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, asunder ; *lyein*, to loose ; *stele*, post.] A condition in which the steles in the stem remain more or less separate.

diancistra (dī′ăngkĭs′tră) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice ; *angkistron*, hook.] A spicule resembling a stout sigma, but the inner margin of both hook and shaft thins out to a knife edge and is notched.

diandrous (dīăn′drŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice ; *aner*, man.] Having two free stamens.

diapedesis (dī′ăpēdē′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *diapedesis*, leaping through.] Emigration of white blood corpuscles through walls of capillaries into surrounding tissue.

diaphototropism (dī′ăfötŏt′röpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through ; *phos*, light ; *trope*, turn.] Diaheliotropism, *q.v.*

diaphragm (dī′ăfrăm), **diaphragma** (dī′ăfrăg′mă) *n.* [Gk. *diaphragma*, midriff.] The wall which separates the small cell, the prothallus, from rest of macrospore in Hydropterideae; a septum at nodes in Equisetum; a sheet of muscular tissue attached to introvert in Worms; single strongly developed septum in Terebelliformia; perforated tissue that subdivides tentacle cavity in Polyzoa; the transverse septum separating cephalothorax from abdomen in certain Arachnids; a special fan-shaped muscle spreading from anterior end of ilia to oesophagus and base of lungs in Anura; a partition partly muscular, partly tendinous, separating cavity of chest from abdominal cavity in Mammals.

diaphysis (dīăf′ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *phyein*, to bring forth.] Shaft of bone, *opp.* epiphysis; abnormal growth of an axis or shoot.

diapophysis (dī′ăpŏf′ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *apo*, from; *phyein*, to produce.] Lateral or transverse process of neural arch of Anura.

diapsid (dīăp′sĭd) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *apsis*, arch.] *Appl.* skulls with supra- and infra-temporal fossae distinct; *cf.* synapsid.

diarch (dī′ârk) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *arche*, origin.] With two xylem and two phloem bundles; *appl.* root in which protoxylem bundles meet and form a plate of tissue across cylinder with phloem bundle on each side; *appl.* a bipolar type of spindle.

diarthrosis (dī′ârthrō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *arthron*, joint.] An articulation allowing considerable movement.

diaschistic (dī′ăskĭs′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *schistein*, to split.] *Appl.* type of tetrads which divide once transversely and once longitudinally in meiosis; *cf.* anaschistic.

diastase (dī′ăstās) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *histanai*, to set.] An enzyme which acts principally in converting starch into sugar.

diastatic (dī′ăstăt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *histanai*, to set.] *Pert.* diastase, or having similar properties.

diastem (dī′ăstĕm), **diastema** (dīăs′tēmă, dī′ăstē′mă), *n.* [Gk. *diastema*, space.] A space in a jaw without teeth, usually between two types of teeth; an equatorial modification of protoplasm preceding cell division.

diaster (dīăs′tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *aster*, star.] The stage in mitosis where daughter chromosomes are grouped near spindle poles ready to form a new nucleus.

diastole (dīăs′tōlē) *n.* [Gk. *diastole*, difference.] Rhythmical relaxation of heart; rhythmical expansion of a contractile vacuole.

diastomatic (dī′ăstōmăt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *stoma*, pore.] Through stomata or pores; giving off gases from spongy parenchyma through stomata.

diathesis (dīăth′ēsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *tithenai*, to place.] A constitutional predisposition to a class of disease or type of development.

diatom (dī′ătŏm) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *temnein*, to cut.] A unicellular microscopic form of Alga with walls of silica.

diatropism (dīăt′rōpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *trope*, turn.] The tendency of organs or organisms to place themselves at right angles to line of action of stimulus.

diaxon (dīăk′sŏn) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *axon*, axis.] With two axes, as certain sponge spicules.

diaxone (dīăk′sōn) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *axon*, axis.] A nerve-cell with two axis-cylinder processes.

diblastula (dīblăs′tūlă) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *blastos*, bud.] A coelenterate embryo consisting of two layers arranged round a central cavity.

dibranchiate (dībrăng′kĭāt) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *brangchia*, gills.] With two gills.

dicellate (dīsĕl′āt) *a.* [Gk. *dikella*, two-pronged hoe.] With two prongs; *appl.* sponge spicules.

dicentral (dīsĕn′trăl) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *kentron*, centre.] *Appl.* canal in fish vertebral centrum.

dichasium (dīkā′zĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *dichazein*, to divide in two.] A cymose inflorescence in which two lateral branches occur about same level.

dichlamydeous (dī′klămĭd′ëŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *chlamys*, cloak.] Having both calyx and corolla.

dichogamy (dĭ̄kŏg′ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *dicha*, in two; *gamos*, union.] Maturing of sexual elements at different times, ensuring cross-pollination.

dichoptic (dĭ̄kŏp′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dicha*, in two; *opsis*, sight.] With eyes quite separate.

dichotomous (dĭ̄kŏt′ömŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dicha*, in two; *temnein*, to cut.] *Pert.*, characterized by dichotomy.

dichotomy (dĭ̄kŏt′ömĭ) *n.* [Gk. *dicha*, in two; *temnein*, to cut.] Branching which results from division of growing point into two equal parts.

dichromatic (dī′krömăt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *di*, two; *chroma*, colour.] With two colour varieties.

dichthadiigyne (dĭ̄kthā′dëĭjīn) *n.* [Gk. *dichthadios*, double; *gyne*, female.] A gynaecoid ant with voluminous ovaries, and without eyes and wings; a dichthadiiform female.

diclinous (dī′klĭnŭs, dīklī′nŭs) *a.* [Gk. *di*, two; *kline*, bed.] With stamens and pistils on separate flowers; with staminate and pistillate flowers on same plant.

dicoccous (dīkŏk′ŭs) *a.* [Gk, *di*, two; *kokkos*, seed.] Having two one-seeded coherent capsules.

dicostalia (dī′kŏstā′lĭă) *n.* [Gk. *di*, two; L. *costa*, rib.] The secundibrachs or second brachial series in a Crinoid.

dicotyledon (dīkŏtĭlē′dŏn) *n.* [Gk. *di*, two; *kotyledon*, cup-shaped hollow.] A plant with two seed-leaves.

dictyodromous (dĭk′tĭŏd′römŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dikyton*, net; *dromein*, to run.] Net-veined, when the smaller veins branch and anastomose freely.

dictyogen (dĭk′tĭöjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *diktyon*, net; *genos*, birth.] A net-leaved plant.

dictyokinesis (dĭk′tĭökĭ̄nē′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *diktyon*, net; *kinesis*, movement.] The breaking-up of the Golgi-apparatus at mitosis and segregation of dictyosomes to daughter-cells.

dictyonalia (dĭk′tĭŏnā′lĭă) *n.* [Gk. *diktyon*, net.] The principal parenchyma spicules of Dictyonina and of many Lyssacina.

dictyosome (dĭk′tĭösōm) *n.* [Gk. *diktyon*, net; *soma*, body.] An element of the Golgi-apparatus, *q.v.*

dictyostelic (dĭk′tĭöstē′lĭk) *a.* [Gk. *diktyon*, net; *stele*, stele.] Polystelic.

dictyotic (dĭk′tĭŏt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *diktyon*, net.] Having the whole skeleton laid down at once; *appl.* stage in cell growth where chromosomes are lost to view in nuclear reticulum.

dictyotic moment,—lorication moment, *q.v.*

dicyclic (dīsĭ̄k′lĭk) *a.* [Gk. *di*, two; *kyklos*, circle.] Having a row of perradial infrabasals, *appl.* theca of Crinoids; with two whorls.

didactyl (dīdăk′tĭl) *a.* [Gk. *di*, two; *daktylos*, finger.] Having two fingers or two toes.

didymous (dĭd′ĭmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *didymos*, twin.] Growing in pairs.

didynamous (dīdĭ̄n′ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *di*, two; *dynamis*, power.] With four stamens, two long, two short.

diencephalon (dī′ĕnkĕf′ălŏn, -sĕf′-) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, between; *engkephalos*, brain.] Thalamencephalon, *q.v.*

differentiation (dĭf′ërĕn′shĭā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *differre*, to differ.] Modification in structure of various organs of body owing to division of labour.

diffluence (dĭf′looëns) *n.* [L. *dis*, away; *fluere*, to flow.] Disintegration by vacuolization.

diffuse (dĭfūs′) *a.* [L. *diffundere*, to pour.] Widely spread.

digametic (dīgămĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *gametes*, spouse.] Exhibiting digamety; having two types of gametes, one producing males, the other females.

digastric (dīgăs′trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *di*, two; *gaster*, belly.] Two-bellied, *appl.* muscles fleshy at ends, tendinous in middle.

digenesis (dījĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *genesis*, descent.] Alternation of generations, *q.v.*

digenetic (dī′jënĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *genesis*, descent.] *Pert.* digenesis.

digenoporous (dī′jënŏp′örŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *genos*, birth; *poros*, pore.] With two genital pores, *appl.* many Turbellaria.

digestion (dījĕs'chŭn) *n.* [L. *digestio*, digestion.] The process by which nutrient materials are rendered absorbable by action of various juices.

digestive (dījĕs'tĭv) *a.* [L. *digestio*, digestion.] *Pert.* digestion, or having power of aiding in digestion.

digit (dĭj'ĭt) *n.* [L. *digitus*, finger.] Terminal division of limb in any Vertebrate above Fishes.

digital (dĭj'ĭtăl) *a.* [L. *digitus*, finger.] *Pert.* finger or digit, also *appl.* structures resembling a digit ; *n.* distal joint of spider's pedipalp.

digitaliform (dĭj'ĭtăl'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *digitus*, finger ; *forma*, shape.] Finger-shaped, *appl.* corollae which are like the finger of a glove.

digitate (dĭj'ĭtāt) *a.* [L. *digitus*, finger.] Having parts arranged like the fingers in a hand ; with fingers ; finger-shaped.

digitiform (dĭj'ĭtĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *digitus*, finger ; *forma*, shape.] Finger-shaped ; *appl.* roots.

digitigrade (dĭj'ĭtĭgrād') *a.* [L. *digitus*, finger ; *gradus*, step.] Having feet, only the digits of which touch the ground in walking.

digitinervate (dĭj'ĭtĭnĕr'vāt) *a.* [L. *digitus*, finger ; *nervus*, sinew.] Having veins radiating out from base like fingers of a hand, with usually five or seven veins ; *appl.* leaves.

digitipartite (dĭj'ĭtĭpâr'tīt) *a.* [L. *digitus*, finger ; *partire*, to divide.] Having leaves divided up in a hand-like pattern.

digitipinnate (dĭj'ĭtĭpĭn'āt) *a.* [L. *digitus*, finger ; *pinna*, leaf.] Having digitate leaves of which the leaflets are pinnate.

digitule (dĭj'ĭtūl) *n.* [L. *digitus*, finger.] Any small finger-like process ; small process on insect tarsi.

digoneutic (dī'gŏnū'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice ; *goneuein*, to produce.] Breeding twice a year.

digonoporous (dī'gŏnŏp'ōrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice ; *genos*, birth ; *poros*, pore.] With two distinct genital apertures, male and female.

digynous (dĭ'jĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *di*, two ; *gyne*, woman.] Having two carpels.

diheliotropism,—diaheliotropism, *q.v.*

dihybrid (dīhī'brĭd) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice ; L. *hibrida*, mixed offspring.] A cross whose parents differ in two distinct characters.

dilatator,—dilator, *q.v.*

dilated (dīlā'tĕd) *a.* [L. *dilatare*, to flatten.] Expanded or flattened ; *appl.* parts of insects, etc., with a wide margin.

dilator (dīlā'tŏr) *n.* [L. *dilatare*, to expand.] Name *appl.* any muscle that expands or dilates an organ.

dilophous (dīlŏf'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *di*, two ; *lophos*, crest.] A tetractinal spicule with two rays forked like a crest.

diluvial (dĭlū'vĭăl) *a.* [L. *diluvium*, deluge.] *Pert.* the present, in geological reckoning.

dimegaly (dīmĕg'ălĭ) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice ; *megalon*, great.] Condition of having spermatozoa of two sizes.

dimerous (dĭm'ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice ; *meros*, part.] Having each whorl of two parts ; with a two-jointed tarsus.

dimidiate (dĭmĭd'ĭāt) *a.* [L. *dimidius*, half.] Having only one-half developed ; having the capsule split on one side.

dimorphism (dīmôr'fĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice ; *morphe*, shape.] Condition of having stamens of two different lengths, of having two different kinds of leaves, flowers, etc. ; state of having two different forms of one sex, two different kinds of zooids, two different kinds of offspring, broods which, owing to differing conditions, differ in size or colouring.

dimyaric (dĭmĭăr'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice ; *mys*, muscle.] Having two adductor muscles.

dinergate (dĭnĕr'gāt) *n.* [Gk. *dinein*, to roam ; *ergates*, worker.] A soldier ant.

dinomic (dīnŏm'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice ; *nomos*, division.] *Appl.* an organism restricted to two of the biogeographical divisions of the globe.

dioecious (dīē'shŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice ; *oikos*, house.] Having sexes separate ; having male and female flowers on different individuals ; exhibiting dioecism.

dioestrum (dīē'strŭm) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, between ; *oistros*, gadfly.] Short quiescent period between heat periods in polyoestrous animals.

dioptrate (dīŏp′trāt) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *ops*, eye.] Having eyes or ocelli separated by a narrow line.

dipetalous (dīpĕt′ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *petalon*, petal.] Having two petals.

diphasic (dīfā′sĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *phainein*, to appear.] *Appl.* extended life cycle of some Protozoa including the active stage; *cf.* monophasic.

diphycercal (dĭf′ĭsĕr′kăl) *a.* [Gk. *diphyes*, twofold; *kerkos*, tail.] With a tail in which vertebral column runs straight to tip, thereby dividing the fin symmetrically.

diphygenic (dĭf′ĭjĕn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *diphyes*, twofold; *genos*, birth.] With two types of development.

diphyletic (dī′fīlĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *phylon*, race.] *Pert.* or having origin in two lines of descent.

diphyodont (dĭf′ĭödŏnt′) *a.* [Gk. *diphyes*, twofold; *odous*, tooth.] With deciduous and permanent sets of teeth.

diplanetary (dīplăn′ĕtărĭ), **diplanetic** (dī′plănĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *planetikos*, wandering.] With two distinct types of zoospores.

diplanetism (dīplăn′ĕtĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *planetikos*, wandering.] Condition of having two periods of motility in one life history as in some Fungi.

diplarthrous (dĭplâr′thrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *arthron*, joint.] With tarsal or carpal bones of one row articulating with two bones in the other.

dipleurula (dīploor′ūlă) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *pleuron*, side.]. A bilaterally symmetrical larva of Echinoderms; an echinopaedium.

diploblastic (dĭp′löblăs′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *blastos*, bud.] Having two distinct germ layers.

diplocardiac (dĭp′lökâr′dĭăk) *a.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *kardia*, heart.] With the two sides of the heart quite distinct.

diplocaulescent (dĭp′lökôlĕs′ĕnt) *a.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *kaulos*, stem.] With secondary stems.

diploe (dĭp′lōē) *n.* [Gk. *diploos*, double.] The cancellous tissue between outer and inner lamellae of certain skull bones; mesophyll.

diplogangliate (dĭp′lögăng′glĭāt) *a.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *ganglion*, ganglion.] With ganglia in pairs.

diplogenesis (dĭp′löjĕn′ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *genesis*, descent.] Supposed change in germ plasm that accompanies "use and disuse" changes occurring in body tissues.

diploic (dĭplō′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *diploos*, double.] Occupying channels in cancellous tissue of bones.

diploid (dĭp′loid) *a.* [Gk. *diploos*, double.] *Appl.* typical somatic number of chromosomes of a species; *cf.* haploid.

diplonema (dĭp′lönē′mă) *n.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *nema*, thread.] Double thread of diplotene stage in meiosis.

diplonephridia (dĭp′lönĕfrĭd′ĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *nephros*, kidney.] Nephridia derived partly from ectoderm, partly from mesoderm.

diploneural (dĭp′lönū′răl) *a.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *neuron*, nerve.] Supplied with two nerves.

diploperistomous (dĭp′löpĕrĭs′tömŭs) *a.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *peri*, around; *stoma*, mouth.] Having a double projection or peristome.

diplophase (dĭp′löfāz) *n.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *phasis*, aspect.] Stage in life history of an organism when nuclei are diploid.

diploplacula (dĭp′löplăk′ūlă) *n.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *plakoeis*, flat.] A flattened blastula consisting of two layers of cells.

diplopore (dĭp′löpōr) *n.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *poros*, pore.] Respiratory organ in Cystoidea.

diplosome (dĭp′lösōm) *n.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *soma*, body.] A double centrosome lying outside the nuclear membrane; a paired heterochromosome.

diplosphene (dĭp′lösfēn) *n.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *sphen*, wedge.] Wedge-shaped process on neural arch of certain fossil Reptiles.

diplospondylic (dĭp′löspŏn′dĭlĭk) *a.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *sphondylos*, vertebra.] With two centra to each myotome, or with one centrum and well-developed intercentrum; exhibiting diplospondyly.

diplostemonous (dĭp′lōstĕm′ōnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *diploos*, double ; *stemon*, warp.] With two whorls of stamens in regular alternation with perianth leaves ; with stamens double the number of petals.

diplotegia (dĭp′lōtē′jĭă) *n.* [Gk. *diploos*, double ; *tegos*, roof.] An inferior fruit with dry indehiscent pericarp.

diplotene (dĭp′lōtēn) *a.* [Gk. *diploos*, double ; *tainia*, band.] *Appl.* stage in meiosis at which bivalent chromosomes split longitudinally.

diploxylic (dĭp′lōzīl′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *diploos*, double ; *xylon*, wood.] *Appl.* leaf-trace bundles with inner and outer strands of wood, in certain extinct plants.

diplozoic (dĭp′lōzō′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *diploos*, double ; *zoon*, animal.] Bilaterally symmetrical.

dipnoan (dĭp′nōăn) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice ; *pnein*, to breathe.] Breathing by gills and lungs.

diprotodont (dīprō′tōdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice ; *protos*, first ; *odous*, tooth.] Having two anterior incisors large and prominent, the rest of incisors and canines being smaller or absent.

dipterocecidium (dĭp′tërōsēsĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice ; *pteron*, wing ; *kekis*, gall nut.] A dipterous insect gall.

dipterous (dĭp′tërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice ; *pteron*, wing.] With two wings or wing-like expansions.

directive mesenteries,—in Zoantharia, the dorsal and ventral pairs of mesenteries.

disc (dĭsk) *n.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc.] Any flattened portion like a disc in shape ; circumoral area in many animals ; circular areas at opposite poles of many animals ; any modification of thalamus ; area marking entrance of optic nerve into eye ; cup-shaped tactile structures in skin ; mass of cells of membrana granulosa which projects into cavity of egg follicle.

disc-florets,—inner florets borne on abbreviated and reduced peduncle in many inflorescences.

discal (dĭs′kăl) *a.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc.] *Pert.* any disc-like structure.

discal (dĭs′kăl) *n.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc.] A large cell at base of wing of Lepidoptera completely enclosed by wing-nervures, also in some Diptera.

disciflorous (dĭs′kĭflō′rŭs, dĭs′ĭflō′rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc ; L. *flos*, flower.] With flowers in which receptacle is large and disc-like.

discoblastic (dĭs′kōblăs′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc ; *blastos*, bud.] *Pert.* meroblastic eggs in which area of segmentation is disc-shaped.

discoblastula (dĭs′kōblăs′tūlă) *n.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc ; *blastos*, bud.] A blastula formed from a meroblastic egg with disc-like blastoderm.

discocarp (dĭs′kōkârp) *n.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc ; *karpos*, fruit.] Special enlargement of thalamus below calyx.

discoctasters (dĭs′kŏktăs′tërz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc ; *okto*, eight ; *aster*, star.] Sponge spicules with eight rays terminating in discs, each disc corresponding in position to corners of a cube ; a modified hexactine.

discodactylous (dĭs′kōdăk′tĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc ; *daktylos*, finger.] With sucker at end of finger.

discohexactine (dĭs′kōhĕksăk′tĭn) *n.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc ; *hex*, six ; *actis*, ray.] A sponge spicule with six equal rays meeting at right angles.

discohexaster (dĭs′kōhĕksăs′tër) *n.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc ; *hex*, six ; *aster*, star.] A hexactine with rays ending in discs.

discoid (dĭs′koid) *a.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc ; *eidos*, form.] Flat and circular ; disc-shaped.

discoidal (dĭskoi′dăl) *a.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc ; *eidos*, form.] Disc-like ; *appl.* segmentation in which blastoderm forms a one-layered disc or cap which spreads over yolk.

discontinuous variation,—mutation, *q.v.*

disconula (dĭskŏn′ūlă) *n.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc.] Eight-rayed stage in larval development of certain Coelentera.

discooctaster,—discoctaster, *q.v.*

discoplacenta (dĭs′kōplăsĕn′tă) *n.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc ; L. *placenta*, placenta.] A placenta with villi on a circular cake-like disc.

discus proligerus,—in a Graafian follicle, the mass of cells immediately surrounding the ovum.

disjunct (dĭsjŭngkt′) *a.* [L. *disjunctus*, separated.] With body regions separated by deep constrictions.

disjunctive symbiosis,—a mutually helpful condition of symbiosis although there is no direct connection between the partners.

dispermous (dīspĕr′mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice ; *sperma*, seed.] Having two seeds.

dispermy (dīspĕr′mĭ) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice ; *sperma*, seed.] The entrance of two spermatozoa into an ovum.

dispersal (dĭspĕr′săl) *n.* [L. *dispergere*, to disperse.] The actual scattering or distributing of organisms on earth's surface.

dispireme (dīspī′rēm) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice ; *speirema*, skein.] The stage of karyokinesis in which each daughter nucleus has given rise to a spireme.

displacement (dĭsplās′mĕnt) *n.* [O.F. *desplacier*, to displace.] An abnormal position of any part of a plant due to its shifting from its normal place of insertion.

disporocystid (dī′spōrōsĭs′tĭd) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice ; *sporos*, seed ; *kystis*, bladder.] *Appl.* oocyst of Sporozoa when two sporocysts are present.

disporous (dīspō′rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice ; *sporos*, seed.] With two spores.

dissected (dĭsĕk′tĕd) *a.* [L. *disicere*, to disperse.] Having lamina cut into lobes, incisions reaching nearly to midrib ; with parts displayed.

dissepiment (dĭsĕp′ĭmĕnt) *n.* [L. *dissaepire*, to separate.] The partition found in some compound ovaries ; in Corals, one of oblique calcareous partitions stretching from septum to septum and closing interseptal loculi below.

dissilient (dĭsĭl′ĭĕnt) *a.* [L. *dissilire*, to burst asunder.] Springing open ; *appl.* capsules of various plants which dehisce explosively.

dissimilation (dĭs′sĭmĭlā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *dissimilis*, unlike.] Katabolism, *q.v.*

dissoconch (dĭs′ŏkŏngk′) *n.* [Gk. *dissos*, double ; *kongche*, shell.] The shell of a veliger larva.

dissogeny (dĭsŏj′ĕnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *dissos*, double ; *genos*, birth.] Condition of having two sexually mature periods in the same animal—one in larva, one in adult ; also dissogony.

distal (dĭs′tăl) *a.* [L. *distare*, to stand apart.] Standing far apart, *appl.* bristles, etc. ; *pert.* end of any structure farthest from middle line of organism or point of attachment.

distichalia (dĭstĭkā′lĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *distichos*, with two rows.] In Crinoids, the secondary brachalia.

distichous (dĭs′tĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *distichos*, with two rows.] *Pert.* alternate leaves, so arranged that first is directly below third.

distipharynx (dĭs′tĭfā′rĭngks) *n.* [L. *distans*, standing apart ; Gk. *pharyngx*, gullet.] A short tube formed by union of epi- and hypopharynx in some Insects.

distiproboscis (dĭs′tĭprŏbŏs′ĭs) *n.* [L. *distans*, standing apart ; Gk. *proboskis*, trunk.] Distal portion of Insect proboscis, part of ligula.

distractile (dĭstrăk′tĭl) *a.* [L. *distractus*, pulled asunder.] Widely separate ; *appl.* usually to long-stalked anthers.

distribution (dĭs′trĭbū′shŭn) *n.* [L. *distributus*, divided.] Range of an organism or group in biogeographical divisions of globe.

disymmetrical (dīsĭmĕt′rĭkăl) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice ; *syn*, with ; *metron*, measure.] Biradial, *q.v.*

dithecal (dīthē′kăl) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice ; *theke*, box.] Two-celled.

ditokous (dĭt′ŏkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice ; *tokos*, birth.] Producing two at a time, either eggs or young.

ditrematous (dītrē′mătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice ; *trema*, opening.] With separate genital openings ; with anus and genital openings separate.

ditrochous (dĭt′rŏkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice ; *trochos*, runner.] With a divided trochanter.

diurnal (dīŭr′năl) *a.* [L. *dies*, day.] Opening during the day only ; active in the day-time.

divaricate (dīvăr′ĭkāt) *a.* [L. *divaricatus*, stretched apart.] Widely divergent ; bifid ; forked.

divaricators (dīvăr′ĭkātŏrz) *n. plu.* [L. *divaricatus*, stretched apart.] Muscles stretching from ventral valve to cardinal process, in Brachiopods.

divergency (dīvĕr′jĕnsĭ) *n.* [L. *divergere*, to bend away.] The fraction of a stem circumference, usually constant for a species, which separates two consecutive leaves in a spiral.

divergent (dīvĕr′jĕnt) *a.* [L. *divergere*, to bend away.] Separated from one another; *appl.* leaves.

diverticulum (dī′vĕrtĭk′ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *de*, away; *vertere*, to turn.] A tube or sac, blind at distal end, branching off from a canal or cavity.

divided (dĭvī′dĕd) *a.* [L. *dividere*, to divide.] With lamina cut by incisions reaching midrib; *appl.* leaves.

dizoic (dīzō′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *zoon*, animal.] *Pert.* spore containing two sporozoites.

dodecagynous (dōdĕkăj′ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dodeka*, twelve; *gyne*, woman.] Having twelve pistils.

dodecamerous (dōdĕkăm′ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dodeka*, twelve; *meros*, part.] Having each whorl composed of twelve parts.

dodecandrous (dōdĕkăn′drŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dodeka*, twelve; *aner*, man.] Having at least twelve stamens.

dolabriform (dŏlăb′rĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *dolabra*, mattock; *forma*, shape.] Axe-shaped.

dolichocephalic (dŏl′ĭkŏkĕfăl′ĭk,-sĕf-) *a.* [Gk. *dolichos*, long; *kephale*, head.] With cephalic index of under 75; long-headed; *cf.* brachycephalic.

dolichohieric (dŏl′ĭkŏhī′ĕrĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dolichos*, long; *hieros*, sacred.] With sacral index below 100; *cf.* platyhieric.

dolichostylous (dŏl′ĭkŏstī′lŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dolichos*, long; *stylos*, pillar.] *Pert.* long-styled anthers in dimorphic flowers.

dolioform (dō′lĭŏfôrm) *a.* [L. *dolium*, jar; *forma*, shape.] Barrel-shaped.

dorsal (dôr′săl) *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back.] *Pert.* or lying near back, *opp.* ventral surface; *pert.* surface farthest from axis; upper surface of thallus or prothallus of Ferns, etc.

dorsalis (dôrsā′lĭs) *n.* [L. *dorsum*, back.] The artery which supplies the back of any organ.

dorsiferous (dôrsĭf′ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back; *ferre*, to carry.] With sori on back of leaf; carrying the young on the back.

dorsifixed (dôr′sĭfĭk′st) *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back; *fingere*, to fix.] Having filament attached to back of anther.

dorsigrade (dôr′sĭgrād) *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back; *gradus*, step.] Having back of digit on the ground when walking.

dorsispinal (dôr′sĭspī′năl) *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back; *spina*, spine.] *Pert.* or referring to back and spine.

dorsiventral (dôr′sĭvĕn′trăl) *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back; *venter*, belly.] With upper and lower surfaces distinct.

dorsocentral (dôr′sŏsĕn′trăl) *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back; *centrum*, centre.] *Pert.* mid-dorsal surface; *pert.* aboral surface of Echinoderms.

dorsolumbar (dôr′sŏlŭm′băr) *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back; *lumbus*, loin.] *Pert.* lumbar region of back.

dorsoumbonal (dôr′sŏŭmbō′năl) *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back; *umbo*, umbo.] Lying on the back near the umbo.

dorsoventral (dôr′sŏvĕn′trăl) *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back; *venter*, belly.] *Pert.* structures which stretch from dorsal to ventral surface.

dorsulum (dôr′sūlŭm) *n.* [L. *dorsum*, back.] Upper surface lying between collar and scutellum; mesonotum.

dorsum (dôr′sŭm) *n.* [L. *dorsum*, back.] The sulcular surface of Anthozoa; tergum or notum of Insects and Crustacea; the back of higher animals.

dorylaner (dŏr′ĭlānĕr) *n.* [Gk. *dory*, spear; *aner*, male.] An exceptionally large male ant of driver-ant group.

drepanium (drĕpā′nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *drepanon*, sickle.] A helicoid cyme with secondary axes developed in a plane parallel to that of main peduncle and its first branch.

dromaeognathous (drō′mĕŏg′năthŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dromein*, to run; *gnathos*, jaw.] Having a palate in which palatines and pterygoids do not articulate, owing to intervention of vomer.

dromotropic (drō′mŏtrŏp′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dromos*, course; *trope*, turn.] Bent in a spiral; exhibiting dromotropism.

drone (drōn) *n.* [A.S. *dran.*] The male bee.

drupaceous (droopā'shŭs) *a.* [Gk. *druppa*, berry.] *Pert.* drupe; bearing drupes; drupe-like.

drupe (droop) *n.* [Gk. *druppa*, berry.] A superior, one-celled fruit with one or two seeds and a fleshy sarcocarp, a hard endocarp and the pericarp separable into its component parts.

drupel (droop'ĕl) *n.* [Gk. *druppa*, berry.] An individual component of fruit of raspberry or similar collective fruit; also drupelet.

duct (dŭkt) *n.* [L. *ducere*, to lead.] Any tube which conveys fluid or other substance; a tube formed by a series of cells which have lost their walls at the points of contact; ductus.

ductless glands,—glands which do not communicate with any organ directly by means of a duct; endocrine organs.

ductule (dŭk'tūl) *n.* [L. *ducere*, to lead.] The fine thread-like terminal portion of a duct.

ductus (dŭk'tŭs) *n.* [L. *ducere*, to lead.] Duct, *q.v.*

ductus ejaculatorius, — a narrow muscular tube at end of vas deferens in various Invertebrates.

dulosis (dūlō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *doulosis*, subjugation.] Slavery, among ants.

dumb-bell bone,—prevomer, *q.v.*

duodenal (dū'ödē'năl) *a.* [L. *duodeni*, twelve each.] *Pert.* duodenum.

duodenum (dū'ödē'nŭm) *n.* [L. *duodeni*, twelve each.] That portion of small intestine next to pyloric end of stomach.

duplication (dū'plĭkā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *duplex*, double.] Chorisis, *q.v.*

duplicature (dū'plĭkā'tūr) *n.* [L. *duplex*, double.] A circular fold near base of protrusible portion of a polyzoan polypide.

duplicident (dūplĭs'ĭdĕnt) *a.* [L. *duplex*, double; *dens*, tooth.] With two pairs of incisors in upper jaw, one behind the other.

duplicodentate (dū'plĭködĕn'tāt) *a.* [L. *duplex*, double; *dens*, tooth.] With marginal teeth on leaf bearing smaller teeth-like structures.

dura mater (dū'ră mā'tĕr) *n.* [L. *dura*, hard; *mater*, mother.] The tough membrane lining the whole cerebro-spinal cavity.

dura spinalis,—the tough membrane lining the spinal canal.

duramen (dūrā'mĕn) *n.* [L. *durare*, to harden.] The hard, darker central region of a tree-stem; the heart wood.

dwarf male,—small three- or four-celled plant formed from androspore of Oedogonium; a small, usually simply formed, individual in many classes of animals, either free or carried by the female.

dyad (dī'ăd) *n.* [Gk. *dyas*, two.] The half of a tetrad group.

dynamoplastic (dī'nămöplăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dynamis*, power; *plastos*, formed.] *Appl.* active type of energid-product; *opp.* paraplastic.

dysgenic (dĭsjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dys*, hard; *genos*, birth.] *Pert.*, tending towards, or productive of, racial degeneration; kakogenic.

dysmerism (dĭs'mërĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *dys*, hard; *meros*, part.] An aggregate of unlike parts.

dysmerogenesis (dĭs'mëröjĕn'ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *dys*, hard; *meros*, part; *genesis*, descent.] Segmentation resulting in unlike parts.

dyspnoea (dĭs'pnēă) *n.* [Gk. *dys*, hard; *pnein*, to breathe.] Difficulty in breathing.

dysteleology (dĭs'tĕlëŏl'öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *dys*, hard; *telos*, end; *logos*, discourse.] Haeckel's doctrine of purposelessness in Nature.

dzierzon theory,—belief that males of honey-bee are always produced from unfertilized eggs.

E

ear (ēr) *n.* [A.S. *eare.*] The auditory organ; the various structures among Invertebrates supposed to have an auditory function; the specialized tufts of hair or feathers which are close to, or similar to an external ear or pinna; an ear-shaped structure; the spike of a cereal.

eared (ērd) *n.* [A.S. *eare.*] Having external ears or pinnae; with tufts of feathers resembling ears; having long bristles or processes, as in grains of corn.

ebracteate (ēbrăk′tëāt), **ebracteolate** (ēbrăk′tëölāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, from; *bractea*, gold plate.] Without bracts, or without bracteoles, reduced leaves on the flower-stalk.

ecalcarate (ēkăl′kărāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, from; *calcar*, spur.] Having no spur or spur-like process.

ecardinal (ēkâr′dĭnăl) *a.* [L. *ex*, from; *cardo*, hinge.] Having no hinge; also ecardinate.

ecarinate (ēkăr′ĭnāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, from; *carina*, keel.] Not furnished with keel or keel-like ridge.

ecaudate (ēkô′dāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, from; *cauda*, tail.] Without a tail.

ecblastesis (ĕk′blăstē′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *ek*, out of; *blastos*, bud.] Proliferation of main axis of inflorescence.

ecdemic (ĕkdĕm′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ek*, out of; *demos*, people.] Not native.

ecderon (ĕk′dërŏn) *n.* [Gk. *ek*, out; *deros*, skin.] The outer or epidermal layer of skin.

ecderonic (ĕk′dërŏnĭk) *a.* [Gk, *ek*, out; *deros*, skin.] Ectodermic; epiblastic.

ecdysis (ĕkdī′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *ek*, out; *dyein*, to enter.] The act of moulting a cuticular layer or structure; *cf.* endysis.

echard (ëkârd′) *n.* [Gk. *echein*, to keep; *ardo*, I water.] Soil water not available for plant growth; *cf.* chresard, holard.

echinate (ĕk′ĭnāt) *a.* [Gk. *echinos*, spine.] Furnished with spines or bristles.

echinochrome (ëkī′nökrōm) *n.* [Gk. *echinos*, spine; *chroma*, colour.] A red respiratory pigment of Echinoderms.

echinococcus (ëkī′nökŏk′ŭs) *n.* [Gk. *echinos*, spine; *kokkos*, seed.] A vesicular metacestode developing a number of daughter cysts, each with many heads.

echinoid (ĕk′ĭnoid) *a.* [Gk. *echinos*, spine.] *Pert.* or like sea-urchins.

echinopaedium (ëkī′nöpē′dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *echinos*, spine; *pais*, child.] Dipleurula, *q.v.*

echinopluteus (ëkī′nöploo′tëŭs) *n.* [Gk. *echinos*, spine; L. *pluteus*, shed.] Larva or pluteus of Echinoids, from supposed resemblance to an upturned easel.

echinulate (ëkĭn′ūlāt) *a.* [Gk. *echinos*, spine.] Having small spines.

eclosion (ëklō′zhŭn) *n.* [L. *e*, out; *clausus*, shut.] Hatching from an egg or imago.

Ecology (ēkŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *oikos*, house; *logos*, discourse.] That part of Biology which deals with relationship between organisms and their surroundings.

ectadenia (ĕk′tădē′nĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *ektos*, without; *aden*, gland.] Ectodermal accessory genital glands in Insects; *cf.* mesadenia.

ectamnion (ĕktăm′nĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, without; *amnion*, foetal membrane.] Ectodermal thickening in proamnion, beginning of head-fold.

ectental line,—the line where ectoderm and endoderm meet at blastopore of a gastrula.

ectepicondylar (ĕkt′ĕpĭkŏn′dĭlăr) *a.* [Gk. *ektos*, without; *epi*, upon; *kondylos*, knob.] *Appl.* radial foramen of humerus.

ectethmoid (ĕktĕth′moid) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, without; *ethmos*, sieve; *eidos*, form.] Lateral ethmoid bone.

ecthoraeum (ĕk′thŏrē′ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *ekthroskein*, to leap out.] The thread of a nematocyst.

ectoblast (ĕk′töblăst) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, without; *blastos*, bud.] Epiblast, *q.v.*

ectobronchus (ĕk′töbrŏng′kŭs) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, without; *brongchos*, windpipe.] Lateral branch of main bronchus in Birds; also ectobronchium.

ectocarpous (ĕk′tökâr′pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *ektos*, without; *karpos*, fruit.] Having gonads of ectodermal origin.

ectochondrostosis (ĕk′tökŏndrŏstō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, without; *chondros*, cartilage; *osteon*, bone.] Deposition of lime-salts beginning in perichondrium and gradually invading cartilage.

ectochone (ĕk′tökōn) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, without; *choane*, funnel.] A funnel-shaped chamber into which lead the ostia in certain Sponges.

ectocoelic (ĕk′tösē′lĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *koilos*, hollow.] *Pert.* structures situated outside the enteron of Coelenterates.

ectocondyle (ĕk′tökŏn′dīl) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *kondylos*, knob.] The outer condyle of a bone.

ectocranial (ĕk′tökrā′nĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *kranion*, skull.] *Pert.* outside of skull.

ectocuneiform (ĕk′tökūnē′ĭfôrm) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; L. *cuneus*, wedge; *forma*, shape.] A bone in distal row of tarsus.

ectocyst (ĕk′tösĭst) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *kystis*, bladder.] Outer layer of zoecial wall in Polyzoa; outer covering of encysted Protozoa; epicyst.

ectoderm (ĕk′tödĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *derma*, skin.] The outer layer of a multicellular animal; the epidermis in higher Mammals.

ectogenous (ĕktöj′ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *genos*, birth.] Able to live an independent life.

ectoglia (ĕktŏg′lĭă) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *glia*, glue.] An outer layer of cells in central nervous system.

ectolecithal (ĕk′tölĕs′ĭthăl) *a.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *lekithos*, yolk of egg.] Having yolk surrounding formative protoplasm.

ectoloph (ĕk′tölŏf) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *lophos*, crest.] The ridge stretching from paracone to metacone in a lophodont molar.

ectomere (ĕk′tömēr) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *meros*, part.] An epiblast cell which gives rise to ectoderm.

ectoparasite (ĕk′töpăr′ăsīt) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *para*, beside; *sitos*, food.] A parasite that lives on the exterior of an organism.

ectopatagium (ĕk′töpătā′jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; L. *patagium*, border.] The part of the wing-like membrane of Bats carried on metacarpals and phalanges.

ectophyte (ĕk′töfīt) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *phyton*, plant.] An external plant parasite.

ectoplasm (ĕk′töplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *plasma*, mould.] The external layer of protoplasm in a cell, usually slightly modified; ectosarc of protozoan cell; layer next cell-wall.

ectoplast (ĕk′töplăst) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, without; *plastos*, formed.] The protoplasmic film or plasma-membrane just within the true wall of a cell.

ectopterygoid (ĕk′töptĕr′ĭgoid) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, without; *pterygion*, wing.] A ventral membrane bone behind palatine in some Fishes; *cf.* entopterygoid.

ectosarc (ĕk′tösârk) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *sarx*, flesh.] The external layer of protoplasm in a Protozoon.

ectosome (ĕk′tösōm) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *soma*, body.] The enveloping portion of a Sponge containing no flagellated chambers; a type of cell granule.

ectosphere (ĕk′tösfēr) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *sphaira*, globe.] The outer zone of attraction sphere.

ectospore (ĕk′töspōr) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *sporos*, seed.] The spore formed at end of each sterigma in Basidiomycetes.

ectostosis (ĕk′töstō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *osteon*, bone.] Formation of bone in which ossification begins under the perichondrium and either surrounds or replaces the cartilage.

ectotheca (ĕk′tөthē′kă) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *theke*, cup.] Outer coating of gonotheca in certain Hydroids.

ectotrachea (ĕk′töträkē′ă, -trā′kēă) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; L. *trachea*, wind-pipe.] An epithelial layer on outer side of insect tracheae.

ectotrophic (ĕk′tötrŏf′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *trephein*, to nourish.] Finding nourishment from outside; *appl.* Fungi which surround roots of host with hyphae; *cf.* endotrophic.

ectoturbinal (ĕk′tötŭr′bĭnăl) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; L. *turbo*, whirl.] A division of the ethmoturbinal.

ectozoon (ĕk′tözō′ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *zoon*, animal.] An external parasite; also ectozoan.

edaphic (ēdăf′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *edaphos*, soil.] *Pert.* or influenced by conditions of soil.

edentate (ēdĕn′tāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *dens*, tooth.] Without teeth or tooth-like projections.

edriophthalmic (ĕd′rĭŏfthăl′mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *edra*, seat ; *ophthalmos*, eye.] Having sessile eyes ; *appl.* certain Crustacea.

effector (ĕffĕk′tŏr) *n.* [L. *efficere*, to carry out.] A muscle which reacts to stimulus.

efferent (ĕf′ërënt) *a.* [L. *ex*, out ; *ferre*, to carry.] Conveying from, *appl.* vessels, lymphatics, etc. ; carrying outwards, *appl.* impulses carried outwards by motor nerves.

egest (ējĕst′) *v.* [L. *ex*, out ; *gerere*, to carry.] To throw out ; to void ; to excrete.

egesta (ējĕs′tă) *n. plu.* [L. *egestus*, discharged.] The sum-total of substances and fluids discharged from body.

egg (ĕg) *n.* [Icel. *egg*.] The matured female germ-cell.

egg-albumin,—the chief constituent of white of egg, a mixture of glucoproteids.

egg-apparatus,—the two synergids and ovum proper, near micropyle in embryo sac of seed plants.

egg-case,—a protective covering for eggs.

egg-cell,—the ovum proper apart from any layer of cells derived from it or from other cells.

egg-membrane,—the layer of tough tissue lining an egg shell.

egg-nucleus,—the female pronucleus.

egg-tooth,—a small horny and calcareous structure on tip of beak by which the embryo breaks its shell.

ejaculatory (ëjăk′ūlătörĭ) *a.* [L. *ex*, out ; *jacere*, to throw.] Throwing out, *appl.* function of certain ducts.

elaborate (ëlăb′örāt) *v.* [L. *ex*, out ; *laborare*, to work.] To change from a crude state to a state capable of assimilation ; to form complex organic substances from simple materials.

elaeoblast (ĕlē′öblăst) *n.* [Gk. *elaion*, oil ; *blastos*, bud.] A mass of nutrient material at posterior end of body in certain Tunicates.

elaeodochon (ĕl′ēŏd′ökŏn) *n.* [Gk. *elaiodochos*, oil-containing.] The preen-gland or oil-gland in Birds.

elaioplast (ĕlī′öplăst′), **elaiosome** (ĕlī′ösōm) *n.* [Gk. *elaion*, oil ; *plastos*, moulded ; *soma*, body.] A plastid in a plant cell which forms or helps to form oil globules.

elastic fibro-cartilage,—consists of cartilage cells and a matrix pervaded by a network of yellow elastic fibres which branch and anastomose in all directions.

elastica externa,—external layer of notochordal sheath.

elastica interna,—the epitheliomorph layer of notochordal cells.

elastin (ëlăs′tĭn) *n.* [Gk. *elaunein*, to drive.] The substance which forms elastic tissues.

elater (ĕl′ătër) *n.* [Gk. *elater*, driver.] One of cells with a spiral thickening in wall, which assist in dispersing spores.

electosome (ëlĕk′tösōm) *n.* [Gk. *eklektikos*, chosen ; *soma*, body.] A chondriosome regarded as a centre for elaborating and fixing chemical constituents of protoplasm.

electric organ,—modifications of muscles or groups of muscles which discharge electric energy, found in certain Fishes.

electroendosmotic layer,—a hypothetical "membrane" present between two neurons or between neuron and muscle cell.

electroplax (ëlĕk′tröplăks) *n.* [Gk. *elektron*, amber ; *plax*, plate.] One of the constituent plates of an electric organ.

electrotaxis (ëlĕk′trötăk′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *elektron*, amber ; *taxis*, arrangement.] Orientation of movement within an electric field.

electrotonic (ëlĕk′trötŏn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *elektron*, amber ; *tonos*, tension.] *Pert.* a state of electric tension.

electrotonus (ëlĕktrötō′nŭs, ëlĕktrŏt′önŭs) *n.* [Gk. *elektron*, amber; *tonos*, tension.] The modified condition of a nerve when subjected to a constant current of electricity.

eleidin (ĕlē′ĭdĭn) *n.* [Gk. *eleos*, wandering.] Substance found as small granules in stratum granulosum of epidermis, probably a stage in formation of keratin.

eleutherodactyl (ĕlū′thërödăk′tĭl) *a.* [Gk. *eleutheros*, free ; *daktylos*, finger.] Having hind toe free.

eleutheropetalous (ĕlū′thĕröpĕt′ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *eleutheros*, free ; *petalon*, petal.] Having petals or components of whorl free or separate.

eleutherophyllous (ĕlū′thĕröfĭl′ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *eleutheros*, free ; *phyllon*, leaf.] Having components of perianth whorls free.

eleutherosepalous (ĕlū′thĕrösĕp′ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *eleutheros*, free ; *sepalon*, sepal.] Having sepals free and separate.

elliptical (ĕlĭp′tĭkăl) *a.* [Gk. *elleipsis*, a falling short.] Oval-shaped ; *appl.* leaves of about same breadth at equal distances from base and apex, which are slightly acute.

elytriform (ĕlĭt′rĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *elytron*, sheath ; L. *forma*, shape.] Shaped like an elytrum.

elytroid (ĕl′ĭtroid) *a.* [Gk. *elytron*, sheath ; *eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling an elytrum.

elytrum (ĕl′ĭtrŭm) *n.* [Gk. *elytron*, sheath.] The anterior wing of certain Insects, hard and case-like ; one of scales or shield-like plates found on dorsal surface of some worms ; also elytron.

emarginate (ēmâr′jĭnāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, out ; *marginare*, to delimit.] Having a triangular notch at apex ; having the tip notched.

embole (ĕm′bölē) *n.* [Gk. *embole*, a throwing in.] Invagination ; also emboly.

embolic (ĕmbŏl′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *embole*, a throwing in.] Pushing or growing in.

embolium (ĕmbō′lĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *embole*, a throwing in.] Outer or costal part of wing in certain Insects.

embolomerous (ĕm′bölŏm′ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *embole*, a throwing in ; *meros*, part.] Having two vertebral rings in each segment, due to union of hypocentra with neural arch, and union of two pleurocentra below notochord.

embryo (ĕm′brĭö) *n.* [Gk. *embryon*, embryo.] A young organism in early stages of development before it becomes self-supporting.

embryo cell,—one of two cells formed from first division of fertilized egg in certain plants, developing later into embryo, the other developing into suspensor.

embryo sac,—the megaspore.

embryogeny (ĕmbrĭŏj′ënĭ) *n.* [Gk. *embryon*, embryo ; *genos*, birth.] The processes by which the embryo is formed.

Embryology (ĕmbrĭŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *embryon*, embryo ; *logos*, discourse.] That part of Biology dealing with formation and development of embryo.

embryonic (ĕmbrĭŏn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *embryon*, embryo.] *Pert.* embryo.

embryophore (ĕm′brĭöfōr) *n.* [Gk. *embryon*, embryo ; *pherein*, to bear.] Ciliated mantle enclosing embryo in many Tape-worms, and formed from superficial blastomeres of embryo.

embryotegia (ĕm′brĭötē′jĭă) *n.* [Gk. *embryon*, embryo ; *tegos*, roof.] Small hardened portion of testa which marks micropyle in some seeds and separates like a little lid at period of germination.

embryotrophy (ĕm′brĭŏt′röfĭ) *n.* [Gk. *embryon*, embryo ; *trephein*, to nourish.] Nourishment of embryo, or means adapted therefor.

emergence (ēmĕr′jëns) *n.* [L. *ex*, out ; *mergere*, to dip.] An outgrowth from subepidermal tissue ; an epidermal appendage.

emersed (ēmĕrs′t) *a.* [L. *ex*, out ; *mergere*, to dip.] Rising above surface of water ; *appl.* leaves.

eminence (ĕm′ĭnëns) *n.* [L. *eminens*, eminent.] Ridge or projection on surface of bones ; eminentia.

emissary (ĕm′ĭsărĭ) *a.* [L. *emittere*, to send out.] Coming out ; name *appl.* veins passing through apertures in cranial wall and establishing connection between sinuses inside and veins outside.

empodium (ĕmpō′dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in ; *pous*, foot.] A small variable median structure between claws of many insects' feet.

emulsin (ēmŭl′sĭn) *n.* [L. *emulgere*, to milk out.] An enzyme found in certain plants.

enamel (ënăm′ël) *n.* [O.F. *esmaillier*, to coat with enamel.] The hard material containing over 90 per cent. calcium and magnesium salts which forms a cap over dentine, or may form a complete coat to tooth or scale.

enamel cells,—cells which form enamel, collectively the enamel organ; adamantoblasts; ameloblasts.

enantioblastic (ĕnăn′tĭöblăs′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *enantios*, opposite; *blastos*, bud.] Formed at end of seed opposite placenta.

enarthrosis (ĕn′ârthrō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in; *arthron*, joint.] Ball-and-socket joint.

encephalocoel (ĕnkĕf′ălösēl, -sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *engkephalos*, brain; *koilos*, hollow.] Cavity within brain.

encephalon (ĕnkĕf′ălŏn, -sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *engkephalos*, brain.] The brain.

encephalospinal (ĕnkĕf′ălöspī′năl, -sĕf-) *a.* [Gk. *engkephalos*, brain; L. *spina*, spine.] *Pert.* brain and spinal cord.

enchylema (ĕnkīlē′mă) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in; *chylos*, juice.] The more fluid portion of a cell.

encyst (ĕnsĭst′) *v.* [Gk. *en*, in; *kystis*, bladder.] Of a cell or small organism, to surround itself with an outer coat or capsule.

encystation (ĕnsĭstā′shŭn), **encystment** (ĕnsĭst′mĕnt) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in; *kystis*, bladder.] Formation of a firm, resistant envelope or capsule.

endarch (ĕnd′ârk) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *arche*, beginning.] With central protoxylem, or with several surrounding a central pith.

endaspidean (ĕnd′ăspĭd′ëăn) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *aspis*, shield.] With scutes extending on inner surface of tarsus.

end-bulbs,—minute cylindrical or oval bodies, consisting of capsule containing a semi-fluid core in which axis cylinder terminates either in a bulbous extremity or in a coiled plexiform mass.

endemic (ĕndĕm′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *en*, in; *demos*, people.] Restricted to a certain region or part of a region.

enderon (ĕn′dërŏn) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in; *deros*, skin.] The inner or endodermal layer.

enderonic (ĕn′dërŏn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *en*, in; *deros*, skin.] Endodermal.

endites (ĕndīts′) *n. plu.* [Gk. *endon*, within.] Offshoots on mesial border of certain appendages.

endoblast (ĕn′döblăst) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *blastos*, bud.] The hypoblast, *q.v.*

endocardiac (ĕn′dökâr′dĭăk) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *kardia*, heart.] Situated within the heart; endocardial.

endocardium (ĕn′dökâr′dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *kardia*, heart.] The thin smooth membrane which lines and gives the glistening appearance to inner surface of heart.

endocarp (ĕn′dökârp) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *karpos*, fruit.] The innermost layer of pericarp, usually hard and stony, in drupaceous fruits.

endocarpoid (ĕn′dökâr′poid) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *karpos*, fruit.] Having the disc-like ascocarps embedded in the thallus.

endochondral (ĕn′dökôn′drăl) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *chondros*, cartilage.] Beginning or forming inside the cartilage, *appl.* ossification; *cf.* perichondral.

endochondrostosis (ĕn′dökŏndrŏstō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *chondros*, cartilage; *osteon*, bone.] Ossification in cartilage from within outwards.

endochone (ĕn′dökōn) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *choane*, funnel.] Spacious sub-cortical crypt in Sponge tissue from which arise incurrent canals.

endochorion (ĕn′dökō′rĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *chorion*, chorion.] Inner lamina of chorion of Insect eggs.

endochrome plate,—a band of yellowish chromatophores found in protoplasmic portion of certain Diatoms.

endochylous (ĕn′dökī′lŭs) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within: *chylos*, juice.] With water-cells within internal tissue.

endocoelar (ĕn′dösē′lăr) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *koilos*, hollow.] *Pert.* inner wall of coelom, or splanchnopleure.

endocone (ĕn′döcōn) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *konos*, cone.] A conical structure formed in certain Cephalopod shells.

endocranium (ĕn′dökrā′nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *kranion*, skull.] Process on inner surface of cranium of certain Insects.

endocrine (ĕn′dökrī̆n) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *krinein*, to separate.] *Appl.* organs of internal secretion ; ductless ; *opp.* exocrine.

Endocrinology (ĕn′dökrī̆nŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *krinein*, to separate ; *logos*, discourse.] Study of endocrine glands and secretions.

endocycle (ĕn′dösī′kël) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *kyklos*, circle.] A layer of tissue separating internal phloem from endodermis.

endocyclic (ĕn′dösī̆k′lĭk) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *kyklos*, circle.] With the mouth remaining in axis of coil of gut, *appl.* Crinoids ; having an apical system with double circle of plates surrounding anus, *appl.* Echinoids ; *pert.* endocycle.

endocyst (ĕn′dösĭst) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *kystis*, bladder.] The soft body wall in a Polyzoan zooid ; the membranous inner lining of a Protozoan cyst ; *cf.* epicyst.

endoderm (ĕn′dödĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *derma*, skin.] The hypoblast ; the epithelium of digestive and respiratory organs, and of glands appended to digestive tract.

endoderm disc,—posterior unpaired thickening on ventral surface of blastoderm of crayfish.

endoderm lamella,—a thin sheet of endoderm stretching between adjacent radial canals, and between circular canal and enteric cavity in certain Coelenterates.

endodermis (ĕn′dödĕr′mĭs) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *derma*, skin.] Innermost layer of cortex in plants.

endogamy (ĕndŏg′ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *gamos*, marriage.] Zygote formation within the cyst by reciprocal fusion of division products of daughter nuclei ; inbreeding.

endogastric (ĕn′dögăs′trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *gaster*, belly.] Having curvature of body with enclosing shell towards ventral side.

endogenous (ĕndŏj′ënŭs) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *genos*, birth.] Developing from a deep-seated layer ; *appl.* metabolism concerned with tissue waste and growth.

endogenous multiplication,—spore formation, *q.v.*

endogeny (ĕndŏj′ënĭ) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *genos*, birth.] Development from a deep-seated layer.

endognath (ĕn′dögnâth′) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *gnathos*, jaw.] The inner branch of oral appendages of Crustacea.

endognathion (ĕn′dögnăth′ĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *gnathos*, jaw.] Mesial segment of human maxilla.

endogonidium (ĕn′dögönĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *gonos*, offspring ; *idion*, *dim.*] A gonidium formed in a receptacle ; the colony-forming cells in such forms as Volvox.

endolabium (ĕn′dölā′bĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; L. *labium*, lip.] A membranous lobe in interior of mouth on middle parts of front of labium.

endolaryngeal (ĕn′dölărĭn′jëăl) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *laryngx*, larynx.] *Pert.* or in the larynx.

endolymph (ĕn′dölĭmf) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; L. *lympha*, water.] The fluid in inner labyrinth of ear.

endolymphangial (ĕn′dölĭmfăn′jĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; L. *lympha*, water ; Gk. *anggeion*, vessel.] Situated in a lymphatic.

endolymphatic (ĕn′dölĭmfăt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; L. *lympha*, water.] *Pert.* lymphatics, or ear labyrinth ducts.

endolysin (ĕn′dölī′sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *lysis*, loosing.] Intracellular substance of leucocytes which destroys engulfed Bacteria.

endometrium (ĕn′dömĕt′rĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *metra*, womb.] Mucous lining of uterus.

endomixis (ĕn′dömĭk′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *mixis*, mixing.] A stage comparable with parthenogenesis in the reproductive rhythm of some Protozoa ; a type of nuclear reorganisation.

endomysium (ĕn′dömĭz′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *mys*, muscle.] The delicate connective tissue separating muscle fibres.

endoneurium (ĕn′dönū′rĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *neuron*, nerve.] The delicate connective tissue holding together and supporting nerve fibres within funiculus.

endoparasite (ĕn′döpăr′ăsīt) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *para*, beside ; *sitos*, food.] Any organism living parasitically in another.

endoperidium (ĕn′döpĕrĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *peridion*, little pouch.] Inner layer of peridium coat.

endophragm (ĕn′döfrăm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *phragma*, fence.] A septum formed by cephalic and thoracic apodemes in Crustacea.

endophragmal (ĕn′döfrăg′măl) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *phragma*, fence.] *Pert.* the endophragm.

endophyte (ĕn′döfīt) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *phyton*, plant.] A plant growing within another, either as parasite or otherwise.

endophytic (ĕn′döfĭt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *phyton*, plant.] Living in the cavities of other plants.

endoplasm (ĕn′döplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *plasma*, mould.] The endosarc, or inner portion of protoplasm in a cell.

endoplastule (ĕn′döplăs′tūl) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *plastos*, moulded.] The micronucleus of certain Protists.

endopleura (ĕn′döploo′ră) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *pleura*, side.] The inner seed-coat.

endopleurite (ĕn′döploo′rīt) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *pleura*, side.] The epimeral portion of an apodeme.

endopodite (ĕndŏp′ödīt) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *pous*, foot.] The inner or mesial branch of a biramous crustacean limb, or the only part of biramous limb remaining.

endoral (ĕndō′răl) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; L. *os*, mouth.] *Pert.* structures situated in the vestibule of certain Protozoa.

endorhachis (ĕn′dörā′kĭs) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *rhachis*, stem.] A layer of connective tissue lining canal of vertebral column and cavity of skull.

endosarc (ĕn′dösârk) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *sarx*, flesh.] Endoplasm, *q.v.*

endosiphuncle (ĕn′dösĭfŭng′kĕl) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; L. *siphunculus*, little tube.] The tube leading from protoconch to siphuncle in certain Cephalopods.

endoskeleton (ĕn′döskĕl′ĕtŏn) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *skeletos*, hard.] Internal skeleton ; *opp.* exoskeleton.

endosmosis (ĕn′dŏsmō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *osmos*, impulse.] The passage inwards through a permeable or semipermeable membrane, of a less concentrated solution.

endosome (ĕn′dösōm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *soma*, body.] Chromatinic mass near centre of a vesicular nucleus ; karyosome.

endosperm (ĕn′döspĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *sperma*, seed.] The female prothallium.

endospore (ĕn′döspōr), **endosporium** (ĕn′döspō′rĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *sporos*, seed.] Inner coat of sporocyst in some Protozoa ; an asexual spore ; the inner coat of a spore wall.

endosteal (ĕndŏs′tëăl) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *osteon*, bone.] *Pert.* endosteum.

endosternite (ĕn′döstĕr′nīt) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; L. *sternum*, sternum.] Internal skeletal plate for muscle attachment ; a free skeleton situated in prosoma between alimentary canal and nerve cord in Arachnids.

endosteum (ĕndŏs′tëŭm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *osteon*, bone.] The internal periosteum lining the cavities of bones.

endostosis (ĕn′dŏstō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *osteon*, bone.] Ossification which begins in cartilage.

endostracum (ĕndŏs′trăkŭm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *ostrakon*, shell.] The inner layer of shell.

endostyle (ĕn′döstīl) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *stylos*, pillar.] A band of thickened epithelium on oesophageal wall of a tornaria ; two ventral longitudinal folds separated by a groove in pharynx of Tunicates ; a longitudinal groove lined by ciliated epithelium on ventral wall of pharynx of Amphioxus ; precursor of thyroid gland.

endotergite (ĕn′dötĕr′gīt, -jīt) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; L. *tergum*, back.] An infolding from a tergite of Insects, for muscle attachment.

endotheca (ĕn′döthē′kă) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *theke*, box.] The system of dissepiments in a coral calyx ; the oval surface of Cystidea.

endothecial (ĕn′döthē′shĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *theke*, box.] *Pert.* endothecium ; with asci in an ascocarp.

endothecium (ĕn′döthē′shĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *theke*, box.] The central region of an epibasal octant of oospore of Liverworts and Mosses ; inner lining of an anther ; inner dehiscing layer in Angiosperms.

endothelium (ĕn′döthē′lĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *thele*, nipple.] A squamous epithelium which lines serous cavities, the heart, blood and lymphatic vessels.

endothorax (ĕn′döthō′răks) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *thorax*, chest.] The apodeme system in a crustacean thorax.

endotrachea (ĕn′dötrăk′ëă) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; L. *trachia*, windpipe.] The innermost, chitinous coat of tracheal tubes of Insects.

endotrophic (ĕn′dötrŏf′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *trophe*, nourishment.] *Appl.* space within peritrophic membrane of Insects ; finding nourishment from within ; *appl.* Fungi inhabiting root cortex of host ; *cf.* ectotrophic.

end-plates,—the ramified expansions within the muscular fibre which form the ends of a motor nerve.

end-sac,—the sac-like vestigial portion of coelom in excretory glands of certain Crustacea.

endysis (ĕndī′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *endysis*, putting on.] The development of a new coat ; *cf.* ecdysis.

energesis (ĕn′ërjē′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *energein*, to be active.] The process by which energy is liberated through katabolic action.

energid (ĕn′ërjĭd) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in ; *ergon*, work.] Any living uninucleated protoplasmic unit with or without a cell wall.

enervose (ĕn′ërvōs) *a.* [L. *ex*, without ; *nervus*, sinew.] Having no veins, *appl.* certain leaves.

engram (ĕn′grăm) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in ; *graphein*, to write.] A character impression in the mnemonic theory of heredity.

engraved (ĕngrāv′d) *a.* [Gk. *en*, in ; A.S. *grafan*, to dig.] With irregular linear grooves on the surface.

ensiform (ĕn′sĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *ensis*, sword ; *forma*, shape.] Sword-shaped.

entelechy (ĕntĕl′ëkĭ) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in ; *telos*, end ; *echein*, to hold.] Vital principle or influence guiding living organisms in right direction.

entepicondylar (ĕnt′ĕpĭkŏn′dĭlăr) *a.* [Gk. *entos*, within ; *epi*, upon ; *kondylos*, knob.] *Pert.* lower or condylar end of humerus ; *appl.* ulnar foramen.

enteral (ĕn′tërăl) *a.* [Gk. *enteron*, gut.] *Appl.* the non-sympathetic portion of the autonomic nervous system ; parasympathetic.

enteric (ĕntĕr′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *enteron*, gut.] *Pert.* alimentary canal.

enterocoel (ĕn′tërösēl′) *n.* [Gk. *enteron*, gut ; *koilos*, hollow.] A coelom arising as a pouch-like outgrowth of archenteric cavity, or as a series of such outgrowths.

enterokinase (en′tërökīnās) *n.* [Gk. *enteron*, gut ; *kinein*, to move.] A ferment which converts trypsinogen into trypsin.

enteron (ĕn′tërŏn) *n.* [Gk. *enteron*, gut.] The alimentary tract.

enterosympathetic (ĕn′tërösĭmpăthĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *enteron*, gut ; *syn*, with ; *pathos*, feeling.] *Appl.* that part of the nervous system supplying intestine.

entire (ĕntīr′) *a.* [M.E. *enter*, untouched.] With continuous margin ; *appl.* leaves.

ento-,—see also endo-.

entobranchiate (ĕn′töbrăng′kĭāt) *a.* [Gk. *entos*, within ; *brangchia*, gills.] Having internal gills.

entobronchium (ĕn′töbrŏng′kĭŭm), **entobronchus** (ĕn′töbrŏng′kŭs) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within ; *brongchos*, windpipe.] The dorsal secondary branch of bronchus in Birds.

entochondrostosis (ĕn′tökŏndrŏstō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within ; *chondros*, cartilage ; *osteon*, bone.] Ossification from within outwards.

entocodon (ĕn′tŏkō′dŏn) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *kodon*, bell.] The lens-shaped mass of cells, in development of medusoid, which sinks below level of superficial ectoderm, and ultimately develops a cavity.

entocoel (ĕn′tŏsēl) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *koilos*, hollow.] The space enclosed by a pair of mesenteries in Anthozoa.

entocondyle (ĕn′tŏkŏn′dĭl) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *kondylos*, knob.] Condyle on mesial surface of a bone.

entoconid (ĕn′tŏkō′nĭd) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *konos*, cone.] The postero-internal cusp of a lower molar.

entocuneiform (ĕn′tŏkūnē′ĭfôrm) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *kuneos*, wedge; L. *forma*, shape.] The most internal of distal tarsal bones.

entocyemate (ĕn′tŏsīē′māt) *a.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *kyema*, embryo.] With embryos having amnion and allantois.

entoderm,—endoderm, *q.v.*

entodermal,—endodermal, *q.v.*

entogastric (ĕn′tŏgăs′trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *gaster*, belly.] *Pert.* interior of stomach; *appl.* gastric budding in Medusae.

entoglossal (ĕn′tŏglŏs′ăl) *a.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *glossa*, tongue.] Lying in substance of tongue.

entoglossum (ĕn′tŏglŏs′ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *glossa*, tongue.] Extension of basihyal into tongue in some Fishes; also glossohyal.

Entomology (ĕn′tŏmŏl′ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *entomon*, insect; *logos*, discourse.] That portion of Zoology dealing with Insects.

entomophilous (ĕn′tŏmŏf′ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *entomon*, insect; *philein*, to love.] Pollinated by agency of Insects.

entophyte,—endophyte, *q.v.*

entoplastron (ĕn′tŏplăs′trŏn) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within; F. *plastron*, breastplate.] The anterior median plate in chelonian plastra, often called episternum, probably homologous with interclavicle of other Reptiles.

entopterygoid (ĕn′tŏptĕr′ĭgoid) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *pteryx*, wing; *eidos*, form.] A dorsal membrane bone behind the palatine in some Fishes; *cf.* ectopterygoid.

entosphere (ĕn′tŏsfēr) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *sphaira*, globe.] The inner portion of attraction sphere.

entosternite,—endosternite, *q.v.*

entosternum (ĕntŏstĕr′nŭm) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *sternon*, breast.] Entoplastron; an internal process of sternum of numerous Arthropods.

entoturbinals (ĕn′tŏtŭr′bĭnălz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *entos*, within; L. *turbo*, whorl.] A division of ethmoturbinals.

entotympanic (ĕn′tŏtĭmpăn′ĭk) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *tympanon*, drum.] A separate tympanic element in some genera; also metatympanic.

entovarial (ĕn′tŏvā′rĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *entos*, within; L. *ovum*, egg.] *Pert.* canal formed in ovaries of some Fishes by insinking and closure of a groove formed by covering epithelium.

entozoa (ĕn′tŏzō′ă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *zoon*, animal.] Internal animal parasites.

entozoic (ĕn′tŏzō′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *zoon*, animal.] Living within the body or substance of another animal or plant.

entrochite (ĕntrō′kīt) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in; *trochos*, wheel.] The joint of fossil stem of a stalked Crinoid.

enucleate (ēnū′klēāt) *v.* [L. *e*, out of; *nucleus*, kernel.] To deprive of a nucleus, as in microdissection of cells; *a.*, lacking a nucleus.

envelope (ĕn′vĕlōp) *n.* [F. *enveloppe*, covering.] An outer covering of an egg; any surrounding structure, *e.g.* floral envelope.

environment (ẹnvī′rŏnmĕnt) *n.* [F. *environ*, about.] The sum-total of external influences acting on an organism.

enzootic (ĕn′zōŏt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *en*, in; *zoon*, animal.] Afflicting animals.

enzyme (ĕn′zīm) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in; *zyme*, leaven.] A chemical or unorganized soluble ferment.

Eocene (ē′ŏsēn) *n.* [Gk. *eos*, dawn; *kainos*, recent.] Earliest or oldest division of Tertiary system.

Eogaea (ē′ŏjē′ă) *n.* [Gk. *eos*, dawn; *gaīa*, land.] A zoogeographical division including Africa, S. America, and Australasia; *cf.* Caenogaea.

eosinophil (ē′ösĭn′öfĭl) *a.* [Gk. *eos*, dawn; *philein*, to love.] *Appl.* cells which readily stain a brilliant red colour when treated with a mixed stain containing eosin.

epacme (ĕpăk′mē) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *akme*, point.] The stage in phylogeny of a group just previous to its reaching its summit.

epalpate (ēpăl′pāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *palpus*, palp.] Not furnished with palpi.

epapillate (ēpăp′ĭlāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *papilla*, nipple.] Not having papillae.

epapophysis (ĕp′ăpŏf′ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *apophysis*, offshoot.] A median process arising from centre of vertebral neural arch.

eparterial (ĕp′ârtē′rĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; L. *arteria*, artery.] Situated above an artery; *appl.* branch of right bronchus.

epaulettes (ĕp′ôlĕts) *n. plu.* [F. *épaule*, shoulder.] Branched or knobbed processes projecting from outer side of oral arms of many Scyphozoa; crescentic ridges of cilia in Echinopluteus.

epaxial (ĕpăk′sĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; L. *axis*, axle.] Above the axis; dorsal; usually *appl.* axis formed by vertebral column.

epedaphic (ĕp′ēdăf′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *edaphos*, soil.] *Pert.* climatic conditions.

epencephalon (ĕp′ĕnkĕf′ălŏn, -sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *engkephalos*, brain.] The cerebellum.

ependyma (ĕpĕn′dĭmă), **ependyme** (ĕpĕndīm′) *n.* [Gr. *ependyma*, outer garment.] The layer of cells lining cavities of brain and spinal cord.

ependymal (ĕpĕn′dĭmăl) *a.* [Gk. *ependyma*, outer garment.] *Pert.* ependyma.

ephebic (ĕfē′bĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *hebe*, puberty.] *Pert.* stage in phylogeny between childhood and old-age stages of a group.

ephemerals (ëfĕm′ërălz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *ephemeros*, daily.] Plants or animals with short duration of life.

ephippium (ĕfĭp′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *hippos*, horse.] The pituitary fossa, or fossa hypophyseos of sphenoid; a thickened and indurated part of shell separating from the rest at ecdysis.

ephyra (ĕf′ĭră), **ephyrula** (ĕfĭr′ūlă), *n.* [Gk. *Ephyra*, nymph's name.] The small free-swimming jelly-fish stage of certain Scyphozoa, produced by strobilation of scyphistoma.

epibasal (ĕp′ĭbā′săl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; L. *basis*, base.] *Pert.* upper segment of an oospore, ultimately giving rise to the shoot.

epibenthos (ĕp′ĭbĕn′thŏs) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *benthos*, depths.] Fauna and flora found between low-water mark and hundred fathoms line.

epiblast (ĕp′ĭblăst) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *blastos*, bud.] The outer layer of the gastrula; ectoblast.

epiblema (ĕp′ĭblē′mă) *n.* [Gk. *epiblema*, cover.] The outermost layer of root-tissue.

epibole (ĕpĭb′ölĭ) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *bole*, throw.] Growth of one part over another in embryonic stages; also epiboly.

epibolic (ĕp′ĭbŏl′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *bole*, throw.] Growing so as to cover over; *appl.* type of gastrulation.

epibranchial (ĕp′ĭbrăng′kĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *brangchia*, gills.] *Pert.* second upper element in branchial arch.

epicalyx (ĕp′ĭkā′lĭks) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *kalyx*, cup.] Stipules, fused in pairs, producing an apparent outer or extra calyx; structure just below calyx produced by aggregation of bracts or bracteoles.

epicanthus (ĕp′ĭkăn′thŭs) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *kanthos*, corner.] A prolongation of upper eyelid over inner angle of eye.

epicardium (ĕp′ĭkâr′dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *kardia*, heart.] The visceral part of pericardium; tubular prolongation of branchial sac in many Ascidians, which takes part in budding.

epicarp (ĕp′ĭkârp) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *karpos*, fruit.] Outer layer of pericarp; outer covering of fruit.

epicentral (ĕp′ĭsĕn′trăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *kentron*, centre.] Attached to or arising from vertebral centra; *appl.* intermuscular bones.

epicerebral (ĕp′ĭsĕr′ĕbrăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; L. *cerebrum*, brain.] Situated above the brain.

epichilium (ĕp′ĭkĭl′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *cheilos*, lip.] Terminal lobe of lower petal of Orchid.

epichordal (ĕp′ĭkôr′dăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *chorde*, cord.] Upon the notochord; *appl.* vertebrae in which ventral cartilaginous portions are almost completely suppressed.

epicoel (ĕp′ĭsēl) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *koilos*, hollow.] Cavity of mid-brain in lower Vertebrates; cerebellar cavity; a perivisceral cavity formed by invagination; also epicoele, epicoelia.

epicondylar (ĕp′ĭkŏn′dĭlăr) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *kondylos*, knob.] *Pert.* epicondyle.

epicondyle (ĕp′ĭkŏn′dĭl) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *kondylos*, knob.] Outer protuberance at distal end of humerus.

epicoracoid (ĕp′ĭkŏr′ăkoid) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *korax*, crow; *eidos*, form.] *Pert.* an element usually cartilaginous at sternal end of coracoid in Amphibia, Reptiles, and Monotremes.

epicormic (ĕp′ĭkôr′mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *kormos*, trunk.] Growing from a dormant bud.

epicotyl (ĕp′ĭkŏt′ĭl) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *kotyle*, vase.] The axis of a plumule.

epicotyledonary (ĕp′ĭkŏtĭlē′dŏnărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *kotyle*, vase.] Above the cotyledons.

epicoxite (ĕp′ĭkŏk′sīt) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; L. *coxa*, hip.] A small process at posterior end of toothed part of coxa of second to fifth pairs of appendages in Eurypterida.

epicranial (ĕp′ĭkrā′nĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *kranion*, skull.] *Pert.* cranium; *appl.* muscles, bones.

epicranium (ĕp′ĭkrā′nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *kranion*, skull.] The region between and behind eyes in insect head; the structure covering the cranium.

epicritic (ĕp′ĭkrĭt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *krinein*, to judge.] *Appl.* stimuli and nerve systems concerned with delicate touch and other special sensations in skin.

epicyst (ĕp′ĭsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *kystis*, bladder.] The external resistant cyst of an encysted Protozoan; *cf.* endocyst.

epicyte (ĕp′ĭsīt) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *kytos*, hollow.] The external layer of ectoplasm in certain Protozoa.

epidemes (ĕp′ĭdēmz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *demas*, body.] In certain Insects, small pieces closely related with articulation of wings.

epidermis (ĕp′ĭdĕr′mĭs) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *derma*, skin.] The outermost protective layer of stems, roots and leaves; external layer of skin, a non-vascular stratified epithelium of ectodermic origin; single layer of ectoderm in Invertebrates.

epididymis (ĕp′ĭdĭd′ĭmĭs) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *didymos*, testicle.] A mass at back of testicle composed chiefly of vasa efferentia; the coiled anterior end of Wolffian duct.

epidural (ĕp′ĭdū′răl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; L. *dura*, hard.] *Pert.* dura mater; *appl.* space between dura mater and wall of vertebral column.

epigamic (ĕp′ĭgăm′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *gamos*, marriage.] Tending to attract opposite sex.

epigamous (ĕpĭg′ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *gamos*, marriage.] Designating that stage in polychaete worms in which immature forms become heteronereid, while sexual elements are ripening.

epigaster (ĕp′ĭgăs′tër) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *gaster*, belly.] That part of embryonic intestine which later develops into colon.

epigastric (ĕp′ĭgăs′trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *gaster*, belly.] *Pert.* anterior wall of abdomen; middle region of upper zone of artificial divisions of abdomen.

epigastrium (ĕp′ĭgăs′trĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *gaster*, stomach.] The epigastric region; sternal portions of meso- and metathorax of Insects.

epigastroid,—epipubis, *q.v.*

epigeal (ĕp′ĭjē′ăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *gaia*, land.] Living near the ground, *appl.* Insects; borne above ground, *appl.* cotyledons when they form first foliage leaves; also epigean, epigeous.

epigenesis (ĕp′ĭjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk, *epi*, upon ; *genesis*, descent.] Theory of generation, that embryo is an entirely new creation, not a mere unfolding of preformed structures.

epiglottis (ĕp′ĭglŏt′ĭs) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *glotta*, tongue.] A thin lamella of fibro-cartilage, between root of tongue and entrance to larynx ; epistome in Polyzoa ; epipharynx in Insects.

epignathous (ĕpĭg′năthŭs) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *gnathos*, jaw.] Having upper jaw longer than lower.

epigonial (ĕpĭgō′nĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *gonos*, offspring.] *Appl.* sterile posterior portion of genital ridge.

epigonium (ĕpĭgō′nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *gone*, seed.] The young sporangial sac in Liverworts.

epigynous (ĕpĭj′ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *gyne*, woman.] Having the various whorls adnate to ovary, thus apparently inserted in ovary.

epigyny (ĕpĭj′ĭnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *gyne*, woman.] Condition of having whorls apparently inserted in ovary.

epihyal (ĕp′ĭhī′ăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] *Pert.* upper portion of ventral part of hyoid arch ; *n.* upper element of ventral portion.

epilabrum (ĕpĭlā′brŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; L. *labrum*, lip.] A process at side of labrum in Myriapods.

epimandibular (ĕp′ĭmăndĭb′ūlăr) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; L. *mandibulum*, jaw.] *Pert.* a bone in lower jaw of Vertebrates.

epimeral (ĕpĭm′ërăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *meros*, part.] *Pert.* epimeron.

epimere (ĕp′ĭmēr) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *meros*, part.] The dorsal muscle-plate of mesothelial wall.

epimerite (ĕpĭm′ërīt) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *meros*, part.] Deciduous portion of protomerite in certain Gregarines.

epimeron (ĕpĭm′ërŏn) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *meros*, part.] A portion of pleuron in Insects which may be posterior or nearly as far forward as episternum ; portion of arthropod segment between tergum and limb insertions.

epimorpha (ĕp′ĭmôr′fă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *morphe*, form.] Larvae hatched with all appendages developed ; *cf.* anamorpha.

epimorphosis (ĕp′ĭmôr′fösĭs) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *morphe*, change.] That type of regeneration in which proliferation of new material precedes development of new part.

epimysium (ĕp′ĭmĭz′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *mys*, muscle.] The sheath of areolar tissue which invests the entire muscle ; *cf.* perimysium.

epinasty (ĕp′ĭnăs′tĭ) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *nastos*, pressed close.] The more rapid growth of upper surface of a dorso-ventral organ, *e.g.* a leaf, thus causing unrolling or downward curvature.

epinephros (ĕp′ĭnĕf′rŏs) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *nephros*, kidney.] The suprarenal or adrenal body.

epineural (ĕp′ĭnū′răl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *neuron*, nerve.] Arising from vertebral neural arch ; *pert.* canal external to radial nerve in in certain Echinoderms.

epineurium (ĕp′ĭnū′rĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *neuron*, nerve.] The external sheath of a nerve cord.

epinotum (ĕp′ĭnō′tŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *noton*, back.] Propodeon, *q.v.*

epiopticon (ĕp′ĭŏp′tĭkŏn) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *opsis*, sight.] The middle zone of optic lobes of Insects.

epiotic (ĕp′ĭŏt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *ous*, the ear.] *Pert.* upper element of bony capsule of ear.

epiparasite (ĕp′ĭpăr′ăsīt) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *para*, beside ; *sitos*, food.] Ectoparasite, *q.v.*

epipetalous (ĕp′ĭpĕt′ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *petalon*, petal.] Having stamens inserted on petals.

epipharyngeal (ĕp′ĭfărĭn′jĕăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *pharyngx*, throat.] *Pert.* upper or dorsal aspect of pharynx.

epipharynx (ĕp′ĭfă′rĭngks) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *pharyngx*, throat.] A projection on roof of mouth cavity of certain Insects ; membranous lining of labrum and clypeus drawn out with labrum to form a piercing organ, as in Diptera.

epiphragm (ĕp′ĭfrăm) *n.* [Gk. *epiphragma*, covering.] A layer of hardened mucous matter, or a calcareous plate, closing the opening of certain gastropod shells ; membrane which closes the capsule in certain Mosses ; a closing membrane in sporophores of certain Fungi.

epiphysial (ĕp′ĭfĭz′ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *phyein*, to grow.] *Pert.* or similar to the epiphysis.

epiphysis (ĕpĭf′ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *phyein*, to grow.] Any part or process of a bone which is formed from a separate centre of ossification and later fuses with the bone ; pineal body ; stout bar firmly fused to alveolus of each jaw and articulating with rotulae in sea-urchins ; certain processes on tibia of Insects.

epiphyte (ĕp′ĭfīt) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *phyton*, plant.] Plant which lives on other plants, but is not parasitic.

epiphytic (ĕp′ĭfĭt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *phyton*, plant.] *Pert.* or similar to an epiphyte.

epiphytotic (ĕpĭ′fĭtŏt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *phyton*, plant.] *Pert.* disease epidemic in plants.

epiplankton (ĕp′ĭplăng′ktŏn) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *plangktos*, wandering.] That portion of plankton from surface to hundred fathoms line.

epiplasm (ĕp′ĭplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *plasma*, mould.] Cytoplasm of a brood mother-cell remaining unused in brood formation.

epiplastron (ĕp′ĭplăs′trŏn) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; F. *plastron*, breast-plate.] One of anterior pair of bony plates in plastron of Chelonians.

epipleura (ĕp′ĭploo′ră) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *pleuron*, rib.] One of rib-like structures in Teleosts which are not preformed in cartilage ; an uncinate process in Birds ; the turned down outer margin of elytra of certain beetles.

epiploic (ĕp′ĭplō′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epiploon*, caul of entrails.] *Pert.* omentum.

epiploic foramen,—opening between bursa omentalis and large sac of peritoneum ; foramen of Winslow.

epiploon (ĕp′ĭplō′ŏn) *n.*. [Gk. *epiploon*, caul of entrails.] Great omentum ; insect adipose tissue.

epipodial (ĕp′ĭpō′dĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *pous*, foot.] *Pert.* epipodium.

epipodite (ĕpĭp′ŏdīt) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *pous*, foot.] A process arising from basal joint of crustacean limb and usually extending into gill chamber.

epipodium (ĕp′ĭpō′dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *pous*, foot.] The embryonic leaf-lamina ; ridge or fold running along edge of foot of Gastropods, raised ring on an ambulacral plate in Echinoidea.

epiprecoracoid (ĕp′ĭprēkŏr′ăkoid) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; L. *prae*, before ; Gk. *korax*, crow ; *eidos*, form.] A small cartilage at ventral end of precoracoid in some turtle pectoral girdles.

epipteric (ĕp′ĭptĕr′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *pteron*, wing.] *Pert.* or shaped like, or placed above wing ; *appl.* a small skull bone between parietal and sphenoidal ala.

epipterygoid (ĕp′ĭptĕr′ĭgoid) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *pteryx*, wing.] A small bone extending nearly vertically downwards from prootic to pterygoid ; also columella cranii.

epipubic (ĕp′ĭpū′bĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; L. *pubes*, adult.] *Pert.* or borne upon pubis ; *appl.* certain cartilages or bones principally in Marsupials.

epipubis (ĕp′ĭpū′bĭs) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; L. *pubes*, adult.] Unpaired cartilage or bone borne anteriorly on pubis ; also epigastroid.

epirhizous (ĕp′ĭrī′zŭs) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *rhiza*, root.] Growing upon a root.

episematic (ĕp′ĭsëmăt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *sema*, sign.] Aiding in recognition ; *appl.* coloration.

episepalous (ĕp′ĭsĕp′ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *sepalon*, sepal.] Adnate to sepals.

episkeletal (ĕp′ĭskĕl′ëtăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *skeletos*, hard.] Outside the endoskeleton.

episperm (ĕp′ĭspĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *sperma*, seed.] The testa or outer coating of seed.

episporangium (ĕp′ĭspörăn′jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *sporos*, seed ; *anggeion*, vessel.] An indusium.

epispore (ĕp′ĭspōr) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *sporos*, seed.] The outer layer of a sporocyst wall.

epistatic (ĕp′ĭstăt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; L. *stare*, to stand.] *Appl.* the predominating of two characters whose genes are not allelomorphs ; exhibiting the condition of epistasis ; *cf.* hypostatic.

episternalia (ĕp′ĭstĕrnā′lĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *sternon*, breast-bone.] Two small elements preformed in cartilage frequently intervening in development between clavicles and sternum, and ultimately fusing with sternum.

episternite (ĕp′ĭstĕr′nīt) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *sternon*, breast-bone.] One of portions of an ovipositor formed from side portions of a somite.

episternum (ĕp′ĭstĕr′nŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *sternon*, breast-bone.] The interclavicle ; also applied to an anterior cartilaginous element of sternum ; a lateral division of an arthropod somite, above sternum and in front of epimeron.

epistome (ĕp′ĭstōm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *stoma*, mouth.] The region between antenna and mouth in Crustacea ; a small lobe overhanging mouth in Polyzoa and containing a part of body cavity ; that portion of insect head immediately behind labrum ; portion of rostrum of certain Diptera ; also epistoma.

epistrophe (ĕpĭs′trŏfĭ) *n.* [Gk. *epistrophe*, turning.] The position assumed by chloroplasts along outer and inner walls when exposed to diffuse light.

epistropheus (ĕp′ĭstrō′fëŭs) *n.* [Gk. *epistropheus*, turning.] The axis vertebra.

epithalamus (ĕp′ĭthăl′ămŭs) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *thalamos*, chamber.] Trigonum habenulae, pineal body and posterior commissure of brain.

epithalline (ĕp′ĭthăl′īn) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *thalla*, stem.] Growing upon the thallus.

epitheca (ĕp′ĭthē′kă) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *theke*, cup.] An external layer surrounding lower part of theca in many Corals.

epithecium (ĕp′ĭthē′shĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *theke*, cup.] The surface of spore-cases in Lichens and Fungi.

epithelial (ĕp′ĭthē′lĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *thele*, nipple.] *Pert.* epithelium ; epitheliomorph.

epitheliofibrillae (ĕpĭthē′lĭōfībrĭl′ē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *thele*, nipple ; L. *fibrilla*, small fibre.] Parallel or reticular fibrillae of columnar epithelium analogous to myofibrillae.

epithelium (ĕp′ĭthē′lĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *thele*, nipple.] Any cellular tissue covering a free surface or lining a tube or cavity.

epithem (ĕp′ĭthĕm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *tithenai*, to put.] A group of specialized colourless parenchyma cells surrounding a space in the tissue of a plant and forming a hydathode ; an excrescence on the beak of Birds ; also epithema and epitheme.

epitokous (ĕpĭt′ŏkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *tokos*, birth.] Designating the heteronereid stage of certain Polychaetes.

epitrematic (ĕp′ĭtrëmăt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *trema*, pore.] *Appl.* upper lateral bar of branchial basket of lamprey.

epitrichial (ĕp′ĭtrĭk′ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *thrix*, hair.] *Pert.* or resembling the epitrichium.

epitrichium (ĕp′ĭtrĭk′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *thrix*, hair.] An outer layer of epidermis in foetus of many Mammals, usually shed before birth.

epitrochlea (ĕp′ĭtrŏk′lëă) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *trochos*, wheel.] Inner condyle at distal end of humerus.

epitympanic (ĕp′ĭtĭmpăn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; L. *tympanum*, kettle-drum.] Situated above tympanum.

epixylous (ĕpĭk′sĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *xylon*, wood.] Growing upon wood.

epizoic (ĕp′ĭzō′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *zoon*, animal.] Living on or attached to the body of an animal.

epizoon (ĕp′ĭzō′ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *zoon*, animal.] An animal living on another ; an external parasite.

epizootic (ĕp′ĭzōŏt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *zoon*, animal.] Common among animals.

epizygal (ĕp′ĭzī′găl) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *zygon*, yoke.] The upper ossicle in a syzygial pair of brachials or columnars in Crinoids.

eponychium (ĕp′ŏnĭk′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *onyx*, nail.] The thin cuticular fold which overlaps lunula of nail ; dorsal portion of a neonychium.

epoophoron (ĕp′ööf′örŏn) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *oon*, egg ; *pherein*, to bear.] A rudimentary organ, remains of Wolffian body of embryo, lying in mesosalpinx between ovary and uterine tube.

equal (ē′kwăl) *a.* [L. *aequalis*, equal.] Having the portions of the lamina equally developed on the two sides of midrib ; *appl.* leaves.

equatorial furrow,—division round equator of segmenting egg.

equatorial plate,—group of chromosomes lying at equator of spindle during mitosis.

equibiradiate (ĕk′wĭbīrā′dĭăt) *a.* [L. *aequus*, equal ; *bis*, twice ; *radius*, radius.] With two equal rays.

equicellular (ĕk′wĭsĕl′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *aequus*, equal ; *cellula*, cell.] Composed of equal cells.

equilateral (ĕk′wĭlăt′ĕrăl) *a.* [L. *aequus*, equal ; *latus*, side.] Having the sides equal ; *appl.* shells symmetrical about a transverse line drawn through umbo.

equipotent (ĕkwĭp′ötënt) *a.* [L. *aequus*, equal ; *potens*, powerful.] Totipotent, *q.v.*

equitant (ĕk′wĭtănt) *a.* [L. *equitare*, to ride.] Having the bases overlapping, saddlewise, the leaves above them.

equivalve (ĕk′wĭvălv′) *a.* [L. *aequus*, equal ; *valva*, valve.] Having two halves of shell alike in form and size.

erect (ērĕkt′) *a.* [L. *erigere*, to raise up.] Not decumbent.

erectile (ērĕk′tĭl) *a.* [L. *erigere*, to raise up.] Capable of being erected.

erectile tissue,—a tissue capable of being made rigid by distention of blood-vessels within it.

erection (ērĕk′shŭn) *n.* [L. *erigere*, to raise up.] The state of a part which has become swollen and distended through accumulation of blood in erectile tissue.

erector (ērĕk′tŏr) *n.* [L. *erigere*, to raise up.] A muscle which raises up an organ or part.

ereidesm (ĕrē′ĭdĕzm) *n.* [Gk. *ereido*, I support ; *desma*, bond.] An epithelial intracellular fibre.

eremochaetous (ĕr′ëmökē′tŭs) *a.* [Gk. *eremos*, lonely ; *chaeta*, bristle.] Having no regularly arranged system of bristles ; *appl.* flies.

eremophyte (ĕr′ëmöfīt′) *n.* [Gk. *eremos*, lonely ; *phyton*, plant.] A desert plant.

erepsin (ĕrĕp′sĭn) *n.* [L. *eripere*, to set free.] A ferment of pancreatic juice and body tissues which converts proteoses into amino-acids.

erg (ërg) *n.* [Gk. *ergon*, work.] The amount of work or energy required by the action of one dyne through one centimetre.

ergaloid (ĕr′găloid) *a.* [Gk. *ergon*, work.] Having the adults sexually capable though wingless.

ergastic (ĕrgăs′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ergazesthai*, to work.] *Appl.* secondary products of cell-differentiation, as starch, fat.

ergastoplasm (ĕrgăs′töplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *ergazesthai*, to work ; *plasma*, mould.] Archoplasm ; kinoplasm.

ergastoplasmic (ĕrgăs′töplăz′mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ergazesthai*, to work ; *plasma*, mould.] *Appl.* fibrillae of gland cells which may induce production of secretory granules.

ergatandromorph (ĕr′gătăn′drömôrf) *n.* [Gk. *ergates*, worker ; *aner*, male ; *morphe*, form.] An ant or other social insect in which worker and male characters are blended.

ergatandrous (ĕrgătăn′drŭs) *a.* [Gk. *ergates*, worker ; *aner*, man.] Having worker-like males.

ergataner (ĕr′gătā′nër) *n.* [Gk. *ergates*, worker ; *aner*, male.] A male ant resembling a worker ; an ergatoid or ergatomorphic male.

ergate (ĕr′gāt) *n.* [Gk. *ergates*, worker.] A worker-ant.

ergatogyne (ĕr′gătöjīn′) *n.* [Gk. *ergates*, worker ; *gyne*, female.] A female ant resembling a worker ; an ergatoid or ergatomorphic female.

ergatogynous (ĕr′gătŏj′ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *ergates*, worker ; *gyne*, woman.] Having worker-like females.

ergot (ĕr'gŏt) *n.* [O.F. *argot*, spur.] A small bare patch found on limbs of horse-tribe, representing last remnant of naked palm of hand and sole of foot.

erichthoidina (ĕrĭk'thoidī'nă) *n.* [Gk. *erechthein*, to break; *eidos*, form.] Larval stage of Stomatopods comparable with zoaea.

erichthus (ĕrĭk'thŭs) *n.* [Gk. *erechthein*, to break.] Larval stage of Stomatopods comparable with pseudozoaea.

eriophyllous (ĕr'ĭöfĭl'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *erion*, wool; *phyllon*, leaf.] Having leaves with a cottony appearance.

erose (ērōs') *a.* [L. *erodere*, to wear away.] Having margin irregularly notched.

erosion (ērō'zhŭn) *n.* [L. *erodere*, to wear away.] Decay which usually starts at apex of many gastropod shells.

erostrate (ērŏs'trāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *rostrum*, beak.] Having no beak; *appl.* anthers.

ersaeome (ĕr'sēōm) *n.* [Gk. *erse*, young.] The free monogastric generation of Siphonophora.

eruciform (ĕroo'sĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *eruca*, caterpillar; *forma*, shape.] Having the shape of, or resembling a caterpillar; *appl.* insect larvae.

erumpent (ērŭm'pĕnt) *a.* [L. *ex*, out; *rumpere*, to break.] Breaking out suddenly; *appl.* fungal hyphae.

erythrin (ĕrĭth'rĭn) *n.* [Gk. *erythros*, red.] A red colouring matter found in certain Algae.

erythrism (ĕrĭth'rĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *erythros*, red.] A condition due to excessive amount of red colouring matter in feathers.

erythroblasts (ĕrĭth'röblăsts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *erythros*, red; *blastos*, bud.] Amoeboid nucleated cells, derived from mesoderm, which later contain haemoglobin and develop into red blood corpuscles.

erythrocyte (ĕrĭth'rösīt) *n.* [Gk. *erythros*, red; *kytos*, hollow.] A red blood corpuscle.

erythrocytolysis (ĕrĭth'rösītŏl'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *erythros*, red; *kytos*, cell; *lysis*, loosing.] Destruction of red blood corpuscles; haemolysis.

erythrophilous (ĕr'ĭthrŏf'ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *erythros*, red; *philein*, to love.] Having special affinity for red stains; *appl.* structures in a cell or to a type of cells.

erythrophore (ĕrĭth'röfōr) *n.* [Gk. *erythros*, red; *pherein*, to bear.] A reddish-purple pigment-bearing cell.

erythrophyll (ĕrĭth'röfĭl) *n.* [Gk. *erythros*, red; *phyllon*, leaf.] A red colouring matter of some leaves.

erythropsin (ĕrĭthrŏp'sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *erythros*, red; *opsis*, sight.] Red colouring matter in insect eyes.

erythrozyme (ĕrĭth'rözīm) *n.* [Gk. *erythros*, red; *zyme*, leaven.] An enzyme capable of decomposing ruberythric acid, and acting upon glucosides.

escape (ĕskāp') *n.* [M.E. *escapen.*] A plant originally cultivated, now found wild.

escutcheon (ĕskŭch'ŭn) *n.* [O.F. *escuchon*, shield.] Area on rump of many quadrupeds which is either variously coloured or has the hair specially arranged; mesoscutellum of certain Insects; ligamental area of certain Bivalves.

eseptate (ēsĕp'tāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *septum*, division.] Not supplied with septa.

esoteric (ĕsötĕr'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *esoterikos*, arising within.] Arising within the organism.

espathate (ēspā'thāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *spatha*, sheath.] Having no spathe.

esquamate (ēskwā'māt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *squama*, scale.] Having no scale.

estipulate (ēstĭp'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *stipula*, stem.] Having no stipules.

estuarine (ĕs'tūărĭn) *a.* [L. *aestus*, swell of sea.] *Pert.* or found in an estuary; *appl.* organisms.

etaerio (ētē'rĭō) *n.* [Gk. *etairia*, association.] A fruit composed of achenes or drupelets carried on an enlarged receptacle.

etheogenesis (ĕth'ēöjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *etheos*, youth; *genesis*, descent.] Parthenogenesis producing males; development of a male gamete without fertilization; erroneously, ethiogenesis.

Ethiopian (ē′thĭō′pĭăn) *n.* [Gk. *aithiops*, burned face.] A zoogeographical region including Africa south of the Sahara and southern Arabia.

ethmohyostylic (ĕth′möhī′östĭl′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ethmos*, sieve ; Υ; *stylos*, pillar.] With mandibular suspension from ethmoid region and hyoid bar.

ethmoid (ĕth′moid) *a.* [Gk. *ethmos*, sieve ; *eidos*, shape.] *Pert.* bones which form a considerable part of walls of nasal cavity.

ethmoidal (ĕthmoi′dăl) *a.* [Gk. *ethmos*, sieve ; *eidos*, shape.] *Pert.* region of ethmoids.

ethmoidal notch,—a quadrilateral space separating the two orbital parts of frontal.

ethmolysian (ĕth′mölĭs′ĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *ethmos*, sieve ; *lyein*, to loosen.] *Pert.* an apical system in which madreporite extends backwards till it separates the two postero-lateral genitals.

ethmopalatine (ĕth′möpăl′ătĭn) *a.* [Gk. *ethmos*, sieve ; L. *palatus*, palate.] Found in ethmopalatine region, or stretching from ethmoid to palatine.

ethmophract (ĕth′möfrăkt) *a.* [Gk. *ethmos*, sieve ; *phrassein*, to fence in.] *Pert.* a simple, compact, apical system with pores occurring only in right anterior corner.

ethmoturbinals (ĕth′mötŭr′bĭnălz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *ethmos*, sieve ; L. *turbo*, whorl.] Cartilages or bones in cavity of nostril which are folded so as to increase olfactory area.

ethmovomerine (ĕth′mövō′mërĭn) *a.* [Gk. *ethmos*, sieve ; L. *vomer*, ploughshare.] *Pert.* ethmoid and vomer regions.

ethmovomerine cartilage,—the plate of cartilage which forms nasal septum in early embryo.

Ethnology (ĕthnŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *ethnos*, nation ; *logos*, discourse.] The science which deals with the different races of mankind, their distribution, relationship, and peculiarities ; Ethnography.

Ethology (ĕthŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *ethos*, custom ; *logos*, discourse.] Bionomics.

etiolation (ē′tĭölā′shŭn) *n.* [F. *étioler*, to blanch.] The condition produced in plants reared in darkness.

etiolin (ē′tĭölĭn) *n.* [F. *étioler*, to blanch.] A yellowish pigment found in chloroplasts of plants grown in darkness.

euaster (ūăs′tër) *n.* [Gk. *eu*, good ; *aster*, star.] An aster in which the rays meet at a common centre.

eucephalous (ūkĕf′ălŭs, -sĕf-) *a.* [Gk. *eu*, good ; *kephale*, head.] With well-developed head ; *appl.* certain insect larvae.

euchromosome (ūkrō′mösōm) *n.* [Gk. *eu*, well ; *chroma*, colour ; *soma*, body.] A typical chromosome, or autosome.

eucone (ūkōn′) *a.* [Gk. *eu*, good ; *konos*, cone.] Having crystalline cones fully developed in single elements of compound eye.

eudipleural (ū′dĭploo′răl) *a.* [Gk. *eu*, good ; *dis*, double ; *pleuron*, side.] Symmetrical about a median plane ; bilaterally symmetrical.

eudoxome (ūdŏk′sōm) *n.* [Gk. *eu*, well ; *doxa*, credit.] Monogastric free-swimming stage of a Siphonophore without nectocalyx.

eugamic (ūgăm′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *eu*, well ; *gamos*, union.] *Appl.* mature period, *opp.* agamic or youthful and aged or senescent.

eugenic (ūjĕn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *eu*, well ; *genos*, birth.] *Pert.* or tending towards racial improvement.

Eugenics (ūjĕn′ĭks) *n.* [Gk. *eu*, well ; *genos*, birth.] The science dealing with the factors which tend to impair or improve stock.

euglenoid (ūglē′noid) *a.* [Gk. *eu*, well ; *glene*, pupil of eye.] *Pert.* or like Euglena ; *appl.* characteristic movement of Euglena.

eumerism (ū′mërĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *eu*, well ; *meros*, part.] An aggregation of like parts.

eumerogenesis (ū′mëröjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *eu*, well ; *meros*, part ; *genesis*, descent.] Segmentation in which the units are similar at least for a certain time.

eumitotic (ūmĭtŏt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *eu*, well ; *mitos*, thread.] Anaschistic, *q.v.*

euphotometric (ū′fōtömĕt′rĭk) *a.* [Gk. *eu*, well ; *phos*, light ; *metron*, measure.] *Appl.* leaves oriented to receive maximum diffuse light ; *cf.* panphotometric.

euplastic (ūplăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *eu*, well; *plastos*, moulded.] Readily organized, easily forming a tissue.

eupyrene (ū'pīrēn') *a.* [Gk. *eu*, well; *pyren*, fruit-stone.] *Appl.* sperms of normal type; *cf.* apyrene, oligopyrene.

euryhaline (ū'rĭhăl'ĭn) *a.* [Gk. *eurys*, broad; *halinos*, marine.] *Appl.* marine animals adaptable to a wide range of salinity; *cf.* stenohaline.

eurypylous (ū'rĭpī'lŭs) *a.* [Gk. *eurys*, broad; *pyle*, gate.] Wide at the opening; *appl.* canal system of Sponges in which the chambers open directly into excurrent canals by wide apopyles, and receive water from incurrent canals through prosopyles.

eurysome (ū'rĭsōm) *a.* [Gk. *eurys*, broad; *soma*, body.] Short and stout; *opp.* leptosome.

eusporangiate (ū'spörăn'jĭāt) *a.* [Gk. *eu*, well; *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel.] Having sporogenous tissue derived from inner cell that follows periclinal division of superficial initial; *cf.* leptosporangiate.

Eustachian (ūstā'kĭăn) *a.* [It. *Eustachi*, Italian physician.] *Pert.* canal connecting tympanic cavity with pharynx.

Eustachian valve,—a rudimentary valve guarding orifice of inferior vena cava in atrium of heart.

eustele (ū'stēl) *n.* [Gk. *eu*, well; *stele*, pillar.] The arrangement of vascular tissue into collateral bundles with conjunctive tissue between, as in a typical Dicotyledon.

eusternum (ūstĕr'nŭm) *n.* [Gk. *eu*, well; *sternon*, breastplate.] A sternal sclerite of Insects.

eustomatous (ūstŏm'ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *eu*, well; *stoma*, mouth.] Having a distinct mouth-like opening.

Euthenics (ūthĕn'ĭks) *n.* [Gk. *euthenein*, to thrive.] The science of betterment of human race on the side of intellect and morals; psychological as distinct from physiological improvement.

eutherian (ūthē'rĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *eu*, well; *therion*, small animal.] *Appl.* placental Mammals with development uterine till full-time.

euthyneurous (ū'thĭnū'rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *euthys*, straight; *neuron*, nerve.] Having visceral loop of nervous system untwisted.

evagination (ē'văjĭnā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *e*, out; *vagina*, sheath.] The process of unsheathing, or product of this process; an outgrowth.

evanescent (ĕv'ănĕs'ĕnt) *a.* [L. *evanescere*, to vanish.] Disappearing early; *appl.* flowers which fade quickly.

eviscerate (ēvĭs'ĕrāt) *v.* [L. *ex*, out; *viscera*, entrails.] To disembowel; to eject the viscera, as do Holothurians on capture.

evolute (ē̆v'ŏlūt) *a.* [L. *evolvere*, to unroll.] Turned back; unfolded.

evolution (ē̆'vŏlū'shŭn) *n.* [L. *evolvere*, to unroll.] The gradual development of organisms from pre-existing organisms, back to the dawn of life.

exalate (ĕksā'lāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *ala*, wing.] Not having wing-like appendages.

exalbuminous (ĕk'sălbū'mĭnŭs) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *albumen*, white of egg.] Without albumen; *appl.* seeds without endosperm or perisperm.

exannulate (ĕksăn'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *annulus*, ring.] Having a sporangium not furnished with an annulus; *appl.* certain Ferns.

exarate (ĕks'ărāt) *a.* [L. *exaratus*, ploughed up.] *Appl.* a pupa with free wings and legs.

exarch (ĕk'sârk) *n.* [L. *ex*, without; Gk. *arche*, beginning.] With protoxylem strands in touch with pericycle.

exasperate (ĕksăs'pĕrāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *asperare*, to make rough.] Furnished with hard, stiff points.

excentric (ĕksĕn'trĭk) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *centrum*, centre.] One-sided; having the two portions of lamina unequally developed.

exciple (ĕk'sĭpĕl) *n.* [L. *excipula*, receptacles.] The outer covering of apothecium in certain Lichens.

excitation (ĕk'sĭtā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *ex*, out; *citare*, to rouse.] Act of producing or increasing stimulation; stimulation thus produced.

excitatory cells,—motor cells in sympathetic nervous system.

excitonutrient (ěksī′tŏnū′trĭĕnt) *a.* [L. *ex*, out; *citare*, to rouse; *nutriens*, feeding.] Causing or increasing nutrient activities.

exconjugant (ĕkskŏn′joogănt) *n.* [L. *ex*, out; *conjugare*, to yoke.] An organism which is leading an independent life after conjugation with another.

excreta (ĕkskrē′tă) *n. plu.* [L. *excretum*, separated.] Waste material eliminated from body or any tissue thereof; deleterious substances formed within a plant.

excrete (ĕkskrēt′) *v.* [L. *ex*, out; *cernere*, to sift.] To eliminate waste material from body; to withdraw useless materials from the place of most active metabolism in plant.

excretion (ĕkskrē′shŭn) *n.* [L. *ex*, out; *cernere*, to sift.] Act of eliminating waste material, or the product of the elimination.

excurrent (ĕkskŭr′ĕnt) *a.* [L. *ex*, out; *currere*, to run.] *Pert.* ducts, channels, or canals in which there is an outgoing flow; with undivided main stem; having midrib projecting beyond apex.

excurved (ĕkskŭrvd′) *a.* [L. *ex*, out; *curvare*, to curve.] Curved outwards from centre.

excystation (ĕksĭstā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *ex*, out of; Gk. *kystis*, bladder.] Emergence from encysted condition.

exendospermous (ĕks′ĕndŏspĕr′mŭs) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; Gk. *endon*, within; *sperma*, seed.] Exalbuminous, *q.v.*

exflagellation (ĕksflăj′ĕlā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *ex*, out of; *flagellum*, whip.] Process of microgamete formation by microgametocyte in Haemosporidia.

exfoliation (ĕksfō′lĭā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *ex*, out; *folium*, leaf.] The shedding of leaves or scales from a bud.

exhalant (ĕkshā′lănt) *a.* [L. *ex*, out; *halare*, to breathe.] Capable of carrying from the interior outwards.

exindusiate (ĕk′sĭndū′zĭāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, out; *indusium*, cover.] Having the sporangia uncovered or naked.

exine,—extine, *q.v.*

exinguinal (ĕk′sĭn′gwĭnăl) *a.* [L. *ex*, out; *inguen*, groin.] Occurring outside the groin; *pert.* second joint of arachnid leg.

exites (ĕksīts′) *n. plu.* [Gk. *exo*, without.] Offshoots on outer lateral border of axis of certain arthropod limbs.

exocardiac (ĕk′sŏkâr′dĭăk) *a.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *kardia*, heart.] Situated outside the heart.

exocarp (ĕk′sŏkârp) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *karpos*, fruit.] The outer layer of the pericarp.

exoccipital (ĕk′sŏksĭp′ĭtăl) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *occiput*, back of head.] *Pert.* a bone on each side of the foramen magnum.

exochorion (ĕk′sŏkō′rĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *chorion*, chorion.] Outer layer of membrane secreted by follicular cells surrounding the egg in ovary of Insects.

exocoel (ĕk′sŏsēl) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *koilos*, hollow.] The space between mesenteries of adjacent couples in certain Zoantharia.

exocoelar (ĕk′sŏsē′lăr) *a.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *koilos*, hollow.] *Pert.* parietal wall of coelom; *pert.* space between adjacent couples of mesenteries in Zoantharia.

exocoelom (ĕk′sŏsē′lŏm) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *koilos*, hollow.] Extra-embryonic body cavity of embryo.

exocone (ĕk′sŏkōn) *a.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *konos*, cone.] *Appl.* insect compound eye with cones of cuticular origin.

exocrine (ĕk′sŏkrīn) *a.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *krinein*, to separate.] *Appl.* glands whose secretion is drained by ducts; *cf.* endocrine.

exoderm (ĕk′sŏdĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *derma*, skin.] The dermal layer of Sponges.

exodermis (ĕk′sŏdĕr′mĭs) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; L. *dermis*, skin.] A specialized layer below the piliferous; ectoderm.

exogamete (ĕk′sŏgămēt′) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *gametes*, mate.] A reproductive cell which fuses with one derived from another source.

exogamy (ĕksŏg′ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *gamos*, marriage.] Conjugation or fusion of isogametes with others of a different brood; outbreeding.

exogastrically (ĕk′sögăs′trĭkălĭ) *adv.* [Gk. *exo*, without ; *gaster*, stomach.] Where the shell is coiled towards dorsal surface of body.

exogastrula (ĕk′sögăs′troolă) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without ; *gaster*, stomach.] An hour-glass shaped sea-urchin larva induced experimentally.

exogenous (ĕksŏj′ënŭs) *a.* [Gk. *exo*, without ; *genos*, race.] Developed from superficial tissue, the superficial meristem ; growing from parts which were previously ossified ; *appl.* metabolism concerned with effector activities and temperature.

exognathion (ĕk′sögnăth′ĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without ; *gnathos*, jaw.] The maxillary portion of upper jaw ; the maxilla with exception of endognathion and mesognathion.

exoperidium (ĕk′söpërĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without ; *peridion*, a small wallet.] The outer layer of spore case in certain Fungi.

exophylaxis (ĕk′söfĭlăk′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without ; *phylax*, guard.] Protection afforded against pathogenic organisms by skin secretions.

exoplasm (ĕk′söplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without ; *plasma*, mould.] Ectoplasm.

exopodite (ĕksŏp′ödīt) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without ; *pous*, foot.] The outer branch of a typical biramous crustacean limb.

exoskeleton (ĕk′söskĕl′ëtŏn) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without ; *skeletos*, hard.] A hard supporting structure secreted by ectoderm or by skin.

exosmosis (ĕk′sŏsmō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without ; *osmos*, impulse.] The passing out through a membrane of a gas or fluid, a phase in osmosis.

exospore (ĕk′söspōr), **exosporium** (ĕk′söspō′rĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without ; *sporos*, seed.] Outer coating of sporangial wall ; a conidium.

exostome (ĕk′söstōm) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without ; *stoma*, mouth.] Opening or foramen in outer wall of ovule.

exostosis (ĕk′sŏstō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without ; *osteon*, bone.] Formation of knots on surface of wood ; formation of knob-like outgrowths of bone at a damaged portion, or of dental tissue in a similar way.

exotheca (ĕk′söthē′kă) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without ; *theke*, box.] The extra-capsular tissue of a Coral.

exothecal (ĕk′söthē′kăl) *a.* [Gk. *exo*, without ; *theke*, box.] *Pert.* tissue outside the theca of a Coral.

exothecate (ĕk′söthē′kāt) *a.* [Gk. *exo*, without ; *theke*, box.] Having an exotheca.

exothecium (ĕk′söthē′shĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without ; *theke*, case.] The outer specialized dehiscing cell layer of the gymnosperm sporangium ; *cf.* endothecium.

exotic (ĕksŏt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *exotikos*, foreign.] Signifying an introduced or non-endemic plant.

exotospore (ĕksō′töspōr) *n.* [Gk. *exotikos*, foreign ; *sporos*, seed.] A sporozoite.

exotropism (ĕksŏt′röpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without ; *trope*, turn.] Curvature away from axis, exhibited by a laterally geotropic organ.

expiration (ĕk′spĭrā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *ex*, out ; *spirare*, to breathe.] The act of emitting air from lungs.

explantation (ĕk′splăntā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *ex*, out of ; *plantare*, to plant.] Tissue culture away from organism of its origin.

exsculptate (ĕkskŭlp′tāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, out ; *sculpere*, to carve.] Having the surface marked with more or less regularly arranged raised lines with grooves between.

exscutellate (ĕk′skūtĕl′āt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without ; *scutellum*, shield.] Having no scutellum ; *appl.* Insects.

exserted (ĕksĕr′tëd) *a.* [L. *exserere*, to stretch out.] Protruding ; *appl.* stamens which project beyond corolla ; protruding beyond some including organ or part.

exsertile (ĕksĕr′tĭl) *a.* [L. *exserere*, to stretch out.] Capable of extrusion.

exstipulate (ĕkstĭp′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without ; *stipula*, stem.] Without stipules.

exsufflation (ĕks′sŭflā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *ex*, out ; *sufflare*, to blow.] Forced expiration from lungs.

extend (ĕkstĕnd′) *v.* [L. *ex*, out ; *tendere*, to stretch.] To straighten out, *opp.* to flex or bend any organ.

extensor (ĕkstĕn′sŏr) *n.* [L. *ex*, out; *tendere*, to stretch.] Any muscle which extends a limb or part.

exterior (ĕkstē′rĭŏr) *a.* [L. *externus*, on outside.] Situated on side away from axis or definitive plane.

external (ĕkstĕr′năl) *a.* [L. *externus*, outside.] Near the outside, away from the mesial plane.

exteroceptor (ĕk′stĕrŏsĕp′tŏr) *n.* [L. *externus*, outside; *capere*, to take.] A receptor which receives impacts from outside body, transmitted along exteroceptive nerve paths.

extine (ĕk′stĭn) *n.* [L. *exter*, on outside.] Outer coat of pollen grain.

extra-axillary (ĕk′strâ-ăksĭl′ărĭ) *a.* [L. *extra*, beyond; *axilla*, armpit.] Arising above axil of leaf, said of branches which develop from upper bud when there are more than one in connection with axil.

extrabranchial (ĕk′străbrăng′kĭăl) *a.* [L. *extra*, beyond; Gk. *brangchia*, gills.] Arising outside the branchial arches.

extracapsular (ĕk′străkăp′sūlăr) *a.* [L. *extra*, outside; *capsula*, cup.] Arising or situated outside the capsule; *appl.* ligaments, etc., in connection with a joint; *appl.* protoplasm lying outside the central capsule in some Protozoa.

extracellular (ĕk′străsĕl′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *extra*, outside; *cellula*, little cell.] Occurring outside the cell.

extracolumella (ĕk′străkŏl′ūmĕl′ă) *n.* [L. *extra*, beyond; *columna*, column.] Distal element of auditory skeletal structure; also hyostapes.

extraembryonic (ĕk′strâĕm′brĭŏn′ĭk) *a.* [L. *extra*, outside; Gk. *embryon*, foetus.] Situated outside the embryo proper.

extraenteric (ĕk′strâĕntĕr′ĭk) *a.* [L. *extra*, outside; Gk. *enteron*, gut.] Outside the alimentary tract.

extrafloral (ĕk′străflō′răl) *a.* [L. *extra*, outside; *flos*, flower.] Situated outside the flower.

extranuclear (ĕk′strănū′klēăr) *a.* [L. *extra*, outside; *nucleus*, nucleus.] *Pert.* structures or forces acting outside the nucleus; situated outside the nucleus.

extraocular (ĕk′strâŏk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *extra*, outside; *oculus*, eye.] Exterior to the eye; *appl.* antennae of Insects.

extrastapedial (ĕk′străstăpē′dĭăl) *a.* [L. *extra*, beyond; *stapes*, stirrup.] Extending beyond the stapedio-columellar junction.

extrastelar (ĕk′străstē′lăr) *a.* [L. *extra*, outside; Gk. *stele*, column.] *Pert.* ground tissue outside vascular tissue.

extravaginal (ĕk′străvăj′ĭnăl) *a.* [L. *extra*, outside; *vagina*, sheath.] Forcing a way through the sheath, as shoots of many plants.

extravasate (ĕksträv′ăsāt) *v.* [L. *extra*, outside; *vas*, vessel.] To force its way from the proper channel into the surrounding tissue; said of blood, etc.

extraventricular (ĕk′străvĕntrĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *extra*, beyond; *venter*, belly.] Situated or arising beyond the ventricle.

extremity (ĕkstrĕm′ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *extremitas*, limit.] The limb, or distal portion of a limb; or distal end of any limb-like structure.

extrinsic (ĕkstrĭn′sĭk) *a.* [L. *extrinsecus*, on outside.] *Pert.* muscles not wholly within the part.

extrorse (ĕkstrôrs′) *a.* [L. *extrorsus*, outwardly.] Turned away from axis.

exudation (ĕk′sūdā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *exudere*, to sweat.] Any discharge through an incision or pore, *e.g.* gums, resins, moisture, etc.

exumbral (ĕksŭm′brăl) *a.* [L. *ex*, out; *umbra*, shade.] *Pert.* rounded upper surface of a jelly-fish.

exumbrella (ĕk′sŭmbrĕl′ă) *n.* [L. *ex*, out; *umbra*, shade.] Upper convex surface of jelly-fish.

exuviae (ĕgzū′vĭē) *n. plu.* [L. *exuere*, to pull off.] Cast-off skins, etc., of animals.

exuvial (ĕksū′vĭăl) *a.* [L. *exuere*, to pull off.] *Appl.* insect glands whose secretion facilitates ecdysis.

eye (ī) *n.* [M.E. *ighe.*] The organ of sight or vision; a pigment spot in various animals and in lower plants; the bud of tuber.

eye spots,—certain pigment spots in many lower plants and animals, and also in some Vertebrates, which are supposed to have a visual function.

F

F$_1$,—used for convenience to denote first filial generation, or hybrids arising from a first cross, successive generations arising from this one being denoted by F$_2$, F$_3$, etc. P$_1$ denotes parents of F$_1$ generation, P$_2$ the grandparents, and so on.

fabella (făbĕl′ă) *n.* [L. *fabella*, small bean.] A small fibro-cartilage ossified in the gastrocnemius.

fabiform (fā′bĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *faba*, bean ; *forma*, shape.] Bean-shaped.

Fabrician system,—a classification of the Arthropoda based on anatomy of mouth parts.

facet (făs′ĕt, făsĕt′) *n.* [L. *facies*, face.] A smooth, flat, or rounded surface for articulation ; an ocellus.

facial (fā′shăl) *a.* [L. *facies*, face.] *Pert.* face ; *appl.* artery, nerve, bone, vein, etc.

faciolingual (fā̆′shĭŏlĭng′gwăl) *a.* [L. *facies*, face ; *lingua*, tongue.] *Pert.* or affecting face and tongue.

facultative (făk′ŭltā′tĭv) *a.* [L. *facultas*, faculty.] Having the power of living under different conditions ; *appl.* parasites which may be normally self-dependent, but which are adaptable to parasitic or semiparasitic mode of life ; *cf.* obligatory.

faeces (fē′sēz) *n. plu.* [L. *faeces*, dregs.] Excrement from alimentary canal.

falcate (făl′kāt) *a.* [L. *falx*, sickle.] Sickle-shaped ; hooked.

falciform (făl′sĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *falx*, sickle ; *forma*, shape.] Sickle-shaped or scythe-shaped.

falciform ligament,—a dorso-ventral fold of peritoneum, attached to under surface of diaphragm and anterior and upper surfaces of liver.

falcula (făl′kūlă) *n.* [L. *falcula*, little hook.] A curved scythe-like claw.

falculate (făl′kūlāt) *a.* [L. *falcula*, little hook.] Curved, and sharp at the point.

Fallopian tubes,—upper portion of oviduct in Mammals ; anterior portion of the Müllerian duct.

false or asternal ribs,—those ribs whose cartilaginous ventral ends do not join the sternum directly.

falx (fălks) *n.* [L. *falx*, sickle.] A sickle-shaped fold of the dura mater.

family (făm′ĭlĭ) *n.* [L. *familia*, household.] Term used in classification, signifying one group of an Order.

fan (făn) *n.* [A.S. *fann*, fan.] A bird's tail feathers.

fang (făng) *n.* [A.S. *fang*, grip.] A long-pointed tooth, especially the poison tooth of Snakes ; the root of a tooth.

faradization (făr′ădĭzā′shŭn) *n.* [*Faraday*, electrician.] Method of stimulation inducing partial or complete tetanus.

farina (fărē′nă, fărī′nă) *n.* [L. *farina*, flour.] The pollen of plants ; the fine mealy-like powder found on some Insects.

farinaceous (făr′ĭnā′shŭs) *a.* [L. *farina*, flour.] Covered with fine mealy-like dust.

farinose (făr′ĭnōs) *a.* [L. *farina*, flour.] Covered with fine powder or dust.

fascia (făs′ĭă, făsh′ĭă) *n.* [L. *fascia*, band.] An ensheathing band of connective tissue.

fascial (făs′ĭăl, făsh′ĭăl) *a.* [L. *fascia*, bundle.] *Pert.* a fascia, ensheathing and binding.

fasciated (făs′ĭā′tĕd, făsh′ĭā′tĕd) *a.* [L. *fascia*, bundle.] Banded ; arranged in fascicles ; *appl.* stems or branches malformed and flattened.

fascicle (făs′ĭkĕl) *n.* [L. *fasciculus*, *dim.* of *fascia*, bundle.] A small bundle or tuft, as of fibres, or of leaves.

fascicular (făsĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *fasciculus*, *dim.* of *fascia*, bundle.] *Pert.* a fascicle ; arranged in bundles or tufts ; *appl.* cambium, tissue.

fasciculus (făsĭk′ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *fasciculus*, little bundle.] A fascicle ; the direct pyramidal tract.

fasciola (făsī′ölă) *n.* [L. *fasciola*, small bandage.] A narrow colour band ; a delicate lamina continuous with dentate gyrus.

fasciole (făs′ĭōl) *n.* [L. *fasciola*, small bandage.] Ciliated band on certain Echinoids for sweeping fresh water over surrounding parts.

fastigiate (făstĭj′ĭāt) *a.* [L. *fastigare*, to slope up.] With branches parallel and erect ; in pyramidal or conical form.

fat (făt) *n.* [A.S. *faett*, fat.] Adipose tissue ; any part of animal tissue which has its cells filled with a greasy or oily reserve material.

fatigue (fătēg′) *n.* [L. *fatigare*, to weary.] Effect produced by long stimulation on cells of an organ.

fauces (fôs′ēz) *n. plu.* [L. *fauces*, throat.] Upper or anterior part of throat between palate and pharynx ; mouth of a spirally coiled shell ; throat of a corolla.

fauna (fôn′a) *n.* [L. *faunus*, god of woods.] All the animals peculiar to a country, area, or period.

faunal region,—an area characterized by a special group or groups of animals.

favella (făvĕl′ă) *n.* [L. *favus*, honeycomb.] A conceptacle of certain red Algae.

faveolate (făvē′ölāt) *a.* [L. *faveolus*, *dim.* of *favus*, honeycomb.] Honeycombed or alveolate.

faveolus (făvē′ölŭs) *n.* [L. *faveolus*, small honeycomb.] A small depression or pit ; alveola.

favose (făvōs′) *a.* [L. *favus*, honeycomb.] Honeycombed ; alveolate.

feather-veined,—*appl.* leaf in which veins run out from mid-rib in regular series at an acute angle.

fecundity (fĕkŭn′dĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *fecundus*, fertile.] Power of a species to multiply rapidly ; capacity to form reproductive elements.

female (fē′māl) *n.* [L. *femina*, woman.] A pistillate flower ; an egg-producing or young-producing animal—symbol ♀.

female pronucleus,—the nucleus left in the ovum after maturation.

femoral (fĕm′öräl) *a.* [L. *femur*, thigh.] *Pert.* thigh ; *appl.* artery, vein, nerve, etc. ; crural.

femur (fē′mŭr) *n.* [L. *femur*, thigh.] Proximal bone of hind limb in Vertebrates ; third joint in insect leg counting from proximal end.

fenchone (fĕn′chōn) *n.* [Ger. *fenchel*, fennel.] A ketone, the essential oil in oil of fennel.

fenestra (fënĕs′tră) *n.* [L. *fenestra*, window.] An opening in a bone, or between two bones ; a pit on head of cockroach ; a transparent spot on wings of Insects.

fenestrate (fënĕs′trāt) *a.* [L. *fenestra*, window.] Having small perforations or transparent spots, *appl.* insect wings ; having numerous perforations, *appl.* leaves.

fenestrule (fĕnĕs′trool) *n.* [L. *fenestra*, window.] Small opening between branches of a polyzoan colony.

feral (fĕ̄′răl) *a.* [L. *fera*, wild animal.] Wild, or escaped from cultivation and reverted back to wild state.

ferment (fĕr′mënt) *n.* [L. *fermentum*, ferment.] An organized substance, capable of producing fermentation.

fermentation (fĕr′mëntā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *fermentum*, ferment.] A transformation occurring in organic substance, caused by action of a ferment.

ferruginous (fĕroo′jĭnŭs) *a.* [L. *ferruginus*, rusty.] Having the appearance of a rusty spot.

fertile (fĕr′tĭ̄l) *a.* [L. *fertilis*, fertile.] Capable of producing living offspring ; of eggs or seeds, capable of developing.

fertilization (fĕr′tĭlĭ̄zā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *fertilis*, fertile.] Orderly and intimate union of male and female pronuclei ; pollination.

fertilizin (fĕr′tĭlī′zĭn) *n.* [L. *fertilis*, fertile.] A soluble colloidal substance produced by certain eggs for attraction of sperm ; agglutinin.

fetlock (fĕt′lŏk) *n.* [Icel. *fet*, step ; *lokka*, tuft of hair.] The tuft of hair behind a horse's pastern joint ; the pastern joint itself.

fibre (fī′bër) *n.* [L. *fibra*, band.] A strand of nerve, muscle, connective, or bast-tissue.

fibril (fī′brĭl) *n.* [L. *fibrilla*, small fibre.] A small thread-like structure or fibre, a component part of a fibre ; a root-hair ; a slender filiform outgrowth on some Lichens.

fibrillae (fībrĭl′ē) *n. plu.* [L. *fibrilla*, small fibre.] Thread-like branches of roots; minute elastic fibres secreted within spongin cells; minute muscle-like threads found in various Infusorians.

fibrillate (fī′brĭlāt) *a.* [L. *fibrilla*, small fibre.] Having fibrillae or hair-like structures.

fibrillose (fī′brĭlōs, fībrĭl′ōs) *a.* [L. *fibrilla*, small fibre.] Furnished with fibrils; *appl.* mycelia of certain Fungi.

fibrin (fī′brĭn) *n.* [L. *fibra*, band.] An insoluble proteid found in blood after coagulation, readily digested in gastric juice.

fibrinogen (fībrĭn′öjĕn) *n.* [L. *fibra*, band; Gk. *genos*, birth.] A soluble constituent of blood which yields fibrin and produces coagulation.

fibro-cartilage (fī′brö-kâr′tĭlĕj) *n.* [L. *fibra*, band; *cartilago*, gristle.] A kind of cartilage whose matrix is mainly composed of fibres similar to connective tissue fibres, found at articulations, cavity margins, and osseous grooves.

fibrous (fī′brŭs) *a.* [L. *fibra*, band.] Composed of fibres; *appl.* tissue, roots.

fibula (fĭb′ūlă) *n.* [L. *fibula*, buckle.] Outer and smaller shin bone.

fibulare (fĭb′ūlā′rē) *n.* [L. *fibula*, buckle.] The outer element of proximal row of tarsus.

filament (fĭl′ămĕnt) *n.* [L. *filum*, thread.] The stalk of anther; the stalk of a down-feather.

filial generation,—F_1, *q.v.*

filial regression,—tendency of offspring of outstanding parentage to revert to average for species.

filicauline (fĭl′ĭkôl′ĭn) *a.* [L. *filum*, thread; *caulis*, stalk.] With a thread-like stem.

filiciform (fĭlĭs′ĭfôrm), **filicoid** (fĭl′ĭkoid) *a.* [L. *filix*, fern; *forma*, shape; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Shaped like the frond of a fern; fern-like.

filiform (fī′lĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *filum*, thread; *forma*, shape.] Thread-like.

filiform papillae,—papillae on the tongue ending in numerous minute slender processes.

filigerous (fĭlĭj′ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *filum*, thread; *gerere*, to carry.] With thread-like outgrowths or flagella.

fillet (fĭl′ĕt) *n.* [L. *filum*, thread.] Band of white matter in brain; lemniscus of mid-brain.

filoplume (fĭl′öploom) *n.* [L. *filum*, thread; *pluma*, feather.] A delicate hair-like feather with long axis and a few free barbs at apex.

filopodia (fĭl′öpō′dĭă) *n. plu.* [L. *filum*, thread; Gk. *pous*, foot.] Protozoan thread-like pseudopodia.

filose (fī′lōs) *a.* [L. *filum*, thread.] Slender; thread-like; *appl.* pseudopodia of Protozoa.

filter-passers,—Protista capable of passing through a filter which arrests Bacteria; Microhenads.

filtration (fĭltrā′shŭn) *n.* [F. *filtrer*, to strain.] *Appl.* iridial angle of cornea; straining, as of lymph through capillary walls.

filum terminale, — the terminal thread, a slender grey filament, of the spinal cord.

fimbria (fĭm′brĭă) *n.* [L. *fimbria*, fringe.] Any fringe-like structure; a prolongation of the hippocampus; one of delicate processes fringing the mouth of tube or duct, as of oviduct, or of siphon of Molluscs.

fimbriated (fĭm′brĭā′tĕd) *a.* [L. *fimbria*, fringe.] Fringed at margin, as petals, tubes, or ducts.

fin (fĭn) *n.* [A.S. *finn*, fin.] A fold of skin with fin-rays and skeletal supports, found in most Fishes.

finials (fĭn′ĭălz) *n. plu.* [L. *finis*, end.] The ossicles of the distal rami of Crinoids, which do not branch again.

fin-rays,—horny supports of fins.

fissilingual (fĭs′ĭlĭng′gwăl) *a.* [L. *fissus*, cleft; *lingua*, tongue.] With bifid tongue.

fission (fĭsh′ŭn) *n.* [L. *fissus*, cleft.] Cleavage of cells; division of a unicellular organism into two or more parts.

fissiparous (fĭsĭp′ărŭs) *a.* [L. *fissus*, cleft; *parere*, to beget.] Reproducing by binary or multiple fission.

fissiped (fĭs′ĭpĕd) *n.* [L. *fissus*, cleft; *pes*, foot.] With cleft feet, that is, with digits of feet separated.

fissirostral (fĭs′ĭrŏs′trăl) *a.* [L. *fissus*, cleft; *rostrum*, beak.] With deeply-cleft beak.

fissure (fĭsh′ĕr) *n.* [L. *fissus*, cleft.] A cleft, deep groove, or furrow dividing an organ into lobes, or subdividing and separating certain areas of the lobes.

fistular (fĭs′tūlăr) *a.* [L. *fistula*, pipe.] Hollow.

fix (fĭks) *v.* [L. *fixus*, fixed.] To kill, and preserve; to establish.

fixation muscles,—muscles which prevent disturbance of body equilibrium generally, and fix limbs in case of limb-movements.

flabellate (flăbĕl′āt) *a.* [L. *flabellare*, to fan.] Fan-shaped; *appl.* pectinate antennae with long processes.

flabelliform (flăbĕl′ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *flabellum*, *dim.* of *flabrum*, breeze; *forma*, shape.] Fan-shaped.

flabellinerved (flăbĕl′ĭnĕrvd) *a.* [L. *flabellum*, fan; *nervus*, sinew.] *Appl.* leaves with many radiating nerves.

flabellum (flăbĕl′ŭm) *n.* [L. *flabellum*, fan.] Any fan-shaped organ or structure; distal exite of branchiopodan limb; epipodite of certain crustacean limbs.

flagellate (flăj′ĕlāt) *a.* [L. *flagellum*, whip.] Furnished with flagella; like a flagellum.

flagelliform (flăjĕl′ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *flagellum*, whip; *forma*, shape.] Lash-like; like a flagellum.

flagellula (flăjĕl′ūlă) *n.* [L. *flagellula*, *dim.* of *flagellum*, whip.] A flagellate zoospore or flagellispore.

flagellum (flăjĕl′ŭm) *n.* [L. *flagellum*, whip.] The lash-like process of many Protista; a long slender runner or creeping stem.

flame cells,—the terminal cells of branches of excretory system in many Worms, with cavity continuous with lumen of duct, and containing a cilium or bunch of cilia, the motions of which give a flickering appearance similar to that of a flame; a pronephridiostome.

flavescent (flăvĕs′ĕnt) *a.* [L. *flavescere*, to turn yellow.] Growing yellow.

flex (flĕks) *v.* [L. *flectere*, to bend.] To bend; *appl.* movement of limbs.

flexor (flĕk′sŏr) *n.* [L. *flexus*, bent.] A muscle which bends a limb (or part) by its contraction.

flexuous (flĕk′sūŭs) *a.* [L. *flexus*, bent.] Curving in a zig-zag manner.

flexure (flĕk′sūr) *n.* [L. *flexus*, bent.] A curve or bend; *appl.* curve in embryonic brain, curve of intestine.

float (flōt) *n.* [A.S. *flota*, ship.] The pneumatophore of Siphonophores; a large spongy mass serving as a float in some Pteridophytes.

floating ribs,—ribs not uniting at their ventral end with the sternum.

floccose (flŏk′ōs) *a.* [L. *floccus*, a lock of wool.] Covered with wool-like tufts.

floccular (flŏk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *floccus*, lock of wool.] *Pert.* the flocculus.

flocculence (flŏk′ūlĕns) *n.* [L. *floccus*, lock of wool.] Adhesion in small flakes, as of a precipitant.

flocculent (flŏk′ūlĕnt) *a.* [L. *floccus*, lock of wool.] Covered with a soft waxy substance giving appearance of wool; covered with small woolly tufts.

flocculus (flŏk′ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *floccus*, lock of wool.] A small accessory lobe on each lateral lobe of the cerebellum.

floccus (flŏk′ŭs) *n.* [L. *floccus*, lock of wool.] The tuft of hair terminating a tail; downy plumage of young birds; mass of hyphal filaments in Algae and Fungi.

flora (flō′ră) *n.* [L. *flos*, flower.] The plants peculiar to a country, area, or period.

floral (flō′răl) *n.* [L. *flos*, flower.] *Pert.* the flora of a country or area; *pert.* flowers.

florescence (flōrĕs′ĕns) *n.* [L. *flos*, flower.] Bursting into bloom.

floret (flŏr′ĕt) *n.* [L. *flos*, flower.] One of the small individual flowers of a composite flower.

floricome (flŏr′ĭkōm) *n.* [L. *flos*, flower; *coma*, hair.] A form of branched hexaster spicule.

floscelle (flŏsĕl′) *n.* [L. *flosculus*, little flower.] Flower-like structure round the mouth, composed of five bourrelets and five phyllodes, in some Echinoids.

floss (flŏs) *n.* [F. *floche*, soft.] A downy or silky substance; the loose pieces of silk in a cocoon.

flower (flow′ĕr) *n.* [L. *flos*, flower.] The blossom of a plant, comprising generally sepals, petals, stamens, and pistil; a leafy shoot adapted for reproductive purposes.

fluviatile (floo′vĭătĭl) *a.* [L. *fluviatilis*, *pert.* river.] Growing in or near streams; inhabiting and developing in streams, *appl.* certain insect larvae.

fluviomarine (floo′vĭömărēn′) *a.* [L. *fluvius*, stream; *mare*, sea.] *Pert.* or inhabiting rivers and sea.

fluvioterrestrial (floo′vĭötĕrĕs′trĭăl) *a.* [L. *fluvius*, stream; *terra*, land,] Found in streams and in the land beside them.

flux (flŭks) *n.* [L. *fluere*, to flow.] Term *appl.* species that are not yet stable.

foetal (fē′tăl) *a.* [L. *foetus*, offspring.] Embryonic; *pert.* a foetus.

foetid glands,—small sac-like glands in Orthoptera which secrete an ill-smelling fluid.

foetus (fē′tŭs) *n.* [L. *foetus*, offspring.] An embryo in egg or in uterus.

foliaceous (fō′lĭā′shŭs) *a.* [L. *folium*, leaf.] Having the form or texture of a foliage leaf; thin; leaf-like.

Folian process,—anterior process of malleus.

foliar (fō′lĭăr) *a.* [L. *folium*, leaf.] *Pert.* or consisting of leaves.

foliobranchiate (fō′lĭöbrăng′kĭāt) *a.* [L. *folium*, leaf; Gk. *brangchia*, gills.] Possessing leaf-like gills.

foliolae (fō′lĭölē) *n. plu.* [L. *folium*, leaf.] Leaf-like appendages of telum.

foliolate (fō′lĭölāt) *a.* [L. *folium*, leaf.] *Pert.* or like, leaflets.

foliole (fō′lĭōl) *n.* [L. *folium*, leaf.] Small leaf-like organ or appendage; a leaflet.

foliose (fō′lĭōs) *a.* [L. *folium*, leaf.] With many leaves.

folium (fō′lĭŭm) *n.* [L. *folium*, leaf.] A flattened plate-like structure in the cerebellum.

follicle (fŏl′ĭkĕl) *n.* [L. *folliculus*, small sac.] A capsular fruit which opens on one side only; cavity or sheath.

follicular (fŏlĭk′ūlăr), **folliculate** (fŏlĭk′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *folliculus*, small sac.] *Pert.*, like or consisting of follicles.

folliculose (fŏlĭk′ūlōs) *a.* [L. *folliculus*, small bag.] Having follicles.

fontanelle (fŏn′tănĕl′) *n.* [F. *fontanelle*, little fountain.] A gap or space between bones in the cranium, closed only by membrane.

fonticulus (fŏntĭk′ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *fonticulus*, *dim.* of *fons*, fountain.] Depression at anterior end of sternum.

food vacuole,—a small vacuole containing fluid and food-particles, in endosarc of many Protista.

foot (foot) *n.* [A.S. *fot*, foot.] An embryonic structure in Ferns through which nourishment is obtained from prothallus; basal portion of sporophyte in Mosses; an organ of locomotion, differing widely in different animals, from tube-foot of Echinoderms, muscular foot of Gastropods and Molluscs, tarsus of Insects, to foot of Vertebrates.

foramen (fŏrā′mĕn) *n.* [L. *foramen*, opening.] The opening through coats of ovule; any small perforation.

foramen magnum,—the opening in occipital region of skull through which passes the spinal cord.

foraminate (fŏrăm′ĭnāt) *a.* [L. *foramen*, opening.] Pitted; having many foramina.

foraminiferous (fŏrăm′ĭnĭf′ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *foramen*, opening; *ferre*, to carry.] Containing shells of Foraminifera.

forceps (fŏr′sĕps) *n.* [L. *forceps*, tongs.] The clasper-shaped anal cercus of some Insects; large fighting or seizing claw of crabs and lobsters.

forcipated (fôr′sĭpātĕd) *a.* [L. *forceps*, tongs.] Resembling forceps, or forked like a forceps.

forcipulate (fôrsĭp′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *forceps*, tongs.] Shaped like a small forceps; *appl.* asteroid pedicellariae.

forfex (fŏrfĕks′) *n.* [L. *forfex*, shears.] A pair of anal organs which open and shut transversely, occurring in certain Insects.

forficate (fôr′fĭkāt) *a.* [L. *forfex*, shears.] Deeply notched.

formation (fŏrmā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *forma*, shape.] Structure arising from an accumulation of deposits.

formative (fôr′mătĭv) *a.* [L. *forma*, shape.] *Appl.* matter which is living and developable.

fornicated (fôr′nĭkā′tĕd) *a.* [L. *fornix*, vault.] Concave within, convex without ; arched.

fornix (fôr′nĭks) *n.* [L. *fornix*, vault.] An arched sheet of white longitudinal fibres beneath corpus callosum ; one of arched scales in the orifice of some flowers.

fossa (fŏs′ă) *n.* [L. *fossa*, ditch.] A ditch or trench-like depression.

fossette (fŏsĕt′) *n.* [L. *fossa*, ditch.] A small pit ; a socket containing base of antennule in Arthropods.

fossil (fŏs′ĭl) *n.* [L. *fossilis*, dug up.] Petrified animal or plant, or portion thereof, found in rocks.

fossiliferous (fŏs′ĭlĭf′ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *fossilis*, dug up ; *ferre*, to carry.] Containing fossils.

fossorial (fŏsō′rĭăl) *n.* [L. *fossor*, digger.] Adapted for digging ; *appl.* claws, feet.

fossula (fŏs′ūlă) *n.* [L. *fossa*, ditch.] Small pit with reduced septa on one side of a corallite cup in Rugosa.

fossulate (fŏs′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *fossa*, ditch.] With slight hollows or grooves.

fossulet (fŏs′ūlĕt) *n.* [L. *fossa*, ditch.] A long narrow depression.

fovea (fō′vēă) *n.* [L. *fovea*, depression.] A small pit or fossa ; a small hollow at leaf base in Isoetes containing a sporangium.

foveate (fō′vēāt) *a.* [L. *fovea*, depression.] Pitted.

foveola (fōvē′ōlă) *n.* [L. *foveola*, small pit.] A small pit ; a shallow cavity in bone ; a small depression just above fovea in leaf of Isoetes.

foveolate (fō′vēōlāt) *a.* [L. *foveola*, small pit.] Having regular small depressions.

fragmentation (frăg′mĕntā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *frangere*, to break.] Division into small portions ; nuclear division by simple splitting.

free (frē) *a.* [A.S. *freo*, acting at pleasure.] Motile ; unattached ; distinct ; separate.

free-central placentation, — fixation of ovules to central axis of ovary.

frenate (frē′nāt) *a.* [L. *frenum*, bridle.] Having a frenum or frenulum.

frenulum (frĕn′ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *frenulum*, *dim.* of *frenum*, bridle.] A fold of membrane, as of tongue, clitoris, etc. ; a process on hind-wing of Lepidoptera for attachment to forewing ; a thickening of sub-umbrella of certain Scyphomedusae.

frenum (frē′nŭm) *n.* [L. *frenum*, bridle.] A frenulum ; a fold of integument at junction of mantle and body of Cirripedes, ovigerous in Pedunculata ; also fraenum.

frond (frŏnd) *n.* [L. *frons*, leafy branch.] A leaf, especially of Fern.

frondescence (frŏndĕs′ĕns) *n.* [L. *frondescere*, to put forth leaves.] Development of leaves.

frons (frŏnz) *n.* [L. *frons*, forehead.] Forehead ; or comparable structure.

frontal (frŭn′tăl) *a.* [L. *frons*, forehead.] In region of forehead ; *appl.* artery, vein, lobe, convolution ; *appl.* head-organ of Nemertines ; a prostomial ridge of Polychaetes ; palps of certain Nereids.

frontocerebellar fibres,—fibres passing from frontal region to cerebellum.

frontoclypeus (frŭn′tŏklĭp′ēŭs) *n.* [L. *frons*, forehead ; *clypeus*, shield.] Frons and clypeus fused, in Insects.

frontoethmoidal,—*pert.* frontal and ethmoidal bones ; *appl.* suture.

frontonasal (frŭn′tŏnā′zăl) *a.* [L. *frons*, forehead ; *nasus*, nose.] *Pert.* forehead or frontal region and nose ; *appl.* ducts and processes.

frontosphenoidal (frŭn′tŏsfēnoid′ăl) *a.* [L. *frons*, forehead ; Gk. *sphen*, wedge ; *eidos*, form.] *Pert.* frontal and sphenoid bones ; *appl.* a process of zygomatic articulating with frontal.

fructification (frŭk′tĭfĭkā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *fructus*, fruit ; *facere*, to make.] Fruit formation.

fructose (frŭk′tōs) *n.* [L. *fructus*, fruit.] Fruit-sugar.

frugivorous (froojĭv′ŏrŭs) *a.* [L. *frux*, fruit ; *vorare*, to devour.] Fruit-eating ; *appl.* certain animals.

fruit (froot) *n.* [F. *fruit*, from L. *fructus*, fruit.] The fertilized and developed ovary of a plant.

frustule (frŭs′tūl) *n.* [L. *frustulum*, small fragment.] The protoplasmic cell of a Diatom.

frutescent (frootĕs′ënt), **fruticose** (froo′tĭkōs) *a.* [L. *frutex*, shrub.] Shrub-like.

frutex (froo′tĕks) *n.* [L. *frutex*, shrub.] Shrub.

fruticulose (frootĭk′ūlōs) *a.* [L. *frutex*, shrub.] Like a small shrub.

fucivorous (fūsĭv′örŭs) *a.* [L. *fucus*, rock-lichen; *vorare*, to devour.] *Appl.* seaweed-eating animals.

fucoid (fū′koid) *a.* [L. *fucus*, rock-lichen.] *Pert.* or resembling seaweed.

fucosan (fū′kösăn) *n.* [L. *fucus*, rock-lichen; *sanus*, sound.] Product of carbon-assimilation in brown seaweeds, in form of semi-fluid particles.

fugacious (fūgā′shŭs) *a.* [L. *fugax*, swift.] Evanescent; falling off early; *appl.* petals, etc.

fulcrate (fŭl′krāt) *a.* [L. *fulcrum*, support.] Having a fulcrum.

fulcrum (fŭl′krŭm) *a.* [L. *fulcrum*, support.] A supporting organ such as a tendril or stipule; part of incus in mastax of Rotifers; the lower surface of a ligula; a chitinous structure in base of insect rostrum; spine-like scales on anterior fin-rays of many Ganoids.

function (fŭngk′shŭn) *n.* [L. *functus*, performed.] The normal action proper to any organ or part.

functional (fŭngk′shŏnăl) *a.* [L. *functus*, performed.] Acting normally; acting or working part of an organ as distinct from remainder.

fundiform (fŭn′dĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *funda*, sling; *forma*, shape.] Looped; *appl.* a ligament of penis.

fundus (fŭn′dŭs) *n.* [L. *fundus*, bottom.] The base of an organ, as of stomach, etc.

fungicolous (fŭnjĭk′ölŭs) *a.* [L. *fungus*, mushroom; *colere*, to inhabit.] Parasitic on Fungi.

fungiform (fŭn′jĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *fungus*, mushroom; *forma*, shape.] Fungoid or shaped like a fungus; *appl.* tongue papillae.

fungivorous (fŭnjĭv′örŭs) *a.* [L. *fungus*, mushroom; *vorare*, to devour.] *Appl.* fungus-eating animals and plants.

fungous (fŭng′gŭs) *a.* [L. *fungus*, mushroom.] With character or consistency of fungus; fungoid.

funicle (fū′nĭkël) *n.* [L. *funiculus*, small cord.] An ovule stalk; a small cord or band of fibres especially in brain; a large double strand of cells passing from aboral end of coelom to aboral wall of zooecium of Molluscoidea; also funiculus.

funicular (fūnĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *funiculus*, small cord.] Consisting of a small cord or band; *pert.* a funiculus or funicle.

funnel (fŭn′ël) *n.* [L. *fundibulum*, funnel.] Siphon of Cephalopods.

funnelform (fŭn′ëlfôrm) *a.* [L. *fundere*, to pour; *forma*, shape.] Widening gradually from a narrow base; infundibuliform.

furca (fŭr′kă) *n.* [L. *furca*, fork.] The apophysis or entothorax of insect metathorax.

furcal (fŭr′kăl) *a.* [L. *furca*, fork.] Forked; *appl.* a branching nerve of lumbar plexus.

furcate (fŭr′kāt) *a.* [L. *furca*, fork.] Branching like prongs of a fork.

furciferous (fŭrsĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *furca*, fork; *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing a forked appendage, as some Insects.

furcula (fŭr′kūlă) *n.* [L. *furcula*, *dim.* of *furca*, fork.] A forked process or structure, the merrythought bone; a transverse ridge in embryonic pharynx.

furred (fŭrd) *a.* [M.E. *furren*, sheath.] Having short decumbent hairs thickly covering the surface.

fuscin (fŭs′kĭn) *n.* [L. *fuscus*, tawny.] A brown pigment in retinal epithelium.

fusi (fū′zī) *n. plu.* [L. *fusus*, spindle.] In Spiders, organs composed of two retractile processes which issue from mammulae and form threads.

fusiform (fū′zĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *fusus*, spindle; *forma*, shape.] Spindle-shaped; tapering gradually at ends.

fusion-nucleus,—central nucleus of embryo-sac formed by fusion of odd nuclei from each end.

G

galactase (gălăk′tās) *n.* [Gk. *gala*, milk.] An enzyme, trypsin-like in action, found in milk.

galactophorous (găl′ăktŏf′örŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gala*, milk ; *pherein*, to carry.] Lactiferous ; *appl.* ducts of mammary glands.

galactosis (găl′ăktō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *gala*, milk.] Milk production.

galbulus (găl′būlŭs) *n.* [L. *galbulus*, cypress nut.] A modified cone with fleshy scales, as in cypress.

galea (gā̆l′ëă) *n.* [L. *galea*, helmet.] A helmet-shaped petal, or other similarly-shaped structure ; a muscle of the scalp ; outer division of endopodite of first maxilla of Insects, itself divided into basigalea and distigalea.

galeate (gā̆l′ëāt) *a.* [L. *galea*, helmet.] Helmet-shaped.

gall (gôl) *n.* [A.S. *gealla*, gall.] Bile, secretion of liver ; an excrescence on plants, caused by disease.

gall-bladder,—small pear-shaped or spherical sac which stores bile.

galvanotaxis (găl′vănötăk′sĭs), **galvanotropism** (găl′vănŏt′röpĭzm) *n.* [It. *Galvani*, physiologist.] Response or reaction to electrical stimulus.

gametal (gămē′tăl) *a.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse.] *Pert.* a gamete ; reproductive.

gametangium (găm′ētăn′jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse ; *anggeion*, vessel.] A structure producing sexual cells.

gametes (gămēts′) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse.] Cells derived from gametocytes which conjugate and form zygotes ; sexual cells.

gametic (gămĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse.] *Pert.* gamete ; *appl.* a mutation occurring before maturation of gamete ; *appl.* linkage.

gametids (gămē′tĭdz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse.] Primary sporoblasts destined to become gametes.

gametoblast (gămē′töblast) *n.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse ; *blastos*, bud.] Plasson ; formulative substance.

gametocyst (gămē′tösĭst) *n.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse ; *kystis*, bladder.] Cyst surrounding two associated free forms in sexual reproduction of Gregarines.

gametocyte (gămē′tösīt) *n.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse ; *kytos*, hollow.] The mother-cell of a gamete.

gametogenesis (gămē′töjĕn′ësĭs), **gametogeny** (găm′ētŏj′ënĭ) *n.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse ; *genesis*, birth.] Gamete formation.

gametogenic (gămē′töjĕn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse ; *genos*, birth.] Arising from spontaneous changes in chromosomes of gametes ; *appl.* variation.

gametogonium (gămē′tögō′nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse ; *gonos*, offspring.] A cell producing a gamete, a gametocyte.

gametophore (gămē′töfōr) *n.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse ; *pherein*, to bear.] A special part of a gametophyte on which gametangia are borne.

gametophyll (gămē′töfĭl) *n.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse ; *phyllon*, leaf.] A modified leaf bearing sexual organs ; a micro- or macro-sporophyll.

gametophyte (gămē′töfīt) *n.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse ; *phyton*, plant.] The gamete-forming phase in alternation of plant generations ; sexual generation of plants ; *cf.* sporophyte.

gamic (găm′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage.] Fertilized.

gammation (gămā′shŭn) *n.* [Gk. *gammation*, *dim.* of *gamma.*] An angular bar beside the branchial arches of Palaeospondylus.

gamobium (gămō′bĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage ; *bios*, life.] The sexual generation in alternation of generations ; *opp.* agamobium.

gamodesmic (găm′ödĕs′mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage ; *desma*, bond.] Having the vascular bundles fused together instead of separated by connective tissue.

gamogastrous (găm′ögăs′trŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage ; *gaster*, belly.] *Appl.* a pistil formed by union of ovaries, but with styles and stigmata free.

gamogenesis (găm′öjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage ; *genesis*, descent.] Sexual reproduction.

gamogenetic (găm′öjĕnĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage; *genesis*, descent.] Reproduced from union of sex elements; sexual.

gamogony (gămŏg′önĭ) *n.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage; *gone*, descent.] Sporogony in Protozoa.

gamont (gămŏnt′) *n.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage; *ons*, being.] A sporont.

gamopetelous (găm′öpĕt′ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage; *petalon*, petal.] With coherent petals; monopetalous.

gamophyllous (găm′öfĭl′ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage; *phyllon*, leaf.] With united perianth leaves; monophyllous.

gamosepalous (găm′ösĕp′ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage; *sepalon*, sepal.] With coherent sepals; monosepalous.

gamostele (găm′östēl′) *n.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage; *stele*, pillar.] Stele formed from fusion of several steles.

gamostelic (găm′östē′lĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage; *stele*, pillar.] *Appl.* condition in which steles of a polystelic stem are fused together.

gamostely (găm′östē′lĭ) *n.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage; *stele*, pillar.] The arrangement of polystelic stems when the separate steles are fused together surrounded by pericycle and endodermis.

gamotropism (gămŏt′röpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *gamos*, union; *trope*, turn.] Tendency to mutual attraction, exhibited by movements of gametes.

gangliar (găng′glĭăr) *a.* [Gk. *gangglion*, little tumour.] *Pert.* a ganglion or ganglia.

gangliate (găng′glĭăt) *a.* [Gk. *gangglion*, little tumour.] Having ganglia.

gangliform (găng′glĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *gangglion*, little tumour; L. *forma*, shape.] In the form of a ganglion.

ganglioblast (găng′glĭöblăst) *n.* [Gk. *gangglion*, little tumour; *blastos*, bud.] Mother-cell of gangliocyte.

gangliocyte (găng′glĭösīt) *n.* [Gk. *gangglion*, little tumour; *kytos*, hollow.] A ganglion cell outside the central nervous system.

ganglioid (găng′glĭoid) *a.* [Gk. *gangglion*, little tumour; *eidos*, form.] Like a ganglion.

ganglion (găng′glĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *gangglion*, little tumour.] A mass of nervous matter containing nerve cells and giving origin to nerve fibres; a nerve centre.

ganglionated (găng′glĭŏnā′tĕd) *a.* [Gk. *gangglion*, little tumour.] Supplied with ganglia; gangliate.

ganglioneural (găng′glĭönū′răl) *a.* [Gk. *gangglion*, little tumour; *neuron*, nerve.] *Appl.* a system of nerves, consisting of a series of ganglia connected by nerve strands.

ganglioneuron (găng′glĭönū′rŏn) *n.* [Gk. *gangglion*, little tumour; *neuron*, nerve.] A nerve cell of a ganglion.

ganglionic (găng′glĭŏn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gangglion*, little tumour.] *Pert.* consisting of, or in neighbourhood of a ganglion; *appl.* layer of retina, arteries, arterial system of brain.

ganglioplexus (găng′glĭöplĕk′sŭs) *n.* [Gk. *gangglion*, little tumour; L. *plexus*, twisted.] A diffuse ganglion.

ganoid (găn′oid) *a.* [Gk. *ganos*, sheen; *eidos*, form.] *Appl.* scales of ganoid fishes, rhomboidal, joined like parquetry and consisting of a layer of bone with superficial enamel.

ganoin (găn′öĭn) *n.* [Gk. *ganos*, sheen.] The outer layer of a ganoid scale, formed by the corium.

gape (gāp) *n.* [A.S. *geapan*, to open wide.] The distance between the open jaws of Birds, Fishes, etc.

gas gland,—glandular portion of air-bladder of Fishes.

Gasserian ganglion,—a large ganglion on sensory root of fifth cranial nerve.

gasteromycetous (găs′tĕrömīsē′tŭs) *a.* [Gk *gaster*, stomach; *mykes*, mushroom.] Having the spores developed in a peridium.

gastraea (găstrē′ă) *n.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach.] A hypothetical gastrula-like animal; the ancestral Metazoan, according to Haeckel.

gastraeum (găstrē′ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach.] Ventral side of body.

gastral (găs′trăl) *a.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach.] *Pert.* stomach, as gastral cavity, cortex, layer, etc.

gastralia (găstrā̆′lĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach.] Microscleres in the gastral membranes of Hexactinellids.

gastric (găs′trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach.] *Pert.* or in region of stomach ; *appl.* arteries, glands, nerves, veins.

gastrin (găs′trĭn) *n.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach.] The hormone which is the result of action of salivary products on gastric mucous membrane.

gastro-,—also gastero-.

gastrocentrous (găs′trösĕn′trŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach ; *kentron*, centre.] *Appl.* vertebrae with centra formed by pairs of interventralia, while the basiventralia are reduced.

gastrocnemius (găs′tröknē′mĭŭs) *n.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach ; *kneme*, tibia.] Large muscle of calf of leg.

gastrocoel (găs′trösēl) *n.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach ; *koilos*, hollow.] The archenteron of a gastrula.

gastrocolic (găs′trökŏl′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach ; *kolon*, gut.] *Pert.* stomach and colon ; *appl.* a ligament.

gastroduodenal (găs′trödūödē′năl) *a.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach ; L. *duodeni*, twelve each.] *Pert.* stomach and duodenum ; *appl.* an artery.

gastroepiploic (găs′tröĕpĭplō′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach ; *epiploon*, great omentum.] *Pert.* stomach and great omentum ; *appl.* arteries, veins.

gastrointestinal (găs′tröĭntĕs′tĭnăl) *a.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach ; L. *intus*, within.] *Pert.* stomach and intestines.

gastrolienal (găs′trölīē′năl) *a.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach ; L. *lien*, spleen.] *Pert.* stomach and spleen ; *appl.* ligament.

gastrolith (găs′trölĭth) *n.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach ; *lithos*, stone.] A mass of calcareous matter found on each side of gizzard of Crustaceans before a moult.

gastroparietal (găs′tröpărī′ĕtăl) *a.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach ; L. *paries*, wall.] *Pert.* stomach and body wall.

gastrophrenic (găs′tröfrĕn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach ; *phren*, midriff.] *Pert.* stomach and diaphragm ; *appl.* ligament.

gastropod (găs′tröpŏd) *n.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach ; *pous*, foot.] A mollusc with ventral muscular disc adapted for creeping ; gasteropod.

gastropores (găs′tröpōrz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach ; *poros*, channel.] The larger pores, for nutrient persons, of hydroid Corals.

gastropulmonary (găs′tröpŭl′mönărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach ; L. *pulmo*, lung.] *Pert.* stomach and lungs.

gastrosplenic (găs′trösplĕn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach ; *splen*, spleen.] *Pert.* stomach and spleen.

gastrostege (găs′tröstēj) *n.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach ; *stege*, roof.] A ventral scale of Snakes.

gastrovascular (găs′trövăs′kūlăr) *a.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach ; L. *vasculum*, small vessel.] Serving both digestive and circulatory purposes, as canals of some Coelenterates.

gastrozooid (găs′trözō′oid) *n.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach ; *zoon*, animal ; *eidos*, form.] In coelenterate colonies, the nutrient person with mouth and tentacles.

gastrula (găs′troolă) *n.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach.] The cup- or basin-shaped structure formed by invagination of a blastula.

gastrulation (găs′troolā′shŭn) *n.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach.] Formation of gastrula from blastula by invagination.

geitonogamy (gī′tŏnŏg′ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *geiton*, neighbour ; *gamos*, marriage.] Fertilization of a flower by another from the same plant.

gelatigenous (jĕl′ătĭj′ĕnŭs) *a.* [L. *gelare*, to congeal ; Gk. *genos*, offspring.] Gelatine-producing.

gelatine (jĕl′ătĭn) *n.* [L. *gelare*, to congeal.] A jelly-like substance obtained from animal tissue.

gelatinous (jĕlăt′ĭnŭs) *a.* [L. *gelare*, to congeal.] Jelly-like in consistency.

geminate (jĕm′ĭnāt) *a.* [L. *gemini*, twins.] Growing in pairs ; binate.

geminiflorous (jĕm′ĭnĭflō′rŭs) *a.* [L. *gemini*, twins ; *flos*, flower.] *Appl.* a plant whose flowers are arranged in pairs.

gemma (jĕm′ă) *n.* [L. *gemma*, bud.] A bud or outgrowth of a plant or animal which develops into a new organism ; a hypothetical unit.

gemmaceous (jĕmā′shŭs) *a.* [L. *gemma*, bud.] *Pert.* gemmae or buds.

gemmate (jĕm′āt) *a.* [L. *gemma*, bud.] Reproducing by bud-formation.

gemmation (jĕmā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *gemma*, bud.] Bud-formation by means of which new independent individuals are developed in plants and animals.

gemmiferous (jĕmĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *gemma*, bud ; *ferre*, to bear.] Bud-bearing ; gemmate.

gemmiform (jĕm′ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *gemma*, bud ; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a bud ; *appl.* pedicellariae of Echinoderms.

gemmiparous (jĕmĭp′ărŭs) *a.* [L. *gemma*, bud ; *parere*, to produce.] Gemmiferous ; bud-bearing.

gemmulation (jĕm′ūlā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *gemma*, bud.] Gemmule-formation.

gemmule (jĕm′ūl) *n.* [L. *gemmula*, little bud.] A pangen ; one of internal buds of Porifera arising asexually and coming into activity on death of parent organism.

gena (jē′nă) *n.* [L. *gena*, cheek.] The cheek or side part of head ; antero-lateral part of insect head.

genal (jē′năl) *a.* [L. *gena*, cheek.] *Pert.* the cheek ; *appl.* facial suture of Trilobites and angle of cheek.

gene (jēn) *n.* [Gk. *genos*, birth.] A unit hereditary factor in the chromosome of reproductive cells ; also gen ; regarded as multiple, composed of genomeres.

Geneology (jē′nëŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *gene*, descent ; *logos*, discourse.] The study of development of individual and race ; Embryology and Palaeontology combined.

genera,—see genus.

generalized (jĕn′ërălīz′d) *a.* [L. *generalis*, of one kind.] Combining characteristics of two or more groups, as in many fossils.

generation (jĕn′ërā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *generatio*, reproduction.] Production ; formation ; the individuals of a species equally remote from a common ancestor.

generative (jĕn′ërātĭv) *a.* [L. *genus*, race.] Concerned in reproduction ; *appl.* smaller of two cells into which a pollen grain primarily divides.

generative ferment,—a specific substance, present in small quantities in blood, necessary for formation of gonadial internal secretions.

generic (jĕnĕr′ĭk) *a.* [L. *genus*, race.] Common to all species of a genus, —see binominal nomenclature.

genesis (jĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *genesis*, descent.] Formation, production, or development of a cell, organ, individual, or species.

genetic (jĕnĕ′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *genesis*, descent.] *Pert.* production.

genetic spiral,—in spiral phyllotaxis, imaginary spiral line following points of insertion of successive leaves.

Genetics (jĕnĕt′ĭks) *n.* [Gk. *genesis*, descent.] That part of Biology dealing with heredity and variation ; Thremmatology.

genial (jēnī′ăl) *a.* [Gk. *geneion*, chin.] *Pert.* the chin ; *appl.* chin-plates of Reptiles.

genicular (jĕnĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *geniculum*, little knee.] *Pert.* region of the knee ; *appl.* arteries, etc., also to ganglion of facial nerve.

geniculate (jĕnĭk′ūlāt) *n.* [L. *geniculum*, little knee.] Bent like a knee-joint ; *appl.* a ganglion of the facial nerve ; having upper part of filament forming an angle more or less obtuse with lower.

geniculum (jĕnĭk′ūlŭm) *a.* [L. *geniculum*, little knee.] The part of facial nerve in temporal bone where it turns abruptly towards stylomastoid foramen.

genioglossal (jĕnī′öglŏs′ăl) *a.* [Gk. *geneion*, chin ; *glossa*, tongue.] Connecting chin and tongue ; *appl.* muscles.

geniohyoid (jĕnī′öhī′oid) *a.* [Gk. *geneion*, chin ; *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] *Pert.* chin and hyoid ; *appl.* muscles.

genital (jĕn′ĭtăl) *a.* [L. *gignere*, to beget.] *Pert.* the region of reproductive organs ; *appl.* corpuscles, glands, ridge, tubercle, etc.

genitals (jĕn′ĭtălz) *n. plu.* [L. *gignere*, to beget.] The organs of reproduction, especially the external organs.

genitoanal (jĕn′ĭtöā′năl) *a.* [L. *gignere*, to beget ; *anus*, vent.] In the region of genitals and anus.

genitocrural (jĕn′ĭtökroo′răl) *a.* [L. *gignere*, to beget; *crus*, leg.] In the region of the genitals and thigh; *appl.* a nerve.

genitoenteric (jĕn′ĭtöĕntĕr′ĭk) *a.* [L. *gignere*, to beget; Gk. *enteron*, gut.] *Pert.* genitals and intestine.

genitofemoral (jĕn′ĭtöfĕm′öräl) *a.* [L. *gignere*, to beget; *femur*, thigh-bone.] Genitocrural.

genoblast (jĕn′öblăst) *n.* [Gk. *genos*, offspring; *blastos*, bud.] A mature germ-cell exclusively male or female.

genomere (jĕn′ömēr) *n.* [Gk. *genos*, offspring; *meros*, part.] A unit of a gene, regarded as a multiple.

genotype (jĕn′ötīp) *n.* [L. *genus*, race; *typus*, image.] A group of individuals possessing the same factorial constitution; genoplast.

genotypic (jĕn′ötĭp′ĭk) *a.* [L. *genus*, race; *typus*, image.] *Appl.* characters arising from hereditary endowment.

genu (jĕn′ū) *n.* [L. *genu*, knee.] A knee-like bend in an organ or part; anterior end of corpus callosum.

genus (jē′nŭs) *n.*, **genera** (jĕn′ĕră) *plu.* [L. *genus*, race.] A group of closely related species, in classification of plants or animals.

genys (jē′nĭs) *n.* [Gk. *genys*, jaw.] Lower jaw.

geobios (jē′öbī′ŏs) *n.* [Gk. *ge*, earth; *bios*, life.] Terrestrial life.

geoblast (jē′öblăst) *n.* [Gk. *ge*, earth; *blastos*, bud.] A germinating plumule of which the cotyledons remain underground.

geocarpic (jē′ökâr′pĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ge*, earth; *karpos*, fruit.] Having the fruits maturing underground.

Geology (jēŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *ge*, earth; *logos*, discourse.] The science dealing with structure, activities, and history of Earth.

geomalism (jēŏm′ălĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *ge*, earth; *omalos*, level.] Response to the influence of gravitation.

geophilous (jēŏf′ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *ge*, earth; *philein*, to love.] Living in or on the earth.

geophyte (jē′öfīt) *n.* [Gk. *ge*, earth; *phyton*, plant.] A terrestrial plant.

geotaxis (jē′ötăk′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *ge*, earth; *taxis*, arrangement.] Response to the laws of gravity.

geotonus (jē′ötō′nŭs, jēŏt′ōnŭs) *n.* [Gk. *ge*, earth; *tonos*, tension.] Normal position in relation to gravity.

geotropism (jēŏt′röpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *ge*, earth; *trope*, turn.] Tendency to respond to stimulus of gravity by turning towards it, as downward growth of a root.

gephyrocercal (jĕf′ĭrösĕr′kăl, jĕfī′rösĕr′kăl) *a.* [Gk. *gephyra*, bridge; *kerkos*, tail.] *Appl.* secondary diphycercal caudal fin brought about by reduction of extreme tip of heterocercal or homocercal fin.

geratology (jĕr′ătŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *geras*, old age; *logos*, discourse.] Study of the factors of decadence.

germ (jĕrm) *n.* [L. *germen*, bud.] A unicellular micro-organism; a seed; a developing egg.

germ-cell,—a reproductive cell, *opp.* somatic; a primitive male or female element.

germ centre,—an area of lymph-corpuscle division in nodules of lymph gland tissue.

germ-disc,—a small green cellular plate of the germ tube of Liverworts.

germ-layer,—an early differentiated layer of cells.

germ nucleus,—an egg or sperm nucleus.

germ plasm,—idioplasm; the physical basis of inheritance.

germ pore,—the exit pore of a germ tube in the spore integument.

germ stock,—stolon of Tunicates.

germ theory,—biogenesis; the theory that living organisms can be produced or developed only from living organisms.

germ tube,—short filamentous tube put forth by a germinating spore.

germ vitellarium, — an organ of Platyhelminths producing both ova and vitelline material.

germ yolk gland,—in some Rhabdocoels, an embryonic structure consisting of fertile portion of egg and a sterile portion which functions as a yolk gland feeding the fertile portion.

germarium (jĕrmā′rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *germen*, bud.] An ovary.

germen (jĕr'mĕn) *n.* [L. *germen*, bud.] A mass of undifferentiated cells, the primary form of germ cells.

germinal (jĕr'mĭnăl) *a.* [L. *germen*, bud.] *Pert.* a seed, a germ-cell, or reproduction.

germinal bands,—two sets of rows of cells in early development of Annulates.

germinal cells,—the cells concerned in reproduction, set apart early in embryonic life.

germinal disc,—the disc-like area of an egg yolk on which segmentation first appears.

germinal epithelium,—the layer of columnar epithelial cells covering the stroma of an ovary.

germinal layers,—primary layers of cells in a developing ovum, epiblast, hypoblast, and later, mesoblast.

germinal spot,—the nucleus of an ooplasm.

germinal vesicle,—the nucleus of an egg, before formation of polar-bodies.

germination (jĕr'mĭnā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *germen*, bud.] Beginning of growth; budding ; development.

germiparity (jĕr'mĭpăr'ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *germen*, bud ; *parere*, to beget.] Reproduction by germ-formation.

germogen (jĕr'möjĕn) *n.* [L. *germen*, bud ; Gk. *genos*, offspring.] The central cell of gastrula-like phase, or infusorigen, in development of Rhombozoa ; the residual nucleus, or unused portion, after formation of rhombogen by division of primary germogen or primitive central cell.

gestation (jĕstā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *gerere*, to carry.] The intra-uterine period in development of an embryo.

giant cells,—large nerve-cells in Annelids ; myeloplaxes ; osteoclasts ; large multinuclear protoplasmic masses found in marrow, spleen.

giant fibres,—greatly enlarged and modified nerve-fibres running longitudinally through ventral nerve cord of some Invertebrates.

gibbous (gĭb'ŭs) *a.* [L. *gibbus*, humped.] Inflated ; saccate or pouched, as the lateral sepals of Cruciferae.

gill (gĭl) *n.* [M.E. *gille*, gill.] A plate-like or filamentous outgrowth ; respiratory organ of aquatic animals ; lamella from stalk of mushroom.

gill arch,—part of visceral skeleton in region of functional gills ; branchial arch.

gill basket,—the branchial skeleton of lampreys, composed of continuous cartilage.

gill book,—the respiratory organ of certain Arachnids, consisting of a large number of leaf-like structures between which water circulates.

gill cleft,—a branchial cleft formed on side of pharynx.

gill cover,—an operculum.

gill helix,—a spirally coiled gill-like organ in certain Clupeidae.

gill plume,—the gill or ctenidium of the majority of Gastropods.

gill pouch,—an oval pouch containing gills and communicating directly or indirectly with exterior, seen in Myxine and Petromyzon.

gill rakers,—small spine-like structures attached in a single or double row to branchial arches to prevent escape of food.

gill remnants, — epithelial, postbranchial, or suprapericardial bodies arising in pharynx of higher Vertebrates.

gill rods,—gelatinous rods supporting the pharynx in Cephalochorda.

gill slits,—a series of perforations leading from pharynx to exterior, persistent in lower Vertebrates, embryonic in higher.

gingival (jĭnjī'văl) *a.* [L. *gingivae*, gums.] *Pert.* the gums.

ginglymoid (gĭng'glĭmoid) *a.* [Gk. *gingglymos*, hinge - joint ; *eidos*, form.] Constructed like a hinge-joint.

ginglymus (gĭng'glĭmŭs) *n.* [Gk. *gingglymos*, hinge-joint.] An articulation constructed to allow of motion in one plane only.

girdle (gër'dël) *n.* [A.S. *gyrdan*, to gird.] In appendicular skeleton, the supporting structure at shoulder and hip, each consisting typically of one dorsal and two ventral elements.

gizzard (gĭz′ărd) *n.* [M.E. *gizer*, gizzard.] Muscular grinding chamber of alimentary canal of various animals; proventriculus of Insects.

glabella (glăbĕl′ă) *n.* [L. *glaber*, bald.] The space on forehead between superciliary ridges; the elevated median region of cephalic shield of Trilobites.

glabrate (glăb′rāt) *a.* [L. *glaber*, smooth.] Becoming smooth; glabrescent; with a nearly smooth surface.

glabrous (glăb′rŭs) *a.* [L. *glaber*, smooth.] With smooth, even surface.

glacial (glā′shăl) *a.* [L. *glacies*, ice.] *Pert.* or *appl.* the quaternary or pleistocene geological period, characterized by periodic glaciation.

gladiate (glăd′ĭāt) *a.* [L. *gladius*, sword.] Shaped like a sword.

gladiolus (glăd′ĭōlŭs, glădī′ōlŭs) *n.* [L. *gladiolus*, small sword.] The middle or largest part of the sternum.

gladius (glăd′ĭŭs) *n.* [L. *gladius*, sword.] The pen of a cuttle-fish.

gland (glănd) *n.* [L. *glans*, acorn.] Single cell or mass of cells specialized for elaboration of secretions either for use in the body or for excretion.

gland cell,—an isolated secreting cell; a cell of glandular epithelium.

glandula (glăn′dūlă) *n.* [L. *glandula*, small acorn.] Arachnoid granulation on outer surface of dura mater.

glandular (glăn′dūlăr) *a.* [L. *glandula*, small acorn.] *Pert.* a gland; with secreting function.

glandular epithelium,—the tissue of glands, composed of polyhedral, columnar, or cubical cells whose protoplasm contains or elaborates the material to be secreted.

glandular tissue,—tissue of single or massed cells, parenchymatous and filled with granular protoplasm, adapted for secretion of aromatic substances.

glandulose-serrate (glăn′dūlōs-sĕr′āt) *a.* [L. *glandula*, small acorn; *serratus*, sawn.] Having the serrations tipped with glands.

glans (glănz) *n.* [L. *glans*, acorn.] A nut; a hard, dry, indehiscent one-celled fruit like an acorn; a gland, especially the glans penis.

Glaserian fissure,—petrotympanic, *q.v.*

glaucescent (glôsĕs′ĕnt) *a.* [L. *glaucus*, sea-green.] Somewhat glaucous.

glaucous (glôk′ŭs) *a.* [L. *glaucus*, sea-green.] Covered with a pale green bloom.

gleba (glē′bă) *n.* [L. *gleba*, clod.] The central part of the sporophore in certain Fungi; the spore-forming apparatus in certain plants.

glebula (glē′būlă) *n.* [L. *glebula*, small clod.] A small prominence on a lichen thallus.

glenohumeral (glē′nōhū′mĕrăl) *a.* [Gk. *glene*, socket; L. *humerus*, humerus.] *Pert.* glenoid fossa and humerus; *appl.* ligaments.

glenoid (glē′noid) *a.* [Gk. *glene*, socket; *eidos*, form.] Like a socket; *appl.* especially to cavity into which head of humerus fits, the mandibular fossa, and ligaments.

glenoidal labrum,—a fibro-cartilaginous rim attached round the margin of glenoid cavity and of acetabulum.

glia (glī′ă) *n.* [Gk. *glia*, glue.] A cell of the neuroglia; a supporting cell of nervous tissue.

gliadin (glī′ădĭn) *n.* [Gk. *glia*, glue.] A substance interacting with glutenin to form gluten in cereals.

Glisson's capsule,—thin fibrous capsule within tunica serosa of liver.

globate (glō′bāt) *a.* [L. *globus*, globe.] Globe-shaped; globular.

globigerina ooze,—sea-bottom mud, which is largely composed of foraminifera shells.

globin (glō′bĭn) *n.* [L. *globus*, globe.] The basic protein constituent of haemoglobin.

globoid (glō′boid) *n.* [L. *globus*, globe; Gk. *eidos*, form.] A spherical body of aleurone grains; a double phosphate of calcium and magnesium.

globose (glōbōs′) *a.* [L. *globus*, globe.] Spherical or globe-shaped; globular.

globule (glŏb′ūl) *n.* [L. *globulus*, small globe.] Any minute spherical structure; the antheridium of Characeae.

globulin (glŏb′ūlĭn) *n.* [L. *globus*, globe.] A proteid such as fibrinogen, vitellin.

globulose (glŏb′ūlōs) *a.* [L. *globus*, globe.] Spherical; consisting of, or containing globules.

glochidiate (glökĭd′ĭāt) *a.* [Gk. *glochis*, arrow-point.] Furnished with barbed hairs.

glochidium (glökĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *glochis*, arrow-point; *idion*, dim.]. Hairs bearing barbed processes seen on massulae of certain Rhizocarps; the larva of fresh-water mussels such as Unio and Anodon.

gloea (glē′ă) *n.* [Gk. *gloia*, glue.] An adhesive secretion of some Protozoa.

glomerular (glŏmĕr′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *glomus*, ball.] *Pert.* or like a glomerulus.

glomerulate (glŏmĕr′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *glomus*, ball.] Arranged in clusters.

glomerule (glŏm′ërūl) *n.* [L. *glomus*, ball.] A condensed cyme of almost sessile flowers; a compact cluster.

glomeruliferous (glŏmĕr′ūlĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *glomus*, ball; *ferre*, to carry.] Having the flowers arranged in glomerules.

glomerulus (glŏmĕr′ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *glomus*, ball.] Network of capillary blood-vessels; inturned portion of a Bowman's capsule; oval body terminating olfactory fibre in rhinencephalon.

glomus (glō′mŭs) *n.* [L. *glomus*, ball.] A number of glomeruli run together; coccygeal and carotid skeins of suprarenal glands.

glossa (glŏs′ă) *n.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue.] A tongue-like projection in middle of labium of Insects.

glossal (glŏs′ăl) *a.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue.] *Pert.* the tongue.

glossarium (glŏsā′rĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue.] The slender-pointed glossa of certain Diptera.

glossate (glŏs′āt) *a.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue.] Having a tongue or tongue-like structure.

glossoepiglottic (glŏs′öĕpĭglŏt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue; *epi*, upon; *glotta*, tongue.] *Pert.* tongue and epiglottis; *appl.* folds of mucous membrane.

glossohyal (glŏs′öhī′ăl) *n.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue; *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] Median basihyal of Fishes; entoglossum.

glosso-kinaesthetic area,—a brain area in Broca's convolution immediately connected with speech.

glossopalatine (glŏs′öpăl′ătĭn) *a.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue; L. *palatus*, palate.] Connecting tongue and palate; *appl.* arch, muscle.

glossophagine (glŏsŏf′ăjĭn) *a.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue; *phagein*, to eat.] Securing food by means of the tongue.

glossopharyngeal (glŏs′öfărĭn′jëăl) *a.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue; *pharynx*, gullet.] *Pert.* pharynx and gullet; *appl.* ninth cranial nerve.

glossopodium (glŏs′öpō′dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue; *pous*, foot.] The sheathing leaf-base of Isoetes.

glossotheca (glŏs′öthē′kă) *n.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue; *theke*, box.] The proboscis-covering part of pupal integument of Insects.

glottis (glŏt′ĭs) *n.* [Gk. *glotta*, tongue.] Opening into windpipe.

glucase (glook′ās) *n.* [Gk. *glykys*, sweet.] A plant enzyme which produces grape sugar from maltose.

glucokinin (glook′ökī′nĭn) *n.* [Gk. *glykys*, sweet; *kinein*, to move.] A plant substance capable of reducing blood-sugar.

glucoproteins,—compounds of protein with a carbohydrate, including mucins and mucoids.

glucosamine (glook′ösăm′ĭn) *n.* [Gk. *glykys*, sweet; *ammoniakon*, resinous gum.] A nitrogenous substance with a reducing power, obtained from chitin, and dextrorotary.

glucose (glook′ōs) *n.* [Gk. *glykys*, sweet.] The grape sugar of plants and animals.

gluma (gloom′ă) *n.* [L. *gluma*, husk.] A bract at base of a grass inflorescence or spikelet; a chaffy or membranous bract; glume.

glumaceous (gloomā′shŭs) *a.* [L. *gluma*, husk.] Dry and scaly like glumes; formed of glumes.

glume,—gluma, *q.v.*

glumiferous (gloomĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *gluma*, husk; *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing or producing glumes.

glumiflorous (gloom′ĭflō′rŭs) *a.* [L. *gluma*, husk; *flos*, flower.] Having flowers with glumes or bracts at their bases.

gluteal (glootē′ăl) *a.* [Gk. *gloutos*, buttock.] *Pert.* or in region of buttocks; *appl.* artery, muscle, nerve, tuberosity, vein.

gluten (gloot′ĕn) *n.* [L. *gluten*, glue.] A tough substance obtainable from some cereals, a product of gliadin and glutenin.

glutenin (gloot′ënĭn) *n.* [L. *gluten*, glue.] A substance of cereals interacting with gliadin to form gluten.

gluteus (glootē′ŭs) *n.* [Gk. *gloutos*, buttock.] A muscle of the buttock.

glutinous (gloot′ĭnŭs) *a.* [L. *gluten*, glue.] Having a sticky or adhesive surface.

glycerin (glĭs′ërĭn), **glycerol** (glĭs′ërôl) *n.* [Gk. *glykys*, sweet.] The sweet principle of natural fats and oils.

glycogen (glī′köjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *glykys*, sweet.] A carbohydrate storage product of plants and animals.

glycogenase (glī′köjënās′) *n.* [Gk. *glykys*, sweet; *genos*, birth.] An enzyme which causes synthesis of storage glycogen in liver.

glycolysis (glīkŏl′ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *glykys*, sweet; *lyein*, to loosen.] Decomposition of sugar by hydrolysis.

glycosecretory (glī′kösēkrē′törĭ) *a.* [Gk. *glykys*, sweet; L. *secretus*, set apart.] Connected with the secretion of glycogen.

gnathic (năth′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gnathos*, jaw.] *Pert.* the jaw.

gnathism (năth′ĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos*, jaw.] Formation of jaw with reference to degree of projection.

gnathites (năth′īts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gnathos*, jaw.] The buccal appendages of Insects.

gnathobase (năth′öbās) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos*, jaw; *basis*, base.] An inwardly turned masticatory process on protopodite of appendages near mouth in Crustacea.

gnathopod (năth′öpŏd) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos*, jaw; *pous*, foot.] Any Crustacean limb in oral region modified to assist with food.

gnathopodite (năthŏp′ödīt) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos*, jaw; *pous*, foot.] A maxilliped of an Arthropod.

gnathostegite (năthŏs′tĕjīt) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos*, jaw; *stege*, roof.] A covering plate for mouth parts of some Crustaceans.

gnathostomatous (năth′östŏm′ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gnathos*, jaw; *stoma*, mouth.] With jaws at the mouth.

gnathotheca (năth′öthē′kă) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos*, jaw; *theke*, case.] The horny outer covering of a bird's lower jaw.

goblet cells,—mucus-secreting cells of most columnar epithelia.

Golgi-apparatus or bodies,—cell-constituents, localized or diffuse, often consisting of separate elements, the Golgi-bodies, batonettes, dictyosomes, or pseudochromosomes,—demonstrable in Protozoa and certain cells of higher animals; also apparato reticolare, canalicular system, internal reticular apparatus.

gomphosis (gŏmfō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *gomphos*, bolt.] Articulation by insertion of a conical process into a socket, as of roots of teeth into alveoli.

gonad (gŏn′ăd) *n.* [Gk. *gone*, birth.] A sexual gland, either ovary or testis.

gonadin (gŏnā′dĭn) *n.* [Gk. *gone*, birth.] Active principle of sex glands controlling secondary sexual characteristics.

gonaduct (gŏn′ădŭkt) *n.* [Gk. *gone*, birth; L. *ducere*, to lead.] Gonoduct, *q.v.*

gonal (gō′năl) *n.* [Gk. *gone*, birth.] *Appl.* middle portion of genital ridge which alone forms functional gonad.

gonangium (gŏnăn′jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *gone*, birth; *anggeion*, vessel.] A gonotheca, a dilated cup of perisarc protecting the blastostyle of Calyptoblastea.

gonapophyses (gŏn′ăpŏf′ĭsēz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gone*, birth; *apo*, from; *phyein*, to grow.] Chitinous outgrowths subserving copulation in Insects; the component parts of sting.

gonia (gō′nĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gone*, birth.] Primitive sex cells, spermatogonia or oogonia.

gonial (gō′nĭăl) *n.* [Gk. *gonia*, corner.] In some Vertebrates, a bone of lower jaw beside articular.

gonidangium (gŏn′ĭdăn′jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *dim.* of *gone*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel.] A structure producing or containing gonidia.

gonidia (gŏnĭd′ĭă) *n. plu.*; **gonidium** (gŏnĭd′ĭŭm) *sing.* [Gk. *dim.* of *gone*, seed.] Asexual non-motile reproductive cells produced upon gametophytes.

gonidial (gŏnĭd′ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *dim.* of *gone*, seed.] *Pert.* gonidia.

gonidiferous (gŏnĭdĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dim.* of *gone*, seed; L. *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing or producing gonidia.

gonidimium (gŏn′ĭdĭm′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *dim.* of *gone*, seed.] A gonidial structure smaller than a gonidium and larger than a gonimium.

gonidiogenous (gŏnĭd′ĭŏj′ënŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dim.* of *gone*, seed; *genos*, offspring.] Bearing or producing gonidia; gonidiferous.

gonidioid (gŏnĭd′ĭoid) *a.* [Gk. *dim.* of *gone*, seed; *eidos*, form.] Like a gonidium; *appl.* certain Algae.

gonidiophore (gŏnĭd′ĭöfōr) *n.* [Gk. *dim.* of *gone*, seed; *pherein*, to bear.] An aerial hypha supporting a gonidangium.

gonidiophyll (gŏnĭd′ĭöfĭl) *n.* [Gk. *dim.* of *gone*, seed; *phyllon*, leaf.] A gametophyte leaf bearing gonidia.

gonimium (gŏnĭm′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *gonimos*, productive.] A bluish-green gonidium of certain Lichens.

gonimoblasts (gŏn′ĭmöblăsts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gonimos*, productive; *blastos*, bud.] Filamentous outgrowths of a fertilized carpogonium of certain Algae.

gonion (gō′nĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *gonia*, angle.] The angle point on the lower jaw.

gonoblast (gŏn′öblăst) *n.* [Gk. *gonos*, offspring; *blastos*, bud.] A reproductive cell.

gonoblastid (gŏn′öblăs′tĭd) *n.* [Gk. *gonos*, offspring; *blastos*, bud; *idion*, *dim.*] A blastostyle of Hydrozoa.

gonocalyx (gŏn′ökā′lĭks) *n.* [Gk. *gonos*, offspring; *kalyx*, cup.] The bell of a medusiform gonophore.

gonocheme (gŏn′ökēm) *n.* [Gk. *gonos*, offspring; *ochema*, support.] A medusoid bearing sex-cells, in Hydrozoa.

gonochorism (gŏn′ökō′rĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *gonos*, offspring; *chorisein*, to divide.] The history or development of sex differentiation.

gonochoristic (gŏn′ököris′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gonos*, birth; *chorisein*, to divide.] Having the sexes separate; producing distinct males and females.

gonocoel (gŏn′ösēl) *n.* [Gk. *gone*, seed; *koilos*, hollow.] The cavity containing the gonads.

gonocytes (gŏn′ösīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gone*, seed; *kytos*, hollow.] Sexual cells of Sponges; mother-cells of ova and spermatozoa.

gonodendron (gŏn′ödĕn′drŏn) *n.* [Gk. *gonos*, offspring; *dendron*, tree.] A branching blastostyle in Physalia.

gonoduct (gŏn′ödŭkt) *n.* [Gk. *gonos*, birth; L. *ductus*, led.] A genital duct leading from gonad to exterior.

gonomery (gŏnŏm′ërĭ) *n.* [Gk. *gonos*, birth; *meros*, part.] Theory that paternal and maternal chromosomes remain in separate groups throughout life.

gonophore (gŏn′öfōr) *n.* [Gk. *gone*, seed; *pherein*, to bear.] An elongation of thalamus between corolla and stamens; a reproductive zooid in a hydroid colony.

gonoplasm (gŏn′öplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *gone*, seed; *plasma*, mould.] The generative part of protoplasm.

gonopore (gŏn′öpōr) *n.* [Gk. *gone*, seed; *poros*, channel.] Reproductive aperture.

gonosome (gŏn′ösōm) *n.* [Gk. *gone*, seed; *soma*, body.] The reproductive zooids of a hydrozoan colony collectively.

gonosphaerium (gŏn′ösfē′rĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *gone*, seed; *sphaira*, globe.] An oosphere.

gonostyle (gŏn′östīl) *n.* [Gk. *gonos*, birth; *stylos*, pillar.] The blastostyle; sexual palpon or siphon of Siphonophora.

gonotheca (gŏn′öthē′kă) *n.* [Gk. *gonos*, birth; *theke*, cup.] A transparent protective expansion of the perisarc round a blastostyle or gonophore.

gonotokont,—an auxocyte, *q.v.*

gonotome (gŏn′ötōm) *n.* [Gk. *gonos*, birth; *temnein*, to cut.] An embryonic segment containing the primordium of the gonad.

gonozooid (gŏn′özō′oid) *n.* [Gk. *gonos*, birth ; *zoon*, animal ; *eidos*, form.] A gonophore or reproductive individual of a hydrozoan colony ; a zooid containing a gonad.

gonydial (gŏnĭd′ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *genys*, lower jaw.] *Pert.* a gonys.

gonys (gŏn′ĭs) *n.* [Gk. *genys*, lower jaw.] Lower part of bird's bill.

Graafian follicle, — a vesicular spherical capsule surrounding an ovum, the cells of capsule being morphologically equal to ovum ; ovisac with developing ova.

gracilis (grăs′ĭlĭs) *n.* [L. *gracilis*, slender.] A superficial muscle of the thigh.

graduated (grăd′ūātĕd) *a.* [L. *gradus*, step.] Tapering ; becoming longer or shorter by steps.

graft-hybrid,—an individual formed from graft and stock, and showing characteristics of both.

grain (grān) *n.* [L. *granum*, grain.] The seed of cereals; a granular prominence on the back of a sepal.

graminifolious (grăm′ĭnĭfō′lĭŭs) *a.* [L. *gramen*, grass ; *folium*, leaf.] With grass-like leaves.

graminivorous (grăm′ĭnĭv′örŭs) *a.* [L. *gramen*, grass ; *vorare*, to eat.] Grass-eating.

granellae (grănĕl′ē) *n. plu.* [L. *dim.* of *granum*, grain.] Small oval, refractile granules consisting chiefly of barium sulphate, found in the tubes of certain Sarcodina.

granellarium (grăn′ëlā′rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *granum*, grain.] The system of granellae-containing tubes of Sarcodina.

granose (grăn′ōs) *a.* [L. *granum*, grain.] In appearance like a chain of grains, like some insect antennae; moniliform.

granular (grăn′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *granum*, grain.] Consisting of grains or granules ; appearing as if made up of granules.

granulation (grăn′ūlā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *granum*, grain.] A grain-like elevation or eminence ; *appl.* arachnoid elevations on outer surface of dura mater.

granule (grăn′ūl) *n.* [L. *granulum*, small grain.] A small particle of matter ; a small grain.

granule cells, — ovoid or spheroid cells formed of soft protoplasm containing basiphil granules.

granule glands,—the prostate glands of flatworms ; skin glands of Amphibia.

granulocytes (grăn′ūlösīts) *n. plu.* [L. *granulum*, small grain ; Gk. *kytos*, cell.] The group of white blood corpuscles including neutrophil, eosinophil, and basiphil cells.

graphiohexaster (grăf′ĭöhĕksăs′tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *graphein*, to write ; *hex*, six ; *aster*, star.] A hexaster spicule with long outwardly-directed filamentous processes from four rays.

grater (grā′tër) *n.* [O.F. *grater*, to scrape.] A denticle of Eunice.

gravid (grăv′ĭd) *a.* [L. *gravidus*, loaded.] *Appl.* female with eggs, or pregnant uterus.

gravitational (grăv′ĭtā′shŏnăl) *a.* [L. *gravis*, heavy.] *Appl.* water in excess of soil requirements, which sinks under action of gravity and drains away.

gravity (grăv′ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *gravis*, heavy.] The force of attraction of all bodies towards each other ; the tendency of terrestrial bodies to be drawn towards the earth's centre.

green glands,—the excretory organs of certain Crustacea.

gregaloid (grĕg′ăloid) *a.* [L. *grex*, flock ; Gk. *eidos*, form.] *Appl.* colony of Protozoa of indefinite shape, usually with gelatinous base, formed by incomplete division of individuals or partial union of adults.

gregarious (grĕgā′rĭŭs) *a.* [L. *grex*, flock.] Tending to herd together ; colonial ; growing in clusters.

grey matter,—nerve tissue abundantly supplied with nerve cells, of greyish colour, internal to white matter in spinal cord, external in cerebrum.

grey nerve-fibres,—semitransparent, grey or yellowish-grey, gelatinous non-medullated nerve-fibres, comprising most of the fibres of sympathetic system and some of the cerebro-spinal.

groin (groin) *n.* [Icel. *grein*, branch.] The depressed part of body between abdomen and thigh.

groove (groov) *n.* [Dut. *groef*, channel.] Any channel, furrow, or depression, as carotid, costal, optic, primitive vertebral groove.

growing point,—a part of plant body at which cell-division is localized, generally terminal and composed of meristematic cells.

grumose (groom'ōs) *a.* [L. *grumus*, hillock.] Clotted; knotted; collected into granule masses; grumous.

guanidin (gwân'ĭdĭn) *n.* [Peruvian, *huano*, dung.] A substance produced by oxidation of guanin, whose metabolism is regulated by parathyroids.

guanin (gwân'ĭn) *n.* [Peruvian, *huano*, dung.] A substance like uric acid found in some plants and certain mammalian glands.

guanophore (gwân'öfōr) *n.* [Peruvian, *huano*, dung; Gk. *pherein*, to bear.] A yellow pigment-bearing cell; an iridocyte.

guanylic (gwăn'ĭlĭk) *a.* [Peruvian, *huano*, dung.] *Appl.* nucleic acid, yielding guanin, found in pancreas.

guard (gârd) *n.* [O.F. *garder*, to guard.] Rostrum of a Belemnite.

guard cells, — cells surrounding stomata of aerial epidermis of plant tissue.

gubernacular (gū'bërnăk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *gubernare*, to govern.] *Pert.* the gubernaculum.

gubernaculum (gū'bërnăk'ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *gubernare*, to govern.] A cord stretching from epididymis to scrotal wall; strands of blastostylar ectoderm between gonophore and gonotheca in Hydromedusae; a posterior flagellum functioning as a rudder.

guest insect,—an insect living or breeding in the nest of another.

gula (gū'lă) *n.* [L. *gula*, gullet.] The upper part of throat; median ventral piece of insect head.

gulamentum (gū'lămĕn'tŭm) *n.* [L. *gula*, gullet; *mentum*, chin.] Plate formed by fusion of gula and submentum in Insects.

gular (gū'lăr) *n.* [L. *gula*, gullet.] An anterior unpaired horny shield on plastron of Chelonia.

gullet (gŭl'ĕt) *n.* [L. *gula*, gullet.] The oesophagus; a muscular canal extending from mouth cavity to stomach; the canal between cell-mouth or cytostome and endoplasm of Ciliata.

gum (gŭm) *n.* [L. *gummi*, gum.] An exudation of certain plants and trees; vegetable mucilage.

gummiferous (gŭmĭf'ërŭs) *a.* [L. *gummi*, gum; *ferre*, to carry.] Gum-producing or exuding.

gummosis (gŭmō'sĭs) *n.* [L. *gummi*, gum.] Condition of plant tissue when cell-walls become gummy.

gums (gŭmz) *n. plu.* [A.S. *goma*, jaw.] Thick tissues investing jaws.

gustatory (gŭs'tătōrĭ) *a.* [L. *gustare*, to taste.] *Pert.* sense of taste; *appl.* cells, hairs, pores, nerves.

gustatory calyculus,—a taste bud; an end-organ of taste consisting of a group of gustatory cells.

gut (gŭt) *n.* [A.S. *gut*, channel.] Intestine or part thereof, according to structure of animal.

gutta (gŭt'ă) *n.* [L. *gutta*, drop.] A small spot of colour on insect wing or elsewhere.

guttation (gŭtā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *gutta*, drop.] Formation of drops of water on plants from moisture in air.

guttiform (gŭt'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *gutta*, drop; *forma*, shape.] Drop-like; in the form of a drop.

guttulate (gŭt'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *guttula*, small drop.] In the form of a small drop, as markings.

gymnanthous (jĭmnăn'thŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos*, uncovered; *anthos*, flower.] With no floral envelope; achlamydeous.

gymnetrous (jĭmnē'trŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos*, naked; *etron*, abdomen.] Without an anal fin.

gymnoarian (jĭmnöā'rĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos*, naked; *oarian* small egg.] *Appl.* gonads when naked, or not enclosed in coelomic sacs; *opp.* cystoarian.

gymnoblastic (jĭm'nöblăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos*, naked; *blastos*, bud.] Without hydrothecae and gonothecae; *appl.* certain Coelenterates.

gymnocarpous (jĭm'nökâr'pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos*, uncovered; *karpos*, fruit.] With naked fruit; *appl.* Lichens with uncovered apothecia, Mosses with expanded hymenium.

gymnocidium (jĭm′nösĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *gymnos*, uncovered; *oikos*, house; *idion*, *dim.*] A basal swelling of certain moss capsules.

gymnocyte (jĭm′nösīt) *n.* [Gk. *gymnos*, uncovered; *kytos*, hollow.] A cell without a defining cell-wall.

gymnocytode (jĭm′nösī′tōd) *n.* [Gk. *gymnos*, naked; *kytos*, hollow; *eidos*, form.] Cytode without cell-wall or nucleus.

gymnogenous (jĭmnŏj′ënŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos*, naked; *genos*, offspring.] Naked when born; *appl.* Birds.

gymnogynous (jĭmnŏj′ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos*, naked; *gyne*, female.] With exposed ovary.

gymnoplast (jĭm′nöplăst) *n.* [Gk. *gymnos*, naked; *plastos*, formed.] Protoplasm without definite formation or cell-wall.

gymnorhinal (jĭm′nörī′năl) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos*, naked; *rhis*, nose.] With nostril region not covered by feathers, as in some Birds.

gymnosomatous (jĭm′nösŏm′ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos*, naked; *soma*, body.] Having no shell or mantle, as certain Molluscs.

gymnospermous (jĭmnöspĕr′mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos*, uncovered; *sperma*, seed.] Having seeds not enclosed in a true ovary, as Conifers.

gymnospore (jĭm′nöspōr) *n.* [Gk. *gymnos*, naked; *sporos*, seed.] A naked germ not enclosed in a protective envelope.

gymnostomatous (jĭm′nöstŏm′ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos*, naked; *stoma*, mouth.] Naked-mouthed; having no peristome; gymnostomous.

gynaecaner (jĭn′ëkā′nër) *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *aner*, man.] A male ant resembling a female; a gynaecomorphic male.

gynaecium,—gynoecium, *q.v.*

gynaecoid (jĭnē′koid) *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *eidos*, form.] An egg-laying worker ant.

gynaecophore (jĭnē′köfōr) *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *pherein*, to carry.] Canal or groove of certain Worms formed by inrolling of sides, in which the female is carried; gynaecophoric or gynaecophoral groove.

gynandrism (jĭnăn′drĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *aner*, man.] Hermaphroditism.

gynandromorph (jĭnăn′drömôrf) *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *aner*, man; *morphe*, form.] Any individual in which male and female characters are blended.

gynandromorphism (jĭnăn′drömôrfĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *aner*, man; *morphe*, form.] Condition of being a gynandromorph or having one side characteristically male, the other female, from external aspect.

gynandrophore (jĭnăn′dröfōr′) *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *aner*, man; *pherein*, to carry.] An axial prolongation bearing a sporophyll.

gynandrosporous (jĭnăn′dröspō′rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *aner*, man; *sporos*, seed.] With androspores adjoining the oogonium, as in some Algae.

gynandrous (jĭnăn′drŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *aner*, man.] Having stamens fused with pistils, as in some Orchids.

gynantherous (jĭnăn′thërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *anthos*, flower.] Having stamens converted into pistils.

gynase (jī′nās) *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman.] A female-determining factor in the form of an enzyme or hormone.

gyne (jīn) *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman.] A female ant.

gynobase (jī′nöbās) *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; L. *basis*, base.] A gynoecium-bearing receptacle of certain plants; condition in which style appears to arise from ovary.

gynobasic style,—a style arising from base of carpel.

gynodioecious (jīnödīē′shŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *dis*, twice; *oikos*, house.] *Appl.* plants producing female or hermaphrodite flowers only.

gynoecium (jĭnē′sĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *oikos*, house.] The pistils, carpels, or female organs of a flower; also gynaecium.

gynogenesis (jī′nöjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *genesis*, descent.] Development from eggs penetrated by the spermatozoon but not embodying its nucleus, as in some Nematodes.

gynogonidia (jī′nögŏnĭd′ĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman ; *gonidion*, small seed.] Female sexual elements formed after repeated division of parthenogonidia in Mastigophora.

gynomonoecious (jī′nömŏnē′shŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman ; *monos*, alone ; *oikos*, house.] *Appl.* plants with pistillate and hermaphrodite flowers only.

gynophore (jī′nöfōr) *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman ; *pherein*, to carry.] A stalk supporting the ovary ; elongation of thalamus between stamens and pistil.

gynostegium (jī′nöstē′jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman ; *stege*, roof.] A protective covering for a gynoecium.

gynostemium (jī′nöstē′mĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman ; *stemon*, warp.] The column composed of pistil and stamens in Orchids.

gyration (jīrā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *gyrare*, to revolve.] Rotation, as of cells ; a whorl of a spiral shell.

gyrose (jī′rōs) *a.* [L. *gyrare*, to revolve.] With undulating lines ; sinuous.

gyrus (jī′rŭs) *n.* [L. *gyrus*, circle.] A cerebral convolution ; a ridge between two grooves.

H

habenula (hăbĕn′ūlă) *n.* [L. *habena*, strap.] A name *appl.* certain band-like structures.

habituation (hăbĭt′ūā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *habituare*, to bring into a habit.] The adjustment effected in a cell by which subsequent contacts of the same stimulus produce diminishing effects.

hadrocentric (hăd′rösĕn′trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hadros*, thick ; *kentron*, centre.] With phloem surrounding xylem.

haem (hēm) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood.] A blood substance simpler than haematin.

haemachrome (hē′măkrōm) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood ; *chromos*, colour.] Colouring matter found in blood.

haemacyte (hē′măsīt) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood ; *kytos*, hollow.] A blood corpuscle.

haemad (hē′măd) *adv.* [Gk. *haima*, blood.] Situated on same side of vertebral column as heart.

haemal (hē′măl) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood.] *Pert.* blood or blood-vessels ; situated on same side of vertebral column as heart.

haemamoeba (hē′mămē′bă) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood ; *amoibe*, change.] Protozoon with an amoeboid trophozoitic stage parasitic in a red blood-corpuscle.

haemapoietic (hē′măpoiĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood ; *poiein*, to form.] Blood-forming.

haemapophysis (hē′măpŏf′ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood ; *apo*, from ; *phyein*, to grow.] One of plate-like or spine-like processes growing from the latero-ventral surfaces of a vertebral centrum.

haematal (hĕm′ătăl) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood.] *Pert.* blood or blood-vessels.

haematid (hĕm′ătĭd) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood.] Red blood-corpuscle.

haematin (hĕm′ătĭn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood.] A blue-black substance formed by decomposition of haemoglobin, containing iron and having the property of carrying oxygen.

haematobic (hĕm′ătō′bĭk) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood ; *bios*, life.] Living in blood.

haematobium (hĕm′ătō′bĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood ; *bios*, life.] An organism living in blood.

haematoblast (hĕm′ătöblăst) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood ; *blastos*, bud.] A cell that will develop into a red blood-corpuscle ; a blood platelet.

haematochrome (hĕm′ătökrōm) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood ; *chromos*, colour.] A red colouring matter found in certain Algae.

haematocryal (hĕm′ătökrī′ăl) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood ; *kryos*, cold.] Cold-blooded.

haematocyanin (hĕm′ătösī′ănĭn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood ; *kyanos*, dark blue.] Haemocyanin, *q.v.*

haematocytozoon (hĕm′ătösī′tözō′ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood ; *kytos*, hollow ; *zoon*, animal.] An intra-corpuscular blood parasite.

haematodocha (hĕm′ătödō′kă) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood ; *doche*, receptacle.] A fibro-elastic bag, portion of palpal organ in Araneae.

haematogen (hĕm′ătöjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood ; *genos*, birth.] A pseudo-nuclein containing iron.

haematogenesis (hĕm′ătöjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood ; *genesis*, descent.] The formation of blood.

haematogenous (hĕm′ătŏj′ënŭs) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood ; *genos*, birth.] Formed in blood.

haematoidin (hĕm′ătoid′ĭn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood ; *eidos*, form.] An iron-free pigment of blood identical with bilirubin.

haematolysis (hĕm′ătŏl′ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood ; *lysis*, loosing.] Haemolysis, *q.v.*

haematophagous (hĕm′ătŏf′ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood ; *phagein*, to eat.] Feeding on blood, or obtaining nourishment from blood.

haematophyte (hĕm′ătöfīt) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood : *phyton*, plant.] A vegetable micro-organism of blood.

haematoporphyrin (hĕm′ătöpôr′fĭrĭn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood ; *porphyra*, purple.] An iron-free substance formed by decomposition of haematin.

haematosis (hĕm′ătō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *haimatoein*, to change to blood.] Blood-formation.

haematothermal (hĕm′ătöthĕr′măl) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood ; *thermos*, warm.] Warm-blooded.

haematozoon (hĕm′ătözō′ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood ; *zoon*, animal.] An animal parasitic in blood.

haemic (hē′mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood.] *Pert.* blood.

haemin (hē′mĭn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood.] Haem hydrochloride.

haemochromogen (hē′mökrō′möjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood ; *chroma*, colour ; *genos*, birth.] The colour producing component of haemoglobin ; haematin.

haemocoele (hē′mösēl) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood ; *koilos*, hollow.] An expanded portion of the blood system which replaces the true coelom.

haemocyanin (hē′mösī′ănĭn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood ; *kyanos*, dark blue.] A haemoglobin-like substance in blood of Molluscs and Crustaceans with copper instead of iron.

haemocytoblast (hē′mösī′töblăst) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood ; *kytos*, hollow ; *blastos*, bud.] Primitive stem cell from which all blood cells are derived.

haemocytolysis (hē′mösītŏl′ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood ; *kytos*, hollow ; *lyein*, to dissolve.] Breaking up of red blood-corpuscles by solution.

haemocytotrypsis (hē′mösī′tötrĭp′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood ; *kytos*, hollow ; *tribein*, to rub.] Breaking up of blood by pressure.

haemoerythrin (hē′möĕrĭth′rĭn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood ; *erythros*, red.] A red pigment found in blood of Worms, etc., performing the same functions as haemoglobin.

haemofuscin (hē′möfŭs′kĭn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood ; L. *fuscus*, tawny.] A yellow blood pigment deposited under various pathological conditions.

haemoglobin (hē′möglō′bĭn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood ; *globos*, sphere.] The red colouring matter of blood.

haemoid (hē′moid) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood ; *eidos*, form.] Resembling blood.

haemolymph (hē′mölĭmf) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood ; *lymphe*, fluid.] A fluid found in coelom of some Invertebrates, regarded as equivalent to blood and lymph of higher forms.

haemolysin (hē′mŏlī′sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood ; *lyein*, to dissolve.] A substance developed in or added to blood serum capable of destroying red blood-corpuscles.

haemolysis (hēmŏl′ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood ; *lysis*, loosing.] The lysis or solution of red blood-corpuscles ; erythrocytolysis.

haemophilia (hē′möfĭl′ĭă) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood ; *philos*, loving.] Absence of ready coagulation of shed blood ; a sex-linked hereditary characteristic.

haemoplasmodium (hē′möplăzmō′dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood ; *plasma*, mould.] A unicellular parasite of blood.

haemopoietic (hē′möpoiĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *poiein*, to make.] Blood-forming.

haemopsonin (hēmŏp′sönĭn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *opsonein*, to cater.] An opsonin for erythrocytes.

haemorrhoidal (hēmöroid′ăl) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *rhein*, to flow.] Rectal; *appl.* blood vessels.

haemosiderin (hē′mösĭdē′rĭn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *sideros*, iron.] A yellow pigment of blood giving an iron reaction.

haemotoxin (hē′mötŏk′sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *toxikon*, poison.] A toxin which produces haemolysis.

haemotropic (hē′mötrŏp′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *trope*, turn.] Affecting or acting upon blood.

haemozoin (hē′mözō′ĭn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *zoon*, animal.] Granules of a black pigment usually called melanin; the residue from digestion of haemoglobin by malarial parasites.

hair (hār) *n.* [A.S. *haer.*] A thread-like or filamentous outgrowth of epidermis of animals; any epidermal outgrowth consisting of one or more cells, varied in shape.

hair follicle,—tubular sheath formed by invagination of epidermis and surrounding base of hair.

hair worm,—a small Nematode.

half-inferior, — having ovary but partially adherent to calyx.

half-terete,—rounded on one side, flat on the other.

haliplankton (hăl′ĭplăng′ktŏn) *n.* [Gk. *hals*, sea; *plangktos*, wandering.] The floating organisms in the sea; also haloplankton; *cf.* limnoplankton.

hallux (hăl′ŭks) *n.* [L. *hallux*, great toe.] First digit of hind-limb.

halobios (hăl′öbī′ŏs) *n.* [Gk. *hals*, sea; *bios*, life.] Sum total of organisms living in the sea.

halolimnic (hăl′ölĭm′nĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hals*, sea; *limne*, marsh.] *Pert.* marine organisms modified to live in fresh water.

halophilous (hălŏf′ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hals*, salt; *philein*, to love.] Salt-loving; thriving in presence of salt; halophilic.

halophyte (hăl′öfīt) *n.* [Gk. *hals*, salt; *phyton*, plant.] A shore plant; plant capable of thriving on salt-impregnated soils.

halteres (hăl′tërē̆z) *n. plu.* [Gk. *halter*, weight.] A pair of small capitate bodies representing rudimentary posterior wings in Diptera; balancers.

hamate (hăm′āt) *a.* [L. *hamatus*, hooked.] Hooked or hook-shaped at the tip; hamose.

hamatum (hămā′tŭm) *n.* [L. *hamatus*, hooked.] The unciform bone in the carpus, probably corresponding to fourth and fifth distalia of a typical pentadactyl limb.

hamirostrate (hăm′ĭrŏs′trāt) *a.* [L. *hamus*, hook; *rostrum*, beak.] Having a hooked beak.

hamula (hăm′ūlă) *n.* [L. *hamulus*, little hook.] Retinaculum, of Insects, *q.v.*

hamular (hăm′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *hamus*, hook.] Hooked; hook-like.

hamulus (hăm′ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *hamulus*, little hook.] A hook, or hook-like process; minute hook-like process on distal barbules which aid in interlocking of feather barbs.

hapaxanthous (hăp′ăksăn′thŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hapax*, once; *anthos*, flower.] With only a single flowering period.

haplocaulescent (hăp′lökôlĕs′ënt) *a.* [Gk. *haploos*, simple; L. *caulis*, stem.] With a simple axis, *i.e.* capable of producing seed on the main axis.

haplochlamydeous (hăp′löklămĭd′ëŭs) *a.* [Gk. *haploos*, simple; *chlamys*, cloak.] Having rudimentary leaves in connection with sporophylls.

haplodont (hăp′lödŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *haploos*, simple; *odous*, tooth.] Having molars with simple crowns.

haploid (hăp′loid) *a.* [Gk. *haploos*, simple; *eidos*, form.] Having the number of chromosomes characteristic of mature germ-cells for the organism in question; *appl.* the typical gametic number of chromosomes after meiosis; *cf.* diploid.

haplomitosis (hăp′lömĭtō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *haploos*, simple; *mitos*, thread.] Type of cell division where nuclear granules form chromospires which withdraw in two groups or divide transversely in the middle.

haploperistomous (hăp′löpĕrĭs′tömŭs) *a.* [Gk. *haploos*, simple; *peri*, around; *stoma*, mouth.] Having a peristome with a single row of teeth; *appl.* Mosses.

haplopetalous (hăp′löpĕt′ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *haploos*, simple; *petalon*, petal.] With a single row of petals.

haplophase (hăp′löfāz) *n.* [Gk. *haploos*, simple; *phasis*, aspect.] Stage in life-history of an organism when nuclei are haploid.

haplostemonous (hăp′löstĕm′önŭs) *a.* [Gk. *haploos*, simple; *stemon*, warp.] Having one whorl of stamens.

haptera (hăp′tĕră) *n. plu.* [Gk. *haptein*, to fasten.] Special disc-like outgrowths from the stem-like portion of certain Algae, which serve as organs of attachment.

haptogen (hăp′töjĕn) *a.* [Gk. *haptein*, to fasten; *genos*, birth.] *Appl.* a limiting membrane of solidified protein which prevents miscibility.

haptomonad (hăp′tömō′năd) *n.* [Gk. *haptein*, to fasten; *monas*, unit.] An attached form of certain parasitic Flagellates; *cf.* nectomonad.

haptophores (hăp′töfōrz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *haptein*, to fasten; *pherein*, to carry.] The combining qualities of the molecule of a toxin; *cf.* toxophores.

haptotropic (hăp′tötrŏp′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *haptein*, to fasten; *trope*, turn.] *Appl.* curvature of a plant organ towards the stimulus on gentle contact with a solid body.

haptotropism (hăptŏt′röpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *haptein*, to fasten; *trope*, turn.] Response to contact stimulus, as in tentacles, tendrils, stems.

harmonic suture, — an articulation brought about by apposition of fairly smooth edges or surfaces.

harmozone (hâr′mözōn) *n.* [Gk. *armozo*, I regulate.] One of the hormones which influence growth and nutrition; also harmosone.

harpagones (hâr′păgōnz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *harpage*, hook.] A pair of sclerites between harpes and claspers in mosquitoes.

harpes (hâr′pēz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *harpe*, sickle.] Chitinous processes between the claspers of mosquitoes.

Hassall's concentric corpuscles,—cell nests in reticulum of thymus.

hastate (hăs′tāt) *a.* [L. *hasta*, spear.] Spear-shaped, more or less triangular with the two basal lobes divergent.

haulm (hôm) *n.* [A.S. *healm.*] The stem of such plants as peas; the stem of a grass.

haustellate (hôs′tĕlāt) *a.* [L. *haurire*, to suck.] Having a proboscis adapted for sucking.

haustellum (hôstĕl′ŭm) *n.* [L. *haurire*, to suck.] A proboscis adapted for sucking.

haustorial (hôstō′rĭăl) *a.* [L. *haurire*, to drink.] *Pert.* or resembling a haustorium.

haustorium (hôstō′rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *haurire*, to drink.] An outgrowth of stem of certain parasitic plants, which serves to draw food from the host plant.

haversian canals,—small canals in bone in which lie the blood-vessels, nerve, and lymph-space.

head case,—the outer hard covering of insect head.

head cell,—one of the cells on manubrium of antheridiun of Chara.

head kidney,—the pronephric portion of kidney, in Vertebrates usually represented only in embryo; a nephridium usually developed in cephalic segment of Invertebrates.

heart (hârt) *n.* [A.S. *heorte.*] A hollow muscular organ with varying number of chambers which by rhythmic contraction keeps up circulation of blood; core or central portion of a tree or fruit.

heart-wood, — the darker, harder, central wood of trees.

heat (hēt) *n.* [A.S. *haetu.*] A kind of energy manifested in various ways; the sensation of warmth produced by stimulation of special organs; the period of sexual desire.

heat spot,—a special area on the skin at which nerve endings sensitive to heat are found.

hectocotylus (hĕk′tökŏt′ĭlŭs) *n.* [Gk. *hekaton*, hundred; *kotyle*, vessel.] One of the arms of a male Cephalopod specialized to effect transference of sperms.

hedonic (hēdŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hedone*, pleasure.] *Appl.* skin glands of certain Reptiles which secrete musk and are specially active at rutting season.

heel (hēl) *n.* [A.S. *hēla.*] Hinder part of foot ; posterior tarsal portion of foot ; talon or talonid of a tooth.

hekistotherm (hĕkĭs'tŏthĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *hekistos*, least : *therme*, heat.] A plant that thrives with the minimum of heat, as Alpine plants.

helicine (hĕl'ĭsīn) *a.* [Gk. *helix*, spiral.] Spiral ; convoluted ; hoisted ; *appl.* certain convoluted and dilated arteries in penis ; *pert.* outer rim of pinna.

helicoid (hĕl'ĭkoid) *a.* [Gk. *helix*, spiral ; *eidos*, like.] Spiral ; shaped like a snail's shell ; *pert.* type of sympodial branching in which sympodium consists of fork branches of same side.

helicoid cyme,—an inflorescence produced by suppression of successive axes on same side, thus causing the sympodium to be spirally twisted.

helicorubin (hĕl'ĭkŏroob'ĭn) *n.* [L. *helix*, spiral ; *ruber*, red.] A red pigment of gut of Pulmonates.

helicotrema (hĕl'ĭkŏtrē'mă) *n.* [Gk. *helix*, spiral ; *trema*, hole.] A small opening near summit of cochlea by which the two scalae communicate.

heliosis (hē'lĭō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *helios*, sun.] Production of discoloured spots or markings on leaves through concentration of sun on them.

heliotaxis (hē'lĭŏtăk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *helios*, sun ; *taxis*, arrangement.] Response to stimulus of sun's rays.

heliotropism (hē'lĭŏt'rŏpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *helios*, sun ; *trepein*, to turn.] The tendency of growing organisms or certain parts thereof to respond to the stimulus of sunlight.

helix (hē'lĭks) *n.* [Gk. *helix*, spiral.] The outer rim of ear ; the coiled spiral arrangement of certain structures in Invertebrates.

helmet (hĕl'mĕt) *n.* [O.F. *helmet*, head covering.] The process of bill of hornbills ; the bony plates covering head of certain extinct Fishes ; the galea of Insects.

Helminthology (hĕl'mĭnthŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *helmins*, worm ; *logos*, discourse.] The study of the natural history of Worms, especially parasitic forms.

helophyte (hĕl'ŏfīt) *n.* [Gk. *helos*, marsh ; *phyton*, plant.] A marsh plant.

helotism (hĕl'ŏtĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *Helos*, Laconian town.] Symbiosis in which the one organism enslaves the other and forces it to labour in its behalf, *e.g.* in Lichens, in some species of Ants.

hemelytron (hĕmĕl'ĭtrŏn), **hemelytrum** (hĕmĕl'ĭtrŭm), *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half ; *elytron*, wing.] Thickened forewing of certain Insects ; elytron of certain Worms.

hemibasidium (hĕm'ĭbăsĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half ; *basis*, base.] The promycelium of the Ustilaginales.

hemibathybial (hĕm'ĭbăthĭb'ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *hemi*, half ; *bathys*, depths.] *Pert.* plankton between littoral and bathybial zones.

hemibranch (hĕm'ĭbrăngk) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half ; *brangchia*, gills.] Gill with gill filaments on one side only.

hemicellulose (hĕm'ĭsĕl'ūlōs) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half ; L. *cellula*, small cell.] Cellulose of cotyledons and endosperm tissue of seeds.

hemicephalous (hĕm'ĭkĕf'ălŭs, -sĕf-), *a.* [Gk. *hemi*, half ; *kephale*, head.] *Appl.* insect larvae with reduced head.

hemichordate (hĕm'ĭkôr'dāt) *a.* [Gk. *hemi*, half ; *chorde*, string.] Possessing a rudimentary notochord.

hemicyclic (hĕm'ĭsī'klĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hemi*, half ; *kyklos*, round.] With some floral whorls cyclic, others spiral.

hemielytron,—hemelytron, *q.v.*

hemiepiphyte (hĕm'ĭĕp'ĭfīt) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half ; *epi*, upon ; *phyton*, plant.] A plant whose seeds germinate on another plant, but later send roots to the ground.

hemignathous (hĕmĭg'năthŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hemi*, half ; *gnathos*, jaw.] Having one jaw shorter than the other, as in some Birds.

hemikaryon (hĕm'ĭkăr'ĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half ; *karyon*, kernel.] A nucleus with gametic or haploid number of chromosomes.

hemimetabola (hĕm′ĭmĕtăb′ŏlă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *metabole*, change.] Some lower winged Insects which have no pupal stage in development.

hemimetabolic (hĕm′ĭmĕt′ăbŏl′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *metabole*, change.] Having an incomplete metamorphosis, *i.e.* the larva has a strong resemblance to the adult.

hemiparasitic (hĕm′ĭpăr′ăsĭt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *para*, beside; *sitos*, food.] *Pert.* a plant which is capable of carrying on photosynthesis, but not sufficiently to supply all food material.

hemipenis (hĕm′ĭpē′nis) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; L. *penis*, penis.] One of the paired copulatory organs in Lizards and Snakes.

hemipneustic (hĕm′ĭpnū′stĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *pnein*, to breathe.] With one or more pairs of spiracles closed.

hemipterygoid (hĕm′ĭptĕr′ĭgoid) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *pteryx*, wing; *eidos*, form.] In neognath Birds, part of pterygoid which fuses with palatine.

hemisaprophyte (hĕm′ĭsăp′röfīt) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *sapros*, dung; *phyton*, plant.] A plant living partly by photosynthesis, partly by obtaining food from humus.

hemisome (hĕm′ĭsōm) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *soma*, body.] The symmetrical half of an animal about a median vertical plane.

hemisphere (hĕm′ĭsfēr) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *sphaira*, globe.] One of the cerebral hemispheres.

hemisystole (hĕm′ĭsĭs′tölē) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *syn*, with; *stellein*, to set.] Contraction of one ventricle of the heart.

hemitropous (hĕmĭt′röpŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *trope*, turn.] Turned half round, having an ovule with hilum on one side and micropyle, etc., opposite in a plane parallel to placenta.

Henle's layer,—a single stratum of nucleated cubical cells in inner root sheath of a hair follicle.

Henle's loop,—loop of a kidney tubule within apical portion of pyramid.

Hensen's line,—a disc dividing the darker portion of a sarcomere into two parts.

hepar (hē′pâr) *n.* [L. *hepar*, liver.] Liver or an organ having a similar function.

hepatic (hĕpăt′ĭk) *a.* [L. *hepar*, liver.] *Pert.* like or associated with the liver; *pert.* Liverworts.

hepatocolic (hĕp′ătökŏl′ĭk) *a.* [L. *hepar*, liver; *colon*, large intestine.] *Pert.* liver and colon.

hepatocystic (hĕp′ătösĭs′tĭk) *a.* [L. *hepar*, liver; Gk. *kystis*, bladder.] *Pert.* liver and gall-bladder.

hepatoduodenal (hĕp′ătödū′ödē′năl) *a.* [L. *hepar*, liver; *duodeni*, twelve each.] *Pert.* liver and duodenum.

hepatoenteric (hĕp′ătöĕntĕr′ĭk) *a.* [L. *hepar*, liver; Gk. *enteron*, gut.] Of or *pert.* liver and intestine.

hepatogastric (hĕp′ătögăs′trĭk) *a.* [L. *hepar*, liver; Gk. *gaster*, stomach.] *Pert.* liver and stomach.

hepatopancreas,—digestive gland in many Invertebrates, supposed to perform a function similar to that of liver and of pancreas in higher forms.

hepatoportal (hĕp′ătöpör′tăl) *a.* [L. *hepar*, liver; *portare*, to carry.] *Pert.* or designating portal circulation of liver.

hepatorenal (hĕp′ătörē′năl) *a.* [L. *hepar*, liver; *renes*, kidneys.] *Pert.* liver and kidney.

hepatoumbilical (hĕp′ătöŭmbĭl′ĭkăl) *a.* [L. *hepar*, liver; *umbo*, umbo.] Joining liver and umbilicus.

heptagynous (hĕptăj′ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hepta*, seven; *gyne*, female.] With seven pistils.

heptamerous (hĕptăm′ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hepta*, seven; *meros*, part.] Having whorls of flower in sevens.

heptandrous (hĕptăn′drŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hepta*, seven; *aner*, man.] Having seven stamens.

heptarch (hĕp′târk) *a.* [Gk. *hepta*, seven; *arche*, beginning.] Having seven initial groups of xylem.

heptastichous (hĕptăs′tĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hepta*, seven; *stichos*, row.] Having leaves arranged in sevens.

herb (hĕrb) *n.* [M.E. *herbe*.] A seed plant without woody stem.

herbaceous (hĕrbā′shŭs) *a.* [L. *herbaceus*, grassy.] *Pert.* or resembling a herb, or similarly formed.

hercogamy (hĕrkŏg′ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *herkos*, barrier ; *gamos*, union.] The condition in which self-fertilization is impossible ; also herkogamy.

hereditary (hĕrĕd′ĭtărĭ) *a.* [L. *hereditas*, heirship.] Transmissible from parent to offspring, as characteristics, physical or mental.

heredity (hërĕd′ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *hereditas*, heirship.] The organic relation between successive generations ; germinal constitution.

hermaphrodite (hĕrmăf′rödīt) *n.* [Gk. *hermaphroditos*, combining both sexes.] An organism with both male and female reproductive organs.

hermaphroditism (hĕrmăfrŏd′ĭtĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *hermaphroditos*, combining both sexes.] The condition of having both male and female reproductive organs in one individual.

Herpetology (hĕr′pëtŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *herpeton*, reptile ; *logos*, discourse.] That part of Zoology dealing with the structure, habits and classification of Reptiles.

hesperidium (hĕs′përĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *Hesperia*, Western land ; *idion*, *dim.*] A superior, many-celled, few-seeded indehiscent fruit, having epicarp and mesocarp joined together, and endocarp projecting into interior as membranous partitions which divide the pulp into chambers.

heteracanthous (hĕt′ërăkăn′thŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *akanthe*, spine.] Having the spines in dorsal fin asymmetrical.

heteractinal (hĕt′ërăk′tĭnăl) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *aktis*, ray.] *Pert.* nail-like spicules having disc of six to eight rays in one plane, and a stout ray at right angles to these.

heterandrous (hĕt′ërăn′drŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *aner*, man.] With stamens of different length or shape.

heterauxesis (hĕt′ërôksē′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *auxein*, to grow.] Irregular or asymmetrical growth of organs.

heteraxial (hĕt′ërăk′sĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *axis*, axis.] With three unequal axes.

heteroagglutinin (hĕt′ëröăgloot′ĭnĭn) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; L. *agglutinare*, to glue to.] Fertilizin or agglutinin of eggs which reacts on sperm of different species ; *cf.* isoagglutinin.

heteroblastic (hĕt′ëröblăs′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *blastos*, bud.] With indirect development.

heterocarpous (hĕt′ërökâr′pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *karpos*, fruit.] Bearing two distinct types of fruit.

heterocellular (hĕt′ërösĕl′ūlăr) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; L. *cellula*, cell.] Composed of cells of more than one type.

heterocephalous (hĕt′ërökĕf′ălŭs, -sĕf-) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *kephale*, head.] Having pistillate flowers on separate heads from staminate.

heterocercal (hĕt′ërösĕr′kăl) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *kerkos*, tail.] Having vertebral column terminating in upper lobe of caudal fin, which is usually larger than lower.

heterocercy (hĕt′ërösĕr′sĭ) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *kerkos*, tail.] Condition of having a heterocercal tail.

heterochlamydeous (hĕt′ëröklămĭd′ëŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *chlamys*, cloak.] Having a calyx differing from corolla in colour, texture, etc.

heterochromosome (hĕt′ërökrō′mösōm) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *chroma*, colour ; *soma*, body.] A chromosome other than the ordinary or typical ; sex-chromosome.

heterochromous (hĕt′ërökrō′mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *chroma*, colour.] Having disc and marginal florets differently coloured.

heterochronism (hĕt′ërökrō̆′nĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *chronos*, time.] Departure from typical sequence in time of formation of organs.

heterochrosis (hĕt′ërökrō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *chrosis*, colouring.] Abnormal coloration.

heteroclinous (hĕt′ëröklī′nŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *kline*, bed.] Heterocephalous, *q.v.*

heterocoelous (hĕt′ërösē′lŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *koilos*, hollow.] *Pert.* vertebrae with saddle-shaped articulatory centra ; concavoconvex.

heterocysts (hĕt′ërösĭsts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *kystis*, bladder.] Clear cells occurring at intervals on filaments of certain Algae, marking limits of hormogonia.

heterodactylous (hĕt′ërödăk′tĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *daktylos*, digit.] With the first and second toes turned backwards.

heterodont (hĕt′ërödŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *odous*, tooth.] Having the teeth differentiated for various purposes.

heterodromous (hĕt′ërŏd′römŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *dromein*, to run.] Having genetic spiral of stem leaves turning in different direction to that of branch leaves.

heteroecious (hĕt′ërē′shŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *oikos*, house.] Passing different stages of its life on different hosts ; exhibiting heteroecism.

heterogamete (hĕt′ërögămēt′) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *gametes*, spouse.] One of dissimilar conjugating gametes ; an anisogamete.

heterogametic (hĕt′ërögămĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *gametes*, spouse.] Elaborating two kinds of gametes in equal numbers ; reproducing sexually ; digametic ; *cf.* homogametic.

heterogamous (hĕt′ërŏg′ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *gamos*, marriage.] With unlike gametes ; having two types of flowers ; having indirect pollination methods.

heterogamy (hĕt′ërŏg′ămĭ) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *gamos*, offspring.] Alternation of generations ; condition of having gametes of different size and structure.

heterogangliate (hĕt′ërögăng′glĭăt) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *gangglion*, ganglion.] With widely separated and asymmetrically placed nerve-ganglia.

heterogenesis (hĕt′ëröjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *genesis*, descent.] Spontaneous generation ; alternation of generations.

heterogeny (hĕt′ëröj′ënĭ) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *genos*, race.] Having several distinct generations succeeding one another in a regular series.

heterogonous (hĕt′ërŏg′önŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *gonos*, birth.] *Pert.* heterogenesis, or heterogony.

heterogony (hĕt′ërŏg′önĭ) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *gonos*, birth.] Condition of having two kinds of flowers differing in length of stamen ; alternation of generations.

heterogynous (hĕt′ërŏj′ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *gyne*, woman.] With two types of females.

heterokaryote (hĕt′ërökăr′ĭōt) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *karyon*, nut.] Having two distinct types of nuclei.

heterokinesis (hĕt′ërökĭnē′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *kinein*, to move.] Qualitative or differential division of chromosomes.

heterolecithal (hĕt′ërölĕs′ĭthăl) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *lekithos*, yolk.] Having unequally distributed deutoplasm.

heterologous (hĕt′ërŏl′ögŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *logos*, discourse.] *Appl.* various substances, *e.g.* agglutinins, affecting other than species of origin ; *cf.* homologous.

heterology (hĕt′ërŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *logos*, discourse.] Non-correspondence of parts owing to different origin or different elements.

heteromallous (hĕt′ërŏm′ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *mallos*, lock of wool.] Spreading in different directions.

heteromastigate (hĕt′ërömăs′tĭgāt) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *mastix*, lash.] Having two different types of flagella ; also heteromastigote.

heteromerous (hĕt′ërŏm′ërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *meros*, part.] Having whorls consisting of an unequal number of parts ; having a stratified thallus.

heterometabolic (hĕt′ërömĕtăbŏl′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *metabole*, change.] Having incomplete metamorphosis.

heteromorphic (hĕt′ërömôr′fĭk) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *morphe*, shape.] Having different forms at different times ; *appl.* chromosomes of different size and shape, or chromosome pairs differing in size.

heteromorphism (hĕt′ërömôr′fĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *morphe*, shape.] The state or quality of being heteromorphic.

heteromorphosis (hĕt′ërömôr′fösĭs) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *morphe*, shape.] Production of a part in an abnormal position ; regeneration, when the new part is different from that removed.

heteromorphous (hĕt′ërömôr′fŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *morphe*, shape.] *Pert.* an irregular structure, or departure from the normal.

heteronereis (hĕt′ërönē′rëĭs) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *nereis*, nereis.] A free-swimming dimorphic sexual stage of Nereis and other marine Worms.

heteronomous (hĕt′ërŏn′ömŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *nomos*, law.] Subject to different laws of growth ; specialized on different lines.

heteropelmous (hĕt′ëröpĕl′mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *pelma*, sole of foot.] Having flexor tendons of toes bifid.

heteropetalous (hĕt′ëröpĕt′ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *petalon*, petal.] With dissimilar petals.

heterophagous (hĕt′ërŏf′ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *phagein*, to eat.] Having young in altrices condition.

heterophil (hĕt′ëröfĭl) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *philos*, loving.] *Appl.* non-specific antigens and antibodies present in an organism, affording natural immunity.

heterophyadic (hĕt′ëröfīăd′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *phyas*, shoot.] Producing separate shoots, one vegetative, one reproductive.

heterophyllous (hĕt′ëröfĭl′ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *phyllon*, leaf.] Bearing foliage leaves of different shape on different parts of plant.

heteroplasia (hĕt′ëröplā′zĭă) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *plassein*, to mould.] The development of one tissue from another of a different kind.

heteroplasm (hĕt′ëröplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *plasma*, mould.] Tissue formed in abnormal places.

heteroplasma (hĕt′ëröplăzmă) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *plasma*, mould.] Plasma from a different species used as a medium for tissue culture ; *cf.* autoplasma, homoplasma.

heteroplastic (hĕt′ëröplăs′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *plastos*, formed.] *Appl.* grafts of unrelated material.

heteroploid (hĕt′ëröploid) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *aploos*, onefold.] Having an extra chromosome through nondisjunction of a pair in meiosis.

heteroproteose (hĕt′ëröprō′tëōs) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *protos*, first.] One of primary products formed by action of gastric juices on proteids.

heteropycnosis (hĕt′ëröpĭknō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *pyknos*, dense.] Condensation of sex-chromosome during growth-period stages of gonia and cytes.

heterorhizal (hĕt′ërörī′zăl) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *rhiza*, root.] With roots coming from no determinate point.

heterosis (hĕt′ërō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other.] Cross-fertilization ; hybrid vigour ; heterozygosis.

heterosporous (hĕt′ërŏs′pörŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *sporos*, seed.] Producing two kinds of spores.

heterostemonous (hĕt′ëröstĕm′önŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *stemon*, stamen.] With unlike stamens.

heterostrophy (hĕt′ërŏs′tröfĭ) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *strophe*, turning.] The condition of being coiled in a direction opposite to normal.

heterostyled (hĕt′ëröstī′ld) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *stylos*, pillar.] Having unlike or unequal styles.

heterostyly (hĕt′ëröstī′lĭ) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *stylos*, pillar.] Condition of being heterostyled.

heterosynapsis (hĕt′ërösĭnăp′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *synapsis*, union.] Pairing of two dissimilar chromosomes ; *cf.* homosynapsis.

heterotaxis (hĕt′ërötăk′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *taxis*, arrangement.] Abnormal or unusual arrangement of organs or parts.

heterothallic (hĕt′ëröthăl′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *thallos*, young shoot.] Requiring branches of two distinct mycelia to form a zygospore ; *appl.* moulds ; *cf.* homothallic.

heterotomy (hĕt′ërŏt′ömĭ) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *temnein*, to cut.] Condition of having parts of perianth whorls unequal or dissimilar ; irregular dichotomy in Crinoids.

heterotopy (hĕt′ërŏt′öpĭ) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other ; *topos*, place.] Displacement.

heterotrichous (hĕt′ërŏt′rĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *thrix*, hair.] Having two types of cilia.

heterotrophic (hĕt′ërötrŏf′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *trephein*, to nourish.] Getting nourishment from outside; *appl.* parasitic plants.

heterotropic chromosome, — sex-chromosome, *q.v.*

heterotropous (hĕt′ërŏt′röpŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *trepein*, to turn.] *Pert.* ovule with hilum and micropyle at opposite ends in a plane parallel to placenta; heterotropic.

heterotypic (hĕt′ërötĭp′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; L. *typus*, type.] *Pert.* mitotic division in which daughter chromosomes remain united and form rings; *appl.* first division in meiosis, which differs from second or homeotypic.

heteroxenous (hĕt′ërŏk′sënŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *xenos*, guest.] Occurring on or infesting more than one kind of host.

heterozygosis (hĕt′ërözīgō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *zygon*, yoke.] Descent from two different species, varieties, or races; heterosis.

heterozygote (hĕt′ërözī′gōt) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *zygon*, yoke.] A mendelian hybrid which contains one or more recessive characters and therefore does not breed true.

heterozygous (hĕt′ërözī′gŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *zygon*, yoke.] Bearing two dissimilar alternative genetical factors.

hexacanth (hĕk′săkănth) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *akantha*, thorn.] Having six hooks; *appl.* embryo of certain Flat-worms.

hexactinal (hĕk′săk′tĭnăl) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *aktis*, ray.] With six rays.

hexactine (hĕk′săk′tĭn) *n.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *aktis*, ray.] A spicule with six equal and similar rays meeting at right angles.

hexactinian (hĕk′săktĭn′ĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *aktis*, ray.] With tentacles or mesenteries in multiples of six.

hexacyclic (hĕk′săsī′klĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *kyklos*, circle.] Having floral whorls consisting of six parts.

hexagynous (hĕksăj′ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *gyne*, woman.] Having six pistils.

hexamerous (hĕksăm′ërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *meros*, part.] Occurring in sixes or arranged in sixes.

hexandrous (hĕksăn′drŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *aner*, man.] Having six stamens.

hexapetaloid (hĕk′săpĕt′ăloid) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *petalon*, petal; *eidos*, form.] With petaloid perianth of six parts.

hexapetalous (hĕk′săpĕt′ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *petalon*, petal.] Having six petals.

hexaphyllous (hĕk′săfĭl′ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *phyllon*, leaf.] Having six leaves.

hexapod (hĕk′săpŏd) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *pous*, foot.] *Pert.* animal with six legs.

hexapterous (hĕksăp′tërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *pteron*, wing.] Having six wing-like processes or expansions.

hexarch (hĕk′sârk) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *arche*, beginning.] Having six radiating vascular strands; *appl.* roots.

hexasepalous (hĕk′săsĕp′ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *sepalon*, sepal.] Having six sepals.

hexaspermous (hĕk′săspĕr′mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *sperma*, seed.] Having six seeds.

hexastemonous (hĕk′săstĕm′önŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *stemon*, stamen.] Having six stamens.

hexaster (hĕksăs′tër) *n.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *aster*, star.] A variety of hexactine in which the rays branch and produce star-shaped figures.

hexastichous (hĕksăs′tĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *stichos*, row.] Having the parts arranged in six rows.

Hexicology (hĕk′sĭkŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *hexis*, habit; *logos*, discourse.] Bionomics.

hiatus (hīā′tŭs) *n.* [L. *hiare*, to gape.] Any large opening.

hibernaculum (hī′bërnăk′ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *hibernaculum*, winter residence.] Specially modified winter bud, found in fresh-water Polyzoa.

hibernate (hī′bërnāt) *v.* [L. *hibernus*, wintry.] To pass the winter in a resting state.

hibernating glands,—lymph glands of richly vascularized fatty tissue occurring in some Rodents and Insectivores.

hidrosis (hĭdrō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hidros*, sweat.] Excretion of sweat; perspiration.

hiliferous (hīlĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *hilum*, trifle; *ferre*, to carry.] Having a hilum.

hilum (hī′lŭm) *n.* [L. *hilum*, trifle.] Scar on ovule where it was attached to placenta; eye of seed; nucleus of starch grain.

hilus (hī′lŭs) *n.* [L. *hilum*, trifle.] Small notch, opening, or depression, usually where blood-vessels, etc., enter.

hind brain,—rhombencephalon, that portion of brain derived from third embryonic vesicle.

hind gut,—diverticulum of yolk-sac extending into tail-fold in human embryo; posterior portion of alimentary tract.

hinge joint,—a joint in which articulatory surfaces are so moulded to one another as to permit motion in one direction only.

hinge ligament,—the tough elastic substance joining the two valves of a bivalve shell.

hinge line,—the line of articulation of the two valves in a bivalve shell.

hinge tooth,—one of the projections found on the hinge line in bivalves.

hip-joint,—the ball-and-socket joint between femur and hip-girdle.

hippocampal (hĭp′ökăm′păl) *a.* [Gk. *hippos*, horse; *kampos*, sea-monster.] *Pert.* the hippocampus.

hippocampus (hĭp′ökăm′pŭs) *n.* [Gk. *hippos*, horse; *kampos*, sea-monster.] A curved eminence extending throughout length of floor of inferior cornu of lateral ventricle.

hirsute (hër′sūt) *a.* [L. *hirsutus*, hairy.] Covered with hair-like feathers, *appl.* Birds; having stiff, hairy bristles; having stiff, hairy covering.

hirudin (hĭrū′dĭn) *n.* [L. *hirudo*, leech.] A substance obtained in solution from head of leech which renders drawn blood non-coagulable; the natural anticoagulin of leeches.

hispid (hĭs′pĭd) *a.* [L. *hispidus*, rough.] Having stiff hairs, spines, or bristles.

histamine (hĭs′tămĭn) *n.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue; *ammoniakon*, resinous gum.] A putrefactive derived from protein, occurring in gastric mucosa and in many body organs, acting as an excitant.

histiocyte (hĭs′tĭösīt) *n.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue; *kytos*, hollow.] A primitive blood cell giving rise to a monocyte.

histoblast (hĭs′töblăst) *n.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue; *blastos*, bud.] A unit of tissue; imaginal disc.

Histochemistry (hĭs′tökĕm′ĭstrĭ) *n.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue; *chemos*, juice.] The chemistry of animal tissues.

histocyte (hĭs′tösīt) *n.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue; *kytos*, hollow.] Tissue cell as distinguished from germ cell.

histogenesis (hĭs′töjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue; *genesis*, descent.] Formation and development of tissue.

histogenic (hĭs′töjĕn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue; *genos*, birth.] Tissue-producing; *appl.* the separate merismatic layers in a stratified growing point; tissue-producing.

histohaematin (hĭs′töhē′mătĭn) *n.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue; *haima*, blood.] An animal pigment with affinity for oxygen, hence respiratory.

Histology (hĭstŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue; *logos*, discourse.] The science which treats of detailed structure of body tissues and fluids.

histolysis (hĭstŏl′ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue; *lyein*, to dissolve.] The dissolution of organic tissues; process by which most of pupal internal organs dissolve into creamy fluid, except certain cells round which new imaginal tissues are formed.

histone (hĭs′tōn) *n.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue.] An albuminose body derived from nucleo-histone.

histophyly (hĭstŏf′ĭlĭ) *n.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue; *phyle*, tribe.] Phylogenetic history of a group of cells.

histotrophic (hĭs′tötrŏf′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue; *trephein*, to nourish.] *Pert.* or connected with tissue formation or repair.

histozoic (hĭs′tözō′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue ; *zoon*, animal.] Living within tissues ; *appl.* trophozoitic stage of certain Sporozoa.

histozyme (hĭs′tözīm) *n.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue ; *zyme*, leaven.] An enzyme found in kidneys of certain animals, capable of decomposing hippuric acid.

hoch (hŏk) *n.* [A.S. *hoh*, heel.] The tarsal joint, or its region.

holarctic (hŏlârk′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole ; *arktos*, bear.] *Pert.* species found in a zoogeographical region including northern parts of new and old Worlds.

holard (hōlârd′) *n.* [Gk. *holos*, whole ; *ardo*, I water.] Total water content of soil ; *cf.* chresard, echard.

holaspidean (hŏl′ăspĭd′ëăn) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole ; *aspis*, shield.] With single series of large scales on posterior aspect of tarso-metatarsus.

holcodont (hŏl′ködŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *holkos*, furrow ; *odous*, tooth.] Having the teeth in a long continuous groove.

holdfast,—the sucker or disc on the thallus of certain Algae.

holobenthic (hŏl′öbĕn′thĭk) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole ; *benthos*, depths.] Living in depths of sea throughout life.

holoblastic (hŏl′öblăs′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole ; *blastos*, bud.] *Pert.* eggs with total cleavage.

holobranch (hŏl′öbrăngk) *n.* [Gk. *holcs*, whole ; *brangchia*, gills.] A gill in which gill filaments are borne on both sides.

holochlamydate (hŏl′öklăm′ĭdāt) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole ; *chlamys*, cloak.] Having no notch on mantle margin.

holochroal (hŏl′ökrō′ăl) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole ; *chros*, touch.] Having eyes with globular or biconvex lenses closely crowded together, so that cornea is continuous over whole eye.

hologamy (hŏlŏg′ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *holos*, whole ; *gamos*, union.] Macrogamy ; condition of having gametes similar to somatic cells.

hologastrula (hŏl′ögas′troolă) *n.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *gaster*, stomach.] Gastrula formed from holoblastic egg.

holognathous (hŏlŏg′năthŭs) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole ; *gnathos*, jaw.] Having the jaw in a single piece.

holomastigote (hŏl′ömăs′tĭgōt) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole ; *mastix*, whip.] Having one type of flagellum scattered evenly over the body.

holometabolic (hŏl′ömĕtăbŏl′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole ; *metabole*, change.] Having complete metamorphosis.

holometabolism (hŏl′ömĕtăb′ölĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *holos*, whole ; *metabole*, change.] State of having complete metamorphosis ; *opp.* hemimetabolism.

holomorphosis (hŏl′ömôr′fösĭs) *n.* [Gk. *holos*, whole ; *morphe*, shape.] Regeneration in which the entire part is replaced.

holonephros (hŏl′önĕf′rŏs) *n.* [Gk. *holos*, whole ; *nephros*, kidney.] The hypothetical continuous excretory organ.

holophytic (hŏl′öfĭt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole ; *phyton*, plant.] Obtaining the whole of its food after the manner of a plant ; *opp.* holozoic.

holoplanktonic (hŏl′öplăngktŏn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole ; *plangktos*, wandering.] Living near the surface throughout life.

holopneustic (hŏl′ŏpnū′stĭk) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole ; *pnein*, to breathe.] With all spiracles open for respiration.

holoptic (hŏlŏp′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole ; *ops*, eye.] Having eyes of two sides meeting in a coadapted line of union.

holorhinal (hŏl′örī′năl) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole ; *rhis*, nose.] Having nares with posterior margin rounded, not cleft.

holoschisis (hŏlŏs′kĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *holos*, whole ; *schizein*, to cut.] Amitosis, as in development.

holosericeous (hŏl′ösĕrĭsh′ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole ; L.L. *sericeus*, silken.] Completely covered with silky hair-like structures; having a silky lustre or sheen.

holostomatous (hŏl′östŏm′ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole ; *stoma*, mouth.] With margin of aperture entire.

holostyly (hŏl′östī′lĭ) *n.* [Gk. *holos*, whole ; *stylos*, pillar.] Primitive condition of jaw suspension in some Fishes.

holosystolic (hŏl′ösĭs′tŏlĭk) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole ; *systole*, contraction.] *Pert.* complete systole.

holotrichous (hŏlŏt′rĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole ; *thrix*, hair.] Having a uniform covering of cilia over the body.

holotype (hŏl′ötīp) *n.* [Gk. *holos*, whole ; *typos*, image.] The single specimen constituting a new species.

holozoic (hŏl′özō′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole ; *zoon*, animal.] Obtaining the whole of its food after the manner of animals ; ingulfing proteids ; *opp.* holophytic.

homacanth (hŏm′ăkănth) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, like ; *akantha*, spine.] Having spines of dorsal fin symmetrical.

homaxon (höm′ăksŏn) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, alike ; *axon*, axis.] Built up around equal axes ; homaxonic.

homeokinesis (hō′mëökĭnē′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *homoios*, same ; *kinein*, to move.] Mitosis with equal division of chromatinic elements to daughter nuclei.

homeotely (hō′mëŏt′ëlĭ) *n.* [Gk. *homoios*, same ; *telos*, end.] Evolution from homologous parts, but with less close resemblance.

homeotypic (hō′mëötĭp′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *homoios*, same ; *typos*, character.] *Appl.* second division in meiosis, similar to typical mitosis.

homeozoic (hō′mëözō′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *homoios*, same ; *zoon*, animal.] *Pert.* a region or series of regions with identical fauna.

homoblastic (hō′möblăs′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, alike ; *blastos*, bud.] Having direct embryonic development ; arising from similar cells.

homocarpous (hō′mökâr′pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, alike ; *karpos*, fruit.] Bearing one kind of fruit.

homocercal (hō′mösĕr′kăl) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *kerkos*, tail.] Having a tail with equal or nearly equal lobes, and axis ending near middle of base.

homocerebrin (hō′mösĕr′ëbrĭn) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, alike ; L. *cerebrum*, brain.] A substance identical with cerebrin.

homochlamydeous (hō′möklămĭd′ëŭs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *chlamys*, cloak.] Having outer and inner perianth whorls alike.

homochromous (hō′mökrō′mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, alike ; *chroma*, colour.] With capitular florets all of one colour.

homodermic (hō′mödĕr′mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *derma*, skin.] Sprung from same embryonic layer.

homodont (hō′mödŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *odous*, tooth.] Having the teeth all alike, not differentiated.

homodromous (hömŏd′römŭs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *dromein*, to run.] Having genetic spiral alike in direction in stem and branches.

homodynamy (hō′mödī′nămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *dynamis*, power.] Metameric homology.

homoeosis (hömē′ösĭs) *n.* [Gk. *homoiosis*, likeness.] Assumption by one part of likeness to another part, as modification of antenna into foot, or of petal into stamen ; metamorphy.

homogametic (hō′mögămĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *gametes*, spouse.] Having only homogametes or gametes of one type ; *cf.* heterogametic, digametic.

homogamous (hömŏg′ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *gamos*, marriage.] Characterized by homogamy.

homogamy (hömŏg′ămĭ) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *gamos*, marriage.] Interbreeding due to some type of isolation, *e.g.* physiological isolation ; condition of having flowers all alike, having stamens and pistils mature at same time.

homogangliate (hō′mögăng′glĭāt) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *ganglion*, knot.] Having ganglia of nerve loops symmetrically arranged.

homogen (hō′möjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *genos*, race.] One of a group having a common origin ; one of a series of identically derived parts.

homogenesis (hō′möjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *genesis*, descent.] The type of reproduction in which like begets like.

homogenous (hömŏj′ënŭs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *genos*, race.] More or less alike owing to descent from common stock ; *appl.* graft from another animal of same species ; homogeneous.

homogeny (hŏmŏj'ĕnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *genos*, race.] Correspondence between parts due to common descent.

homogony (hŏmŏg'ŏnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *gonos*, offspring.] Condition of having one type of flower with equally long stamens and pistil.

homoiomerous (hŏmoiŏm'ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *homoios*, like ; *meros*, part.] Having Algae distributed equally through fungoid mycelium in a Lichen.

homoiothermal (hŏmoi'ŏthĕr'măl) *a.* [Gk. *homoios*, like ; *thermos*, hot.] Warm-blooded ; also homoiothermic.

homoiotransplantation,— transplantation of tissue or organ from one organism to another, possibly unrelated ; *cf.* autotransplantation.

homolecithal (hō'mŏlĕs'ĭthăl) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *lekithos*, yolk.] Having little deutoplasm, which is equally distributed.

homologous (hŏmŏl'ŏgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *logos*, discourse.] Resembling in structure and origin ; *appl.* various substances, *e.g.* agglutinins affecting organisms of same species only ; *cf.* heterologous.

homologue (hŏm'ŏlōg) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *logos*, speech.] One of a series of structures similar in structure and origin.

homology (hŏmŏl'ŏjĭ) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *logos*, speech.] Similarity in structure and development of organs or parts.

homomallous (hŏmŏm'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *mallos*, lock of wool.] Curving uniformly to one side ; *appl.* leaves.

homomorphic (hō'mŏmôr'fĭk) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *morphe*, form.] *Appl.* chromosome pairs of similar size and structure ; *cf.* heteromorphic.

homomorphism (hō'mŏmôr'fĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *morphe*, shape.] The condition of having perfect flowers of only one type ; hemimetabolism.

homomorphosis (hō'mŏmôr'fōsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *morphe*, shape.] Condition of having newly regenerated part like part removed.

homonculus (hŏmŏn'kūlŭs) *n.* [L. *homunculus*, little man.] The small miniature of human foetus seen in spermatozoon, according to Animalculists.

homonomy (hŏmŏn'ŏmĭ) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *nomos*, law.] The homology existing between parts arranged on transverse axes.

homonym (hō'mŏnĭm) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *onyma*, name.] A name preoccupied, and so unsuitable according to law of priority.

homopetalous (hō'mŏpĕt'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *petalon*, petal.] Having all the petals alike.

homophyadic (hō'mŏfīăd'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *phyas*, shoot.] Producing only one kind of shoot.

homophylic (hōmŏfĭl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *phyle*, race.] Resembling one another owing to a common ancestry.

homophyllous (hō'mŏfĭl'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *phyllon*, leaf.] Bearing leaves all of one kind.

homoplasma (hō'mŏplăz'mă) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *plasma*, mould.] Plasma from another animal of same species used as a medium for tissue culture ; *cf.* autoplasma, heteroplasma.

homoplast (hō'mŏplăst) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *plastos*, moulded.] An organ formed of similar plastids.

homoplastic (hō'mŏplăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *plastos*, moulded.] *Pert.* homoplasty.

homoplasty (hō'mŏplăs'tĭ) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *plastos*, moulded.] Convergence ; resemblance in form or structure between different organs or organisms due to evolution along similar lines ; also homoplasy ; isotely.

homopterous (hŏmŏp'tĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *pteron*, wing.] Having the wings alike.

homosporous (hŏmŏs'pŏrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *sporos*, seed.] Producing only one kind of spore.

homostyled (hō'mŏstīld) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *stylos*, pillar.] With uniform styles.

homosynapsis (hō′mösĭnăp′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *synapsis*, union.] Pairing of two similar chromosomes ; *cf.* heterosynapsis.

homothallic (hō′möthăl′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *thallos*, young shoot.] Forming zygospores from two branches of the same mycelium ; *appl.* moulds ; *cf.* heterothallic.

homothermous, — homoiothermal, *q.v.*

homotropous (hömŏt′röpŭs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *trope*, turn.] Erect ; having micropyle and chalaza at opposite ends ; *appl.* ovules.

homozygosis (hō′mözīgō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *zygon*, yoke.] Condition of having a given genetical factor in the duplex condition, and producing gametes of only one kind as regards that factor.

homozygote (hō′mözī′gōt) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *zygon*, yoke.] An organism in which characters are stable, resulting from union of zygotes bearing similar characters.

homozygous (hō′mözī′gŭs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same ; *zygon*, yoke.] Stable.

honey-dew,—a sugary exudation found on leaves of many plants ; a sweet secretion produced by certain Insects, *e.g.* Aphids.

hooded (hood′ĕd) *a.* [A.S. *hōd.*] Bearing a hood-like petal ; rolled up like a cone of paper, as certain leaves ; having head conspicuously and differently coloured from rest of body ; having crests on head ; having wing-shaped expansions on neck, as in Cobra.

hordeaceous (hôr′dëā′shŭs) *a.* [L. *hordeum*, barley.] *Pert.* or resembling barley.

horizontal (hŏr′ĭzŏn′tăl) *a.* [Gk. *horizon*, bounding.] Growing in a plane at right angles to primary axis.

hormogonium (hôr′mögō′nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hormos*, chain ; *goneia*, generation.] That portion of an algal filament between two heterocysts, which, breaking away, acts as a reproductive body.

hormones (hôrmōn′z) *n. plu.* [Gk. *hormao*, I excite.] Secretions of ductless glands which pass into blood-vessels by osmosis ; exciting agents ; *opp.* chalones ; internal secretions in plants, as wound or digestive secretions.

hormonic (hŏrmŏn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hormao*, I excite.] *Appl.* excitatory internal secretions ; *opp.* chalonic.

horn (hôrn) *n.* [A.S. *horn.*] The process on head of many animals ; any projection resembling a horn ; a tuft of feathers as in owl ; a spine in Fishes ; a tentacle in Snails ; an awn ; any pointed projection or process in plants.

horn core,—the central bony part in hollow-horned Ruminants.

host (hōst) *n.* [L. *hostis*, stranger.] Any organism in which another organism spends part or the whole of its existence, and from which it derives nourishment or gets protection.

house (hows) *n.* [A.S. *hūs.*] The external gelatinous-like covering secreted by certain Tunicates.

humeral (hū′mĕrăl) *a.* [L. *humerus*, shoulder.] *Pert.* shoulder region ; *pert.* or naming the anterior basal angle of wing of insect, one of horny plates on plastron of turtle.

humerus (hū′mĕrŭs) *n.* [L. *humerus*, shoulder.] The bone of upper arm.

humistratous (hū′mĭstrā′tŭs) *a.* [L. *humus*, earth ; *sternere*, to spread.] Spreading over surface of earth.

humoral (hū′mörăl) *a.* [L. *humor*, moisture.] *Appl.* theory of immunity ascribing to body fluids the power to resist infection.

humour (hū′mŏr) *n.* [L. *humor*, moisture.] The fluid of eye ; any fluid or juice.

humus (hū′mŭs) *n.* [L. *humus*, earth.] A dark soil-like material formed by decomposition of vegetable or animal matter.

husk (hŭsk) *n.* [M.E. *huske.*] The outer coating of various seeds.

hyaline (hī′ălĭn) *a.* [Gk. *hyalos*, glass.] Clear ; transparent ; free from inclusions.

hyalogen (hī′ălöjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *hyalos*, glass ; *genos*, birth.] Any of substances found in animal tissues which are insoluble and related to mucoids.

hyaloid (hī′ăloid) *a.* [Gk. *hyalos*, glass; *eidos*, form.] Glassy; transparent.

hyaloid membrane,—delicate membrane enveloping vitreous body of eye.

hyalomucoid (hī′ălömū′koid) *n.* [Gk. *hyalos*, glass; L. *mucus*, mucus; Gk. *eidos*, like.] One of the non-phosphorized gluco-proteids in vitrous humour.

hyaloplasm (hī′ălöplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *hyalos*, glass; *plasma*, mould.] Ground substance of cell as distinguished from microsomes, or from reticulum or spongioplasm; ectoplasm or peripheral zone in plant cells; also hyaloplasma.

hyalopterous (hī′ălŏp′tërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hyalos*, glass; *pteron*, wing.] Having transparent wings.

hyalosome (hī′ălösōm) *n.* [Gk. *hyalos*, glass; *soma*, body.] A nucleolar-like body in a cell-nucleus, only slightly stainable by nuclear or plasma stains.

hybrid (hī′brĭd) *n.* [L. *hibrida*, cross.] Any cross-bred animal or plant.

hybridism (hī′brĭdĭzm) *n.* [L. *hibrida*, cross.] The state or quality of being a hybrid.

hybridization (hī′brĭdĭzā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *hibrida*, cross.] Act or process of hybridizing; state of being hybridized; cross-fertilization.

hybridize (hī′brĭdīz) *v.* [L. *hibrida*, cross.] To interbreed, to produce hybrids.

hydathode (hī′dăthōd) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *odos*, way.] An epidermal structure specialized for secretion of water.

hydatid (hī′dătĭd) *n.* [Gk. *hydatis*, watery vesicle.] Any vesicle or sac filled with clear watery fluid, and containing encysted stages of larval Tapeworms.

hydatiform (hīdăt′ĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *hydatis*, watery vesicle; L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling a hydatid.

hydatigenous (hī′dătĭj′ënŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hydatis*, watery vesicle; *genos*, birth.] Producing or forming hydatids.

hydranth (hī′drănth) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *anthos*, flower.] A nutritive zooid in a hydroid colony.

hydrocaulis (hī′drökôl′ĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; L. *caulis*, stalk.] The branching vertical portion of coenosarc in a hydroid colony.

hydrocircus (hī′drösër′kŭs) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *kirkos*, circle.] The hydrocoelic ring surrounding mouth in Echinoderms.

hydrocladia (hī′drö′klā′dĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *klados*, shoot.] The secondary branches of a hydrocaulis.

hydrocoel (hī′drösēl) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *koilos*, hollow.] The water-vascular system in Echinoderms.

hydrocyst (hī′drösĭst) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *kystis*, bladder.] A dactylozooid.

hydroecium (hīdrē′shĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *oikos*, house.] A closed tube at upper end of a Siphonophore; an infundibulum.

hydroid (hī′droid) *n.*, *a.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *eidos*, form.] A tracheid; the polyp form of a Hydrozoan.

hydrolysis (hīdrŏl′ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *lyein*, to dissolve.] Decomposition of a chemical compound by addition of water.

hydrome (hī′drōm) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *mestos*, full.] Any tissue that conducts water; also hydrom.

hydromegatherm (hī′drömĕg′ăthĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *megas*, great; *therme*, heat.] A plant which must have both moisture and heat to develop fully.

hydrophilous (hīdrŏf′ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *philein*, to love.] Pollinated through agency of water.

hydrophyllium (hī′dröfĭl′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *phyllon*, leaf.] One of leaf-like transparent bodies arising above and partly covering the sporosacs in a Siphonophore.

hydrophyte (hī′dröfīt) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *phyton*, plant.] An aquatic plant.

hydrophyton (hīdrŏf′ĭtŏn) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *phyton*, plant.] A complete hydroid colony, root-like organ, stem and branches.

hydroplanula (hī′dröplăn′ūlă) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; L. *planus*, flat.] Stage in larval history of Coelenterate between planula and actinula.

hydropolyp (hī′dröpŏl′ĭp) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water ; F. *polype*, polyp.] A polyp of a hydroid colony ; a hydrula.

hydropore (hī′dröpōr) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water ; *poros*, opening.] The opening into right hydrocoel in echinoderm larvae.

hydropote (hī′dröpōt) *n.* [Gk. *hydropotes*, water drinker.] A cell or cell-group, in some submerged leaves, easily permeable by water and salts.

hydrorhiza (hī′drörī′ză) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water ; *rhiza*, root.] The creeping root-like portion of coenosarc of a hydroid colony.

hydrosome (hī′drösōm) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water ; *soma*, body.] The conspicuously hydra-like stage in a coelenterate life-history.

hydrospire (hī′dröspīr) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water ; L. *spira*, coil.] The folds on the stereom of blastoids ; respiratory structures.

hydrostome (hī′dröstōm) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water ; *stoma*, mouth.] The mouth of a hydroid polyp.

hydrotaxis (hī′drötăk′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water ; *taxis*, arrangement.] Response of organisms to stimulus of moisture.

hydrotheca (hī′dröthē′kă) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water ; *theke*, cup.] Cup-like structure into which the polyp may withdraw, in many Coelenterates.

hydrotropic (hī′drötrŏp′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hydor*, water ; *trope*, turn.] *Appl.* curvature of a plant organ towards a greater degree of moisture.

hydrotropism (hīdrŏt′röpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water ; *trepein*, to turn.] Response to stimulus of water.

hydrula (hī′droolă) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water.] Hypothetical simple polyp.

Hygiene (hījēn′) *n.* [Gk. *hygieinos*, healthful.] That part of Biology dealing with health preservation.

hygrophilous (hīgrŏf′ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hygros*, wet ; *philein*, to love.] Inhabiting moist or marshy places.

hygrophyte (hī′gröfīt) *n.* [Gk. *hygros*, wet ; *phyton*, plant.] A plant which thrives in plentiful moisture.

hygroplasm (hī′gröplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *hygros*, wet ; *plasma*, mould.] The more liquid part of protoplasm ; *cf.* stereoplasm.

hygroscopic (hī′gröskŏp′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hygros*, wet ; *skopein*, to regard.] Sensitive to moisture ; *appl.* moisture retained by soil colloids.

hylophagous (hīlŏf′ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hyle*, wood ; *phagein*, to eat.] Eating wood ; *appl.* certain Insects.

hylophyte (hī′löfīt) *n.* [Gk. *hyle*, wood ; *phyton*, plant.] A plant growing in woods.

hylotomous (hīlŏt′ömŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hyle*, wood ; *temnein*, to cut.] Wood-cutting ; *appl.* certain Insects.

hymen (hī′mĕn) *n.* [Gk. *hymen*, membrane.] Thin fold of mucous membrane at orifice of vagina.

hymenial (hīmē′nĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *hymen*, skin.] *Pert.* hymenium.

hymeniferous (hī′mĕnĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hymen*, skin ; L. *ferre*, to carry.] Having a hymenium.

hymenium (hīmē′nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hymen*, skin.] The outermost layer of mushroom lamellae, or similar fungus, consisting of barren cells or paraphyses and basidial cells.

hymenophore (hī′mënöfōr) *n.* [Gk. *hymen*, skin ; *pherein*, to carry.] The hymen portion of sporophore of a Fungus.

hymenopterous (hī′mënŏp′tërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hymen*, skin ; *pteron*, wing.] Having membranous wings ; *appl.* certain Insects.

hyobranchial (hī′öbrăng′kĭăl) *a.* [Gk. ϒ ; *brangchia*, gills.] *Pert.* hyoid and branchial arches.

hyoepiglottic (hī′öĕpĭglŏt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. ϒ ; *epi*, upon ; *glotta*, tongue.] Connecting hyoid and epiglottis.

hyoglossal (hī′öglŏs′ăl) *a.* [Gk. ϒ ; *glossa*, tongue.] *Pert.* tongue and hyoid.

hyoid (hī′oid) *a.* [Gk. *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] *Pert.* or designating a bone or series of bones lying at base of tongue and developed from hyoid arch of embryo.

hyoideus (hīoid′ëŭs) *n.* [Gk. *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] A nerve which supplies mucosa of mouth and muscles of hyoid region.

hyomandibular (hī′ömăndĭb′ūlăr) *a.* [Gk. ϒ ; L. *mandibulum*, jaw.] *Pert.* hyoid and mandible ; *pert.* dorsal segment of hyoid arch in Fishes.

hyomental (hī′ōmĕn′tăl) *a.* [Gk. Υ; L. *mentum*, chin.] *Pert.* hyoid and chin.

hyoplastron (hī′ōplăs′trŏn) *n.* [Gk. Υ; F. *plastron*, breast-plate.] The second lateral plate in plastron of Chelonians.

hyostapes (hī′ōstā′pēz) *n.* [Gk. Υ; L.L. *stapes*, stirrup.] Lower portion of columellar primordium which gives rise to part of columella in some Reptiles.

hyosternum (hī′ōstĕr′nŭm) *n.* [Gk. Υ; *sternon*, breast.] Hyoplastron.

hyostylic (hī′ōstĭl′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. Υ; *stylos*, pillar.] Having jaw articulated to skull by hyomandibular or corresponding part; exhibiting hyostyly.

hyosymplecticum (hī′ōsĭmplĕk′tĭkŭm) *n.* [Gk. Υ; *syn*, with; *plectos*, plaited.] The cartilaginous primordium from which hyomandibular and symplecticum are derived.

hyothyroid (hī′ōthī′roid) *a.* [Gk. Υ; *thyreos*, shield; *eidos*, like.] *Pert.* hyoid and thyroid cartilages of larynx.

hypallelomorph (hī′pălĕl′ōmôrf) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *allelon*, of one another; *morphe*, shape.] Allelomorphs which under certain conditions are themselves compound.

hypanthium (hĭpăn′thĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *anthos*, flower.] Any enlargement of the torus.

hypanthodium (hĭp′ănthō′dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *anthodes*, like flowers.] An inflorescence with concave capitulum on whose walls the flowers are arranged.

hypantrum (hĭpăn′trŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *antron*, cave.] Notch on vertebrae of certain Reptiles for articulation with hyposphene.

hypapophysis (hĭp′ăpŏf′ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *apo*, upon; *phyein*, to grow.] A ventral process on a vertebral centrum.

hyparterial (hĭp′ârtē′rĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; L. *arteria*, channel.] Situated below an artery; *appl.* branch of right bronchus.

hypaxial (hĭpăk′sĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; L. *axis*, axis.] Ventral; below vertebral column; *appl.* muscles.

hyperapophysis (hī′pĕrăpŏf′ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *apo*, from; *phyein*, to grow.] A postero-lateral process of dorsal side of vertebra.

hyperchromasy (hī′pĕrkrō′măsĭ) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *chroma*, colour.] A relatively superabundant supply of chromatin to cytoplasm in a cell.

hyperchromatosis (hī′pĕrkrō′mătō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *chroma*, colour.] Excess of nuclear substance in a cell previous to division.

hypercoracoid (hī′pĕrkŏr′ăkoid) *a.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *korax*, crow; *eidos*, like.] *Pert.* or designating upper bone at base of pectoral fin in Fishes.

hyperfeminization,—condition of a feminized male with female characteristics exaggerated, as in small size and weight.

hypergamesis (hī′pĕrgămē′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *gamos*, union.] Process of absorption by female of excess spermatozoa.

hypermasculinization,—condition of a masculinized female with male characteristics exaggerated, as in large proportions, appearance of male secondary sexual characters.

hypermetamorphosis (hī′pĕrmĕt′ămôr′fōsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *meta*, after; *morphe*, shape.] A protracted and thoroughgoing metamorphosis.

hyperparasite (hī′pĕrpăr′ăsīt) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *para*, beside; *sitos*, food.] A parasite which is parasitic on or in another parasite.

hyperphalangy (hī′pĕrfăl′ănjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *phalangx*, line of battle.] Condition of having digits with more than normal number of phalanges.

hyperpituitarism (hī′pĕrpĭtū′ĭtărĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; L. *pituita*, phlegm.] Overaction of pituitary gland, resulting in gigantism or giantism; hyperhypophysism.

hyperplasia (hī′pĕrplā′zĭă) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *plassein*, to mould.] Overgrowth; excessive or hyperplastic development.

hyperpnoea (hī′pĕrpnē′ă) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *pnoe*, breath.] Rapid breathing due to insufficient supply of oxygen.

hypersensitivity (hī′pĕrsĕn′sĭtĭv′ĭtĭ) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above ; L. *sentire*, to feel.] A condition of being unduly sensitive to a drug or stimulus.

hypertely (hīpĕr′tĕlĭ) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above ; *telos*, end.] An imitation in colour or pattern which has overshot the mark.

hypertonia (hī′pĕrtō′nĭă) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above ; *tonos*, tone.] Excessive tonicity.

hypertrophy (hīpĕr′tröfĭ) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above ; *trophe*, nourishment.] Excessive growth or development.

hypha (hī′fă) *n.* [Gk. *hyphe*, web.] The thread-like element of vegetative mycelium of a Fungus.

hyphasma (hīfăz′mă) *n.* [Gk. *hyphasma*, thing woven.] A barren mycelium ; an Agaricus thallus.

hyphodrome (hī′födrōm) *n.* [Gk. *hyphe*, web ; *dromein*, to run.] Running throughout the tissues ; *appl.* thick leaves where veins are not visible from surface.

hypnocyst (hĭp′nösĭst) *n.* [Gk. *hypnos*, sleep ; *kystis*, bladder.] Cyst in which contained organism simply rests ; dormant cyst.

hypnody (hĭp′nödĭ) *n.* [Gk. *hypnodia*, sleepiness.] The long resting period of certain larval forms.

hypnogenic (hĭp′nöjĕn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hypnos*, sleep ; *genos*, offspring.] Sleep-producing ; *appl.* influences or localities which tend to produce hypnosis.

hypnosperm (hĭp′nöspĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *hypnos*, sleep ; *sperma*, seed.] A hypnospore.

hypnosporangium (hĭp′nöspörăn′jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hypnos*, sleep ; *sporos*, seed ; *anggeion*, vessel.] A sporangium containing resting spores.

hypnospore (hĭp′nöspōr) *n.* [Gk. *hypnos*, sleep ; *sporos*, seed.] A resting spore ; a zygote that remains in a quiescent condition during winter.

hypoarion (hī′pöā′rĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under ; *oarion*, little egg.] A small lobe below the optic lobes of most Teleosts.

hypobasal (hī′pöbā′săl) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under ; L. *basis*, base.] The lower segment of a developing ovule.

hypoblast (hī′pöblăst) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under ; *blastos*, bud.] The inner germ layer in a gastrula.

hypoblastic (hī′pöblăs′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under ; *blastos*, bud.] *Pert.* or derived from the inner layer ; endodermal.

hypobranchial (hī′pöbrăng′kĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under ; *brangchia*, gills.] *Pert.* lower or fourth segment of branchial arch.

hypocentrum (hī′pösĕn′trŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under ; *kentron*, centre.] A transverse cartilage that arises below nerve cord and forms part of vertebral centrum.

hypochilium (hī′pökī′lĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under ; *cheilos*, lip.] The lower portion of lip of an Orchid.

hypochondrium (hī′pökŏn′drĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under ; *chondros*, cartilage.] A region below epigastric and above lumbar.

hypochord (hī′pökôrd) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under ; *chorde*, cord.] A transitory subnotochordal rod in anamniotes.

hypochordal (hī′pökôr′dăl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under ; *chorde*, string.] Below the notochord.

hypocleidium (hī′pöklī′dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under ; *kleis*, key ; *idion*, *dim.*] The interclavicle.

hypocone (hī′pökōn) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under ; *konos*, cone.] Postero-internal cusp of upper molar.

hypoconid (hī′pökō′nĭd) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under ; *konos*, cone.] Postero-buccal cusp of lower molar.

hypoconulid (hī′pökŏn′ūlĭd) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under ; *konos*, cone.] Postero-mesial cusp of lower molar.

hypocoracoid (hī′pökŏr′ăkoid) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under ; *korax*, crow ; *eidos*, like.] *Pert.* lower bone at base of pectoral fin in Fishes.

hypocotyl (hī′pökŏt′ĭl) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under ; *kotyle*, hollow.] That portion of stem below cotyledons in an embryo.

hypocotyledonary (hī′pökŏt′ĭlē′dŏnărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under ; *kotyle*, hollow.] Below the cotyledons.

hypocrateriform (hī′pökrătĕr′ĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under ; *krater*, cup ; L. *forma*, shape.] Having a gamopetalous corolla with long narrow tube, and limbs at right angles to tube.

hypodactylum (hī′pödăk′tĭlŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *daktylos*, digit.] The under surface of a bird's toes.

hypoderma (hī′pödĕr′mă) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *derma*, skin.] Tissue just under epidermis in plants.

hypodermal (hī′pödĕr′măl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *derma*, skin.] *Pert.* the hypoderma or hypodermis.

hypodermalia (hī′pödĕrmā′lĭă) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *derma*, skin.] Sponge spicules situated just below the derma or skin.

hypodermic (hī′pödĕr′mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; L. *dermis*, skin.] *Pert.* parts just under the skin.

hypodermis (hī′pödĕr′mĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; L. *dermis*, skin.] The cellular layer lying beneath and secreting the cuticle of Annulata, Arthropoda, etc.; hypoblast; hypoderma.

hypodicrotic (hī′pödīkrŏt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *di*, two; *krotein*, to beat.] Having two arterial beats for the one cardiac.

hypogastric (hī′pögăs′trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *gaster*, stomach.] *Pert.* lower median region of abdomen.

hypogastrium (hī′pögăs′trĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *gaster*, stomach.] Lower median region of abdomen.

hypogastroid,—hypoischium, *q.v.*

hypogeal (hī′pöjē′ăl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *gaia*, earth.] Subterranean; *appl.* stems, etc; also hypogean.

hypogenesis (hī′pöjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *genesis*, origin.] Development without occurrence of alternation of generations.

hypogenous (hīpŏj′ënŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *genos*, birth.] Growing on lower surface of anything.

hypogeous (hī′pöjē′ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *ge*, earth.] Growing or maturing under earth's surface.

hypoglossal (hī′pöglŏs′ăl) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *glossa*, tongue.] The twelfth paired cranial nerve, distributed to base of tongue.

hypoglottis (hī′pöglŏt′ĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *glotta*, tongue.] The under part of tongue; a division of labium of beetles.

hypognathous (hĭpŏg′năthŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *gnathos*, jaw.] Having the lower jaw slightly longer than the upper.

hypogynium (hī′pöjĭn′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *gyne*, female.] Structure supporting ovary in such plants as sedges.

hypogynous (hīpŏj′ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *gyne*, female.] Inserted below the gynoecium, and not adherent.

hypohyal (hī′pöhī′ăl) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] The hyoid element lying between ceratohyal and basihyal.

hypoischium (hī′pöĭs′kĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *ischion*, hip.] A small bony rod passing backwards from ischiadic symphysis and supporting ventral cloacal wall; hypogastroid.

hypomeral (hīpŏm′ërăl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *meros*, part.] *Appl.* slender bones among lower trunk muscles in some Fishes.

hypomere (hī′pömēr) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *meros*, part.] Lower or lateral plate zone of coelomic pouches.

hypomeron (hīpŏm′ërŏn) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *meros*, part.] The lateral inflexed side of a coleopterous prothorax.

hyponasty (hī′pönăs′tĭ) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *nastos*, close-pressed.] The state of growth in a flattened structure in which under surface grows more vigorously than upper.

hyponome (hī′pönōm) *n.* [Gk. *hyponome*, underground passage.] The funnel of Cephalopods.

hyponychium (hī′pönĭk′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *onyx*, nail.] Layer of epidermis on which nail rests.

hypopetalous (hī′pöpĕt′ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *petalon*, petal.] Having corolla inserted below, and not adherent to, gynoecium.

hypophare (hī′pöfār) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *pherein*, to bear.] Lower part of Sponge, in which there are no chambers; *cf.* spongophare.

hypopharyngeal (hī′pöfărĭn′jëăl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *pharynx*, pharynx.] *Pert.* or situated below or on lower surface of pharynx.

hypopharynx (hī′pöfăr′ĭngks) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *pharynx*, pharynx.] The lingua of many Insects; in mosquitoes, an outgrowth from base of labium which bears the salivary groove or duct.

hypophloeodal (hī′pöflē′ödăl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *phloios*, bark.] Living or growing under bark.

hypophyllium (hī′pöfĭl′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *phyllon*, leaf.] A scale-like leaf below a cladophyll.

hypophysial (hī′pöfĭz′ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *physis*, growth.] *Pert.* the hypophysis.

hypophysin (hīpŏf′ĭsĭn) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *physis*, growth.] Pituitary extract.

hypophysis (hīpŏf′ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *physis*, growth.] The pituitary body; also hypophyseos; the olfactory pit in the lancelet; the last cell of the suspensor; the cell from which root-tip arises in Dicotyledons.

hypopituitarism (hī′pöpĭtū′ĭtărĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; L. *pituita*, phlegm.] Deficiency of pituitary gland, resulting in a type of infantilism; hypohypophysism.

hypoplasia (hī′pöplā′zĭă) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *plassein*, to mould.] Undergrowth; deficiency; hypoplastic development.

hypoplastron (hī′pöplăs′trŏn) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; F. *plastron*, shield.] The third lateral bony plate in the plastron of turtles.

hypopleuron (hī′pöploor′ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *pleura*, side.] Region below metapleuron in Insects.

hypopodium (hī′pöpō′dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *podion*, little foot.] Basal portion of a leaf, including stalk.

hypoptilum (hīpŏp′tĭlŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *ptilon*, down.] The after-shaft.

hypopyge (hī′pöpīj′) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *pyge*, rump.] Clasping organ of male dipterous insect; also hypopygium.

hyporachis (hī′pörā′kĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *rhachis*, spine.] The stem of after-shaft of a feather; also hyporhachis.

hyposkeletal (hī′pöskĕl′ëtăl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *skeletos*, hard.] Lying beneath or internally to endoskeleton.

hyposphene (hī′pösfēn) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *sphen*, wedge.] A wedge-shaped process on neural arch of vertebrae of certain extinct Reptiles which fits into hypantrum.

hypostatic (hī′pöstăt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; L. *stare*, to stand.] *Appl.* the absent character of two whose genes are not at the same time allelomorphs; exhibiting condition of hypostasis; *cf.* epistatic.

hypostereom (hī′pöstĕr′ëŏm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *stereos*, solid.] The third or inner layer of thecal plates of a Cystid; the inner layer of integument of a Crinoid.

hypostoma (hī′pöstō′mă) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *stoma*, mouth.] The fold bounding posterior margin of oral aperture in Crustacea; oral projection or manubrium of a Hydrozoan; anteroventral region of insect head; hypostome.

hypostomatous (hī′pöstŏm′ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *stoma*, mouth.] Having mouth placed on lower or ventral side.

hypotarsus (hī′pötâr′sŭs) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; L. *tarsus*, ankle.] The calcaneum of a Bird.

hypothalamus (hī′pöthăl′ămŭs) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *thalamos*, chamber.] Subthalamic tegmental region and structures forming greater part of floor of third ventricle.

hypothallus (hī′pöthăl′ŭs) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *thallos*, young shoot.] The marginal hyphal outgrowth; a membranous case bearing sporangia.

hypothecium (hīpöthē′sĭŭm, -shĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *theke*, cup.] The layer of dense hyphal threads below the thecium in Lichens; upper layer of ascoma.

hypothenar (hī′pöthē′năr) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *thenar*, palm of hand.] *Pert.* the prominent part of palm of hand above base of little finger.

hypothetical units, — the ultimate component parts of protoplasm; ultracellular units ranking between the molecule and the cell; also called variously, physiological units, pangens, gemmules, biophores, bioblasts, somacules, idiosomes, plasomes, micellae, plastidules, inotagmata, idioblasts, biogens, gemmae, microzymas, genes, gens, primordia.

hypotonic (hī′pötŏn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *tonos*, tension.] *Appl.* a solution whose osmotic pressure is less than that of serum.

hypotrematic (hī′pötrēmăt′ĭk) *á.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *trema*, pore.] *Appl.* the lower lateral bar of branchial basket of Lamprey.

hypotrichous (hīpŏt′rĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *thrix*, hair.] Having cilia mainly restricted to under surface.

hypotrochanteric (hī′pötrŏ̄k′ăntĕr′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *trochanter*, runner.] Beneath the trochanter.

hypotympanic (hī′pötĭmpăn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; L. *tympanum*, drum.] Situated below the tympanum; *pert.* quadrate.

hypoxanthin (hī′pözăn′thĭn) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *xanthos*, yellow.] A crystalline nitrogenous substance found in muscle tissue and in some seeds.

hypozygal (hī′pözī′găl) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *zygon*, yoke.] Lower ossicle of a syzygial pair bearing no pinnule.

hypsodont (hĭp′södŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *hypsos*, height; *odous*, tooth.] *Pert.* or designating teeth with high crowns and short roots; hypselodont.

hypsophyll (hĭp′söfĭl) *n.* [Gk. *hypsi*, high; *phyllon*, leaf.] Any leaf beneath the sporophylls.

hypural (hĭp′ūrăl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *oura*, tail.] *Pert.* a bony structure, formed by fused haemal spines of last few vertebrae, which supports caudal fin in certain Fishes.

hysterogenic (hĭs′tēröjĕn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hysteros*, later; *genos*, birth.] Of later development or growth.

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ichthyic (ĭk′thĭĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ichthys*, fish.] *Pert.* or characteristic of Fishes; ichthyoid.

ichthyodorulite (ĭk′thĭödŏr′ūlīt) *n.* [Gk. *ichthys*, fish; *dory*, spear; *lithos*, stone.] A fossil Fish dermal or fin spine.

ichthyolite (ĭk′thĭölīt) *n.* [Gk. *ichthys*, fish; *lithos*, stone.] A fossil fish or part of one.

Ichthyology (ĭkthĭŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *ichthys*, fish; *logos*, discourse.] The study of Fishes.

ichthyopterygia (ĭk′thĭŏptērĭj′ĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *ichthys*, fish; *pteryx*, wing or fin.] Paired fish fins.

icosandrous (ī′kösăn′drŭs) *a.* [Gk. *eikosi*, twenty; *aner*, man.] Having twenty or more stamens.

id (ĭd) *n.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct.] A hypothetical structural unit; the chromomere.

idant (ī̆′dănt) *n.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct.] A unit resulting from an aggregation of ids; the chromosome.

idioblast (ĭd′ĭöblăst) *n.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct; *blastos*, bud.] A hypothetical unit, *q.v.*

idiocalyptrosome (ĭd′ĭökălĭp′trösōm) *n.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct; *kalyptra*, covering; *soma*, body.] Outer zone derived from idiosphaerosome in sperm cells.

idiochromatin (ĭd′ĭökrō′mătĭn) *n.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct; *chroma*, colour.] Temporarily dormant generative chromatin; *cf.* trophochromatin.

idiochromidia (ĭd′ĭökrömĭd′ĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct; *chroma*, colour.] Sporetia; generative chromidia; *cf.* trophochromidia.

idiochromosome (ĭd′ĭökrō′mösōm) *n.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct; *chroma*, colour; *soma*, body.] An additional chromosome with a relation to sex, observed in certain germ cells—one or more may be present.

idiocryptosome (ĭd′ĭökrĭp′tösōm) *n.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct; *kryptos*, hidden; *soma*, body.] Inner zone derived from idiosphaerosome in sperm cells.

idiomuscular (ĭd′ĭōmŭs′kūlăr) *a.* [Gk. *idios*, personal; L. *musculus*, muscle.] *Appl.* contraction of a degenerated muscle artificially stimulated.

idiophthartosome (ĭd′ĭŏfthâr′tösōm) *n.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct; *phthartos*, transitory; *soma*, body.] The idiozome remnant.

idioplasm (ĭd′ĭöplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct; *plasma*, mould.] Chromatin; the generative or germinal part of a cell; *cf.* trophoplasm.

idiosome (ĭd′ĭösōm) *n.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct; *soma*, body.] A hypothetical unit, *q.v.*; idiozome.

idiosphaerosome (ĭd′ĭösfē′rösōm) *n.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct; *sphaira*, globe; *soma*, body.] Acrosome; central granule of idiosphaerotheca.

idiosphaerotheca (ĭd′íösfē′röthē′kă) *n.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct; *sphaira*, globe; *theke*, case.] Acroblast; vesicle containing acrosome in sperm cells.

idiothalamous (ĭd′ĭöthăl′ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *idios*, personal; *thalamos*, receptacle.] *Appl.* Lichens in which various parts are differently coloured from thallus.

idiothermous (ĭd′ĭöthĕr′mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *idios*, personal; *thermos*, hot.] Warm-blooded; homoiothermal.

idiozome (ĭd′ĭözōm) *n.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct; *zoma*, girdle.] In spermatogenesis a separated portion of archoplasm which ultimately becomes head-cap of spermatozoon; centrotheca; a cell-body of auxocytes containing the centrioles.

idorgan (ĭdôr′găn) *n.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct; *organon*, instrument.] A purely morphological multicellular unit which does not possess the features of a soma.

ileocaecal (ĭl′ëösē′kăl) *a.* [L. *ileum*, groin; *caecus*, blind.] *Pert.* ileum and caecum; *appl.* fossae, folds.

ileocolic (ĭl′ëökŏl′ĭk) *a.* [L. *ileum*, groin; *kolon*, gut.] *Pert.* ileum and colon; *appl.* artery, lymph.

ileum (ĭl′ëŭm) *n.* [L. *ileum*, groin.] Lower part of small intestine.

iliac (ĭl′ĭăk) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks.] *Pert.* ilium, a pelvic bone; *appl.* artery, fossa, furrow, tuberosity, vein.

iliocaudal (ĭl′ĭökô′dăl) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; *cauda*, tail.] Connecting ilium and tail; *appl.* muscle.

iliococcygeal (ĭl′ĭökŏksĭj′ëăl) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; Gk. *kokkyx*, cuckoo.] *Pert.* ilium and coccyx; *appl.* a muscle.

iliocostal (ĭl′ĭökŏs′tăl) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; *costa*, rib.] In region of ilia and ribs; *appl.* several muscles.

iliofemoral (ĭl′ĭöfĕm′örăl) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; *femur*, thigh.] *Pert.* ilium and femur; *appl.* a ligament.

iliohypogastric (ĭl′ĭöhī′pögăs′trĭk) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; Gk. *hypo*, under; *gaster*, stomach.] *Pert.* ilium and lower anterior part of abdomen.

ilioinguinal (ĭl′ĭöĭn′gwĭnăl) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; *inguen*, groin.] In the region of ilium and groins; *appl.* a nerve.

ilioischiadic (ĭl′ĭöĭskĭăd′ĭk) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; Gk. *ischion*, hip.] *Appl.* fenestra between ilium and ischium when these are fused at both ends.

iliolumbar (ĭl′ĭölŭm′băr) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; *lumbus*, loins.] In region of ilium and loins; *appl.* artery, ligament, vein.

iliopectineal (ĭl′íöpĕktĭn′ëăl) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; *pecten*, crest.] *Appl.* an eminence marking point of union of ilium and pubis.

iliotibial (ĭl′ĭötĭb′ĭăl) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; *tibia*, pipe.] *Appl.* tract or band of muscle at lower end of thigh.

iliotrochanteric (ĭl′ĭötrökăntĕr′ĭk) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; Gk. *trochanter*, runner.] Uniting ilium and trochanter of femur; *appl.* a ligament.

ilium (ĭl′ĭŭm) *n.* [L. *ilium*, flank.] That part of hip-bone supporting the flank; dorsal bone of pelvic arch.

imaginal (ĭmăj′ĭnăl) *a.* [L. *imago*, image.] *Pert.* an imago; *appl.* larval discs, patches of cells from which new organs develop.

imago (ĭmā′gŏ) *n.* [L. *imago*, image.] The last or adult stage in insect metamorphosis; the perfect Insect.

imbibition (ĭm′bĭbĭsh′ŭn) *n.* [L. *in*, into; *bibere*, to drink.] Absorption, as of water by roots.

imbricate (ĭm′brĭkāt) *a.* [L. *imbricare*, to tile.] Having parts overlying each other like house-tiles; *appl.* scales, plates; bud-scales, bracts.

imitative (ĭm′ĭtātĭv) *a.* [L. *imitari*, to imitate.] *Appl.* form, structure, habit, colouring, etc., assumed for protection or aggression.

immaculate (ĭmăk′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *macula*, spot.] Without spots or marks of different colour.

immunity (ĭmū′nĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *immunis*, free.] An organism's resistance, natural or acquired, to the onset of pathological conditions, from infection, natural or artificial, by a micro-organism.

immunize (ĭm′ūnīz, ĭmū′nīz) *v.* [L. *immunis*, free.] To render invulnerable to a toxin, usually by injecting the toxin in small quantities at short intervals, without appearance of severe symptoms.

imparidigitate (ĭmpăr′ĭdĭj′ĭtāt) *a.* [L. *impar*, unequal; *digitus*, finger.] Having an odd number of digits.

imparipinnate (ĭmpăr′ĭpĭn′āt) *a.* [L. *impar*, unequal; *pinna*, wing.] Unequally pinnate; pinnate with an odd terminal leaflet.

imperforate (ĭmpĕr′fŏrāt) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *per*, through; *foratus*, bored.] Not pierced; *appl.* foraminifera shells without fine pores in addition to principal opening.

impervious (ĭmpĕr′vĭŭs) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *per*, through; *via*, way.] Not permeable; *appl.* nostrils with septum between nasal cavities.

implant (ĭm′plănt) *n.* [L. *in*, into; *plantare*, to plant.] An organ or part transplanted to an abnormal position.

implex (ĭm′plĕks) *n.* [L. *in*, into; *plicare*, to fold.] Endoplica; infolding of integument for muscle attachment in Insects.

impregnation (ĭm′prĕgnā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *impraegnare*, to fertilize.] Transference of spermatozoa from male to body of female.

inantherate (ĭnăn′thĕrāt) *a.* [L. *in*, not; Gk. *antheros*, flowery.] Without anthers.

inarticulate (ĭnârtĭk′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *articulatus*, jointed.] Not segmented.

inaxon (ĭnăk′sŏn) *n.* [Gk. *is*, fibre; *axon*, axis.] A nerve-cell with axis-cylinder branching at a distance from it.

inbreeding,—breeding through a succession of parents belonging to the same stock, or very nearly related.

Inca bones,—distinct portions of interparietal, found in skulls of former Peruvians.

incaliculate (ĭnkălĭk′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *caliculus*, small flower-cup.] Wanting a calicle.

incasement theory, — preformation theory, *q.v.*

incised (ĭnsīzd′) *a.* [L. *incisus*, cut into.] With deeply notched margin.

incisiform (ĭnsī′zĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *incisus*, cut into; *forma*, shape.] Incisor-shaped.

incisive (ĭnsī′zĭv) *a.* [L. *incisus*, cut into.] *Pert.* or in region of incisors; *appl.* bones, foramina, fossa.

incisor (ĭnsī′zŏr) *a.* [L. *incisus*, cut into.] Adapted for cutting—*appl.* mammalian premaxillary teeth; *n.* a crest or ridge of bone.

included (ĭnklood′ĕd) *a.* [L. *includere*, to shut in.] Having stamens and pistils not protruding beyond corolla; not exserted.

incomplete metamorphosis,—insect metamorphosis in which young are hatched in general adult form and develop without quiescent stage.

incongruent (ĭnkŏng′grooĕnt) *a.* [L. *incongruens*, not suiting.] Not suitable or fitting; *appl.* surface of joints which do not fit properly.

incoordination (ĭn′kōôr′dĭnā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *in*, not; *cum*, together; *ordo*, order.] Want of coordination; irregularity of movement due to loss of muscle control.

incrassate (ĭnkrăs′āt) *a.* [L. *incrassare*, to thicken.] Thickened.

incretion (ĭnkrē′shŭn) *n.* [L. *in*, into; *cretus*, separated.] Internal secretion.

incrustation (ĭnkrŭstā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *in*, into; *crusta*, shell.] Fossilization by encasement in mineral substance.

incubation (ĭn′kūbā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *incubare*, to lie on.] The hatching of eggs by means of heat, natural or artificial; period between injection and appearance of symptoms induced by parasitic organisms.

incubous (ĭn′kūbŭs) *a.* [L. *incubare*, to lie on.] *Appl.* leaves so arranged that the base of each is covered by upper portion of next lower.

incudate (ĭng′kūdāt) *a.* [L. *incus*, anvil.] *Appl.* type of Rotifer mastax with large and hooked rami and reduced mallei.

incumbent (ĭnkŭm′bĕnt) *a.* [L. *incumbere*, to lie upon.] Lying upon; bent downwards to lie along a base; *appl.* cotyledons so folded that flat sides are next radicle; *appl.* hairs or spines applied lengthwise to their base.

incurrent (ĭnkŭr′ĕnt) *a.* [L. *in*, into; *currere*, to run.] Leading into; *appl.* ectoderm-lined canals of Sponges which admit water; and inhalant siphons of Molluscs.

incurvate (ĭnkŭr′vāt) *a.* [L. *in*, in; *curvus*, bend.] Curved inwards or bent back.

incurvation (ĭn′kŭrvā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *in*, in; *curvare*, to bend.] The doubling back on itself of a structure or organ, as of a spirochaete about to divide.

incus (ĭng′kŭs) *n.* [L. *incus*, anvil.] Part of a Rotifer mastax; the anvil-shaped ear ossicle of Mammals.

indeciduate (ĭn′dĕsĭd′ūāt) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *de*, down; *cadere*, to fall.] Non-caducous; with maternal part of placenta not coming away at birth.

indeciduous (ĭn′dĕsĭd′ūŭs) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *de*, down; *cadere*, to fall.] Persistent; not falling off at maturity; everlasting; evergreen.

indefinite (ĭndĕf′ĭnĭt) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *de*, down; *finis*, end.] Not limited; not determinate; of no fixed number.

indehiscent (ĭn′dēhĭs′ĕnt) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *dehiscens*, gaping.] Not splitting at maturity; *appl.* certain fruits.

indeterminate growth,—growth of stem, branch or shoot not limited or stopped by development of a terminal bud; indefinite prolongation and subdivision of an axis.

indeterminate inflorescence,—growth of a floral axis by indefinite branching because unlimited by development of a terminal bud.

index finger,—the forefinger or digit next to the thumb.

indigenous (ĭndĭj′ĕnŭs) *a.* [L. *in*, in; *gignere*, to beget.] Belonging to the locality; not imported.

individual (ĭn′dĭvĭd′ūăl) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *dividuus*, divisible.] *Pert.* a single example or unit, as individual variations of colour; *n.* a person or zooid of distinctive function of a hydrozoan colony.

individualism,—symbiosis in which the two parties together form what appears to be a single organism.

individuation,—development of interdependent functional units, as in colony formation.

induced movement,—movement dictated and influenced by external stimulus, as plant curvature.

inductive stimulus,—an external stimulus which influences growth or behaviour of an organism.

indumentum (ĭn′dūmĕn′tŭm) *n.* [L. *indumentum*, covering.] The plumage of Birds; a hairy covering.

induplicate (ĭndū′plĭkāt) *a.* [L. *in*, in; *duplex*, double.] In vernation having bud-leaves bent or rolled without overlapping; in aestivation having bud sepals or petals folded inwards at points of contact.

induplicative (ĭndū′plĭkātĭv) *a.* [L. *in*, in; *duplex*, double.] *Appl.* vernation or aestivation with induplicate foliage or floral leaves respectively.

indusial (ĭndū′zĭăl) *a.* [L. *induere*, to put on.] Containing larval insect cases, as certain limestones; *pert.* the indusium.

indusiate (ĭndū′zĭāt) *a.* [L. *induere*, to put on.] Having an enveloping case, *appl.* insect larvae; having an indusium.

indusiform (ĭndū′zĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *induere*, to put on; *forma*, shape.] Resembling an indusium.

indusium (ĭndū′zĭŭm) *n.* [L. *induere*, to put on.] An insect larva case; an outgrowth of plant epiderm covering and protecting a sorus; the supracallosal gyrus of olfactory lobe of cerebrum, indusium griseum.

induviae (ĭndū′vĭē) *n. plu.* [L. *induere*, to put on.] Scale-leaves, or those which remain attached to stem after withering.

induviate (ĭndū′vĭāt) *a.* [L. *induere*, to put on.] Covered with scale-leaves or induviae.

inequilateral (ĭnĕk′wĭlăt′ĕrăl) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *aequus*, equal; *latus*, side.] Having two sides unequal; having unequal portions on either side of a line drawn from umbo to gape of a bivalve shell.

inequilobate (ĭnĕk′wĭlō′bāt) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *aequus*, equal; Gk. *lobos*, lobe.] With lobes of unequal size.

inequivalve (ĭnĕk′wĭvălv) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *aequus*, equal; *valvae*, folding doors.] Having two valves of shell unequal; *appl.* Mollusca.

inerm (ĭnĕrm′) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *arma*, arms.] Unarmed; without means of defence and offence; inermous.

inferior (ĭnfē′rĭŏr) *a.* [L. *inferior*, lower.] *Appl.* lower placed of two, farther down axis; growing or arising below another organ.

inferoanterior (ĭn′fĕröăntē′rĭŏr) *a.* [L. *inferus*, beneath; *anterior*, anterior.] Below and in front.

inferobranchiate (ĭn′fĕröbrăng′kĭāt) *a.* [L. *inferus*, beneath; Gk. *brangchia*, gills.] With gills under margin of mantle, as in certain Mollusca.

inferolateral (ĭn′fĕrölăt′ĕrăl) *a.* [L. *inferus*, beneath; *latus*, side.] Below and at or towards the side.

inferomedian (ĭn′fĕrömē′dĭăn) *a.* [L. *inferus*, beneath; *medius*, middle.] Below and about the middle.

inferoposterior (ĭn′fĕröpŏstē′rĭŏr) *a.* [L. *inferus*, beneath; *posterior*, behind.] Below and behind.

inferradial (ĭn′fĕrrā′dĭăl) *n.* [L. *inferus*, beneath; *radius*, radius.] Lower part of transversely bisected radials of certain fossil Crinoids.

inflected (ĭnflĕk′tĕd) *a.* [L. *inflectere*, to bend in.] Curved or abruptly bent inwards or towards the axis; inflexed.

inflorescence (ĭn′flörĕs′ĕns) *n.* [L. *inflorescere*, to begin to blossom.] A flowering or putting forth blossoms; method in which flowers are arranged on an axis.

infraaxillary (ĭn′frăăksĭl′ărĭ) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *axilla*, armpit.] Branching off below the axil.

infrabasal (ĭn′frăbā′săl) *n.* [L. *infra*, below; *basis*, base.] One of a series of plates, perradial in position, below the basals in Crinoids.

infrabranchial (ĭn′frăbrăng′kĭăl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; Gk. *brangchia*, gills.] Below the gills; *appl.* part of pallial chamber.

infracentral (ĭn′frăsĕn′trăl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *centrum*, centre.] Below a vertebral centrum.

infraclavicle (ĭn′frăklăv′ĭkël) *n.* [L. *infra*, below; *clavicula*, little key.] Membrane bone occurring in pectoral girdle of some Fishes.

infraclavicular (ĭn′frăklăvĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *clavicula*, small key.] Beneath the clavicle; *appl.* branches of brachial plexus.

infracortical (ĭn′frăkôr′tĭkăl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *cortex*, bark.] Beneath the cortex.

infracostal (ĭn′frăkŏs′tăl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *costa*, rib.] Beneath the ribs; *appl.* muscles.

infradentary (ĭn′frădĕn′tărĭ) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *dens*, tooth.] Beneath the dentary bone.

infraglenoid (ĭn′frăglē′noid) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; Gk. *glene*, socket; *eidos*, like.] Below glenoid fossa; *appl.* a tuberosity.

infrahyoid (ĭnfrăhī′oid) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; Gk. *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] Beneath the hyoid; *appl.* muscles.

infralabial (ĭn′frălā′bĭăl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *labium*, lip.] Beneath the lower lip.

inframarginal (ĭnfrămâr′jĭnăl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *margo*, margin.] Under the margin, or marginal structure; *appl.* a cerebral convolution; *appl.* certain plates on carapace of Chelonians below marginals; *appl.* lower of two series of plates round margin of stelleroid arms and discs.

inframaxillary (ĭn′frămăksĭl′ărĭ) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *maxilla*, jaw.] Beneath maxilla; *appl.* nerves.

infranasal (ĭn′frănā′zăl) *n.* [L. *infra*, below; *nasus*, nose.] An additional nasal element in some Theromorphs.

infraorbital (ĭn′frăôr′bĭtăl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *orbis*, circle.] Beneath the orbit; *appl.* artery, canal, foramen, groove, nerve, etc.

infrapatellar (ĭn′frăpătĕl′ăr) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *patella*, knee-cap.] *Appl.* pad of fat beneath patella.

infrascapular (ĭn′frăskăp′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *scapula*, shoulder-blade.] Beneath the scapula; *appl.* artery.

infraspinatous (ĭn′frăspīnā′tŭs) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *spina*, spine.] Beneath the spine; beneath scapular spine; *appl.* muscle, fossa; infraspinous.

infrastapedial (ĭn′frăstăpē′dĭăl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *stapes*, stirrup.] Beneath stapes of ear; *appl.* part of columella.

infrasternal (ĭn′frăstĕr′năl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; Gk. *sternon*, breast.] Beneath the breast-bone; *appl.* notch at lower end of sternum.

infratemporal (ĭn′frătĕm′pörăl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *temporalis*, temporary.] Beneath the temporal bone; *appl.* a crest or fossa.

infratrochlear (ĭn′frătrŏk′lëăr) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; Gk. *trochos*, wheel.] Beneath the trochlea; *appl.* a nerve.

infructescence (ĭn′frŭktĕs′ëns) *n.* [L. *in*, into; *fructus*, fruit.] An inflorescence matured into a fruit.

infundibular (ĭn′fŭndĭb′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *infundibulum*, funnel.] Funnel-shaped; *appl.* an abdominal muscle; *appl.* corolla; infundibuliform.

infundibulin (ĭnfŭndĭb′ūlĭn), **infundin** (ĭnfŭn′dĭn) *n.* [L. *infundibulum*, funnel.] Extract of posterior pituitary lobe; pituitrin; hypophysin.

infundibulum (ĭnfŭndĭb′ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *infundibulum*, funnel.] Any funnel-shaped organ or structure; *appl.* part of brain, of ethmoid bone, of right ventricle, etc.; a cephalopod siphon; part of bird's oviduct; flattened stomach-like cavity of Ctenophore.

infuscate (ĭnfŭs′kāt) *a.* [L. *in*, into; *fuscus*, dark.] Tinged to appear dark, as insect wings.

infusoriform (ĭn′fūzō′rĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *infusus*, poured into; *forma*, shape.] Resembling an Infusorian; *appl.* embryonic forms of Coelenterates.

infusorigen (ĭn′fūzō′rĭjĕn) *n.* [L. *infusus*, poured into; *genos*, offspring.] A gastrula-like phase in development of certain Mesozoa.

ingest (ĭnjĕst′) *v.* [L. *ingestus*, taken in.] To convey food material into the alimentary canal or food-cavity.

ingesta (ĭnjĕs′tă) *n. plu.* [L. *ingestus*, taken in.] The sum-total of substances taken in by the body.

ingestion (ĭnjĕs′chŏn) *n.* [L. *ingestus*, taken in.] The swallowing or assumption of food-material.

ingluvies (ĭngloov′ĭĕz) *n.* [L. *ingluvies*, crop.] The crop of a bird; a dilatation of œsophagus.

inguinal (ĭng′gwĭnăl) *a.* [L. *inguen*, groin.] In region of groin.

inguinal ring,—see abdominal ring.

inguino-abdominal,—in region of abdomen and groin.

inguino-crural,—in region of groin and leg.

inhalant (ĭnhā′lănt) *a.* [L. *in*, into; *halare*, to breathe.] Adapted for inspiring or drawing in, as terminal pores of incurrent canals in Sponges, or siphons in Molluscs.

inhibition (ĭn′hĭbĭsh′ŏn) *n.* [L. *inhibere*, to prohibit.] Prohibition or checking of an action already commenced.

inhibitory (ĭnhĭb′ĭtörĭ) *a.* [L. *inhibere*, to prohibit.] *Appl.* nerves which control movement or secretion.

inion (ĭn′ĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *inion*, back of head.] The external protuberance of occipital.

ink sac,—in Sepia, a pear-shaped body in wall of mantle cavity which secretes a black substance, ink or sepia, ejection of which is a means of defence.

innate (ĭn′nāt) *a.* [L. *in*, in; *gnatus*, born.] Basifixed; *appl.* anther with filament attached only to base.

innervation (ĭn′nërvā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *in*, into; *nervus*, sinew.] Nerve-distribution; vital nerve force.

innominate (ĭnnŏm′ĭnāt) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *nomen*, name.] Nameless; *appl.* various arteries and veins.

innominate bone,—the hip-bone or lateral half of pelvic girdle.

innovation (ĭn′övā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *innovare*, to renew.] A growth or shoot of Mosses which develops into a new plant by dying-off of portion of parent-plant behind it.

inocular (ĭnŏk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *in*, into; *oculus*, eye.] *Appl.* antennae inserted close to eye.

inogen (ī′nöjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *is*, fibre; *genos*, offspring.] A nitrogenous substance of muscle tissue.

inotagmata (ī′nötăg′mătă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *is*, fibre; *tagma*, arrangement.] Hypothetical units, *q.v.*

inquiline (ĭn′kwĭlĭn) *n.* [L. *inquilinus*, tenant.] Animal living in home of another and getting share of its food; partner in commensalism.

inscriptions, tendinous,—three fibrous bands crossing the rectus abdominalis muscle.

insectivorous (ĭn′sĕktĭv′örŭs) *a.* [L. *insectus*, cut off; *vorare*, to devour.] Insect-eating; *appl.* certain animals and carnivorous plants.

inserted (ĭnsĕr′tĕd) *a.* [L. *in*, in; *serere*, to join.] United by natural growth.

insertion (ĭnsĕr′shŭn) *n.* [L. *insertus*, joined.] Point of attachment of organs, muscles; point on which force of a muscle is applied.

insessorial (ĭn′sĕsō′rĭăl) *a.* [L. *in*, in; *sedere*, to sit.] Adapted for perching.

insistent (ĭnsĭs′tĕnt) *a.* [L. *insistere*, to persist.] *Appl.* hind toe of certain Birds whose tip only reaches the ground.

insolation (ĭnsōlā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *in*, into; *sol*, sun.] Exposure to sun's rays.

inspiration (ĭnspĭrā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *inspirare*, to inhale.] The act of drawing air into the lungs.

instaminate (ĭnstăm′ĭnāt) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *stamen*, warp.] Not bearing stamens.

instar (ĭn′stăr) *n.* [L. *instar*, form.] Each stage in insect metamorphosis where a moult occurs.

insula (ĭn′sūlă) *n.* [L. *insula*, island.] A triangular eminence lying deeply in lateral fissure of temporal lobe.

insulin (ĭn′sūlĭn) *n.* [L. *insula*, island.] The anti-diabetic endocrine product of pancreas, formed in β-cells of islets of Langerhans.

integrifolious (ĭntĕg′rĭfō′lĭŭs) *a.* [L. *integer*, whole; *folium*, leaf.] With entire leaves.

integripallial (ĭntĕg′rĭpăl′ĭăl), **integripalliate** (ĭntĕg′rĭpăl′ĭāt) *a.* [L. *integer*, whole; *pallium*, mantle.] Having an unbroken pallial line; *appl.* shells of Molluscs with small or no siphons.

integument (ĭntĕg′ūmĕnt) *n.* [L. *integumentum*, covering.] A covering, investing, or coating structure or layer; investing layer of ovule.

interacinous (ĭn′tĕrăs′ĭnŭs) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *acinus*, grape.] Among alveoli of a racemose gland.

interalveolar (ĭn′tĕrălvē′ölăr) *a.* [L. *inter*, among; *alveolus*, small cavity.] Among alveoli; *appl.* cell islets.

interambulacral (ĭn′tĕrămbūlā′krăl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *ambulare*, to walk.] *Appl.* area of echinoderm test between two ambulacral areas; *n.* a plate of that area.

interambulacrum (ĭn′tĕrămbūlā′krŭm) *n.* [L. *inter*, between; *ambulare*, to walk.] The area between two ambulacral areas.

interarticular (ĭn′tĕrârtĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *articulus*, joint.] Between articulating parts of bones; *appl.* certain ligaments and fibrocartilages.

interatrial (ĭn′tĕrā′trĭăl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *atrium*, hall.] *Appl.* groove separating two atria of heart.

interauricular (ĭn′tĕrôrĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *auricula*, little ear.] Between auricles of heart.

interaxillary (ĭn′tĕrăksĭl′ărĭ) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *axilla*, armpit.] Placed between the axils.

interbrachial (ĭn′tĕrbrā′kĭăl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *brachium*, arm.] Between arms, rays, or brachial plates.

interbranchial (ĭn′tĕrbrăng′kĭăl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *brangchia*, gills.] *Appl.* septum between successive gill slits.

interbreed (ĭn′tĕrbrēd′) *v.* [L. *inter*, between; A.S. *brod*, brood.] To cross different varieties of plants or animals experimentally.

intercalare (ĭn′tĕrkălā′rē) *n.* [L. *intercalaris*, inserted.] In many Fishes and fossil Amphibia, an additional element in the vertebra.

intercalary (ĭn′tĕrkăl′ărĭ, ĭntĕr′kălărĭ) *a.* [L. *intercalaris*, inserted.] Additional ; *appl.* meristematic layers between masses of permanent tissue ; growth elsewhere than at growing point.

intercapitular (ĭn′tĕrkăpĭt′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *capitulum*, head.] Between capitula ; *appl.* veins of fingers.

intercarotid (ĭn′tĕrkărŏt′ĭd) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; Gk. *karos*, deep sleep.] Between carotid arteries.

intercarpal (ĭn′tĕrkâr′păl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *carpus*, wrist.] Among or between carpal bones ; *appl.* joints.

intercarpellary (ĭn′tĕrkârpĕl′ărĭ) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; Gk. *karpos*, fruit.] Between the carpels.

intercartilaginous (ĭn′tĕrkârtĭlăj′ĭnŭs) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *cartilago*, gristle.] Within the cartilage ; *appl.* ossification.

intercavernous (ĭn′tĕrkăv′ĕrnŭs) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *cavus*, hollow.] *Appl.* sinuses connecting cavernous sinuses, part of ophthalmic veins.

intercellular (ĭn′tĕrsĕl′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *cellula*, little cell.] Among or between cells, as biliary passages among liver-cells.

intercentral (ĭn′tĕrsĕn′trăl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *centrum*, centre.] Uniting or between two centra.

intercentrum (ĭn′tĕrsĕn′trŭm) *n.* [L. *inter*, between ; *centrum*, centre.] A second central ring in an embolomerous vertebra.

interchondral (ĭn′tĕrkŏn′drăl) *a.* [L. *inter* ; between ; Gk. *chondros*, cartilage.] *Appl.* articulations and ligaments between costal cartilages.

interclavicle (ĭn′tĕrklăv′ĭkĕl) *n.* [L. *inter*, between ; *clavicula*, small key.] The episternum ; a median ventral bone between clavicles.

interclavicular (ĭn′tĕrklăvĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *clavicula*, small key.] Between the clavicles ; *appl.* a ligament.

interclinoid (ĭn′tĕrklī′noid) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; Gk. *kline*, bed ; *eidos*, like.] A fibrous process joining clinoid processes.

intercolumnar (ĭn′tĕrkŏlŭm′năr) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *columna*, column.] Between columnar structures, as certain abdominal muscle fibres.

intercondyloid (ĭn′tĕrkŏn′dĭloid) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; Gk. *kondylos*, knob ; *eidos*, form.] Between condyles ; *appl.* an eminence of tibia, and fossae of femur.

intercostal (ĭn′tĕrkŏs′tăl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *costa*, rib.] Between the ribs, as arteries, glands, membranes, nerves, veins, muscles.

intercostobrachial (ĭn′tĕrkŏs′töbrā′kĭăl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *costa*, rib ; *brachium*, arm.] *Appl.* lateral branch of second intercostal nerve which supplies upper arm ; intercostohumeral.

intercoxal (ĭn′tĕrkŏk′săl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *coxa*, hip.] Between the coxae or first limb-joints of Arthropods.

intercrescence (ĭn′tĕrkrĕs′ĕns) *n.* [L. *inter*, between ; *crescere*, to grow.] A growing into each other, as of tissues.

intercrural (ĭn′tĕrkroo′răl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *crus*, leg.] *Appl.* tendinous fibres arching across external oblique muscles.

intercuneiform (ĭn′tĕrkūnē′ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *cuneus*, wedge ; *forma*, shape.] Connecting the three cuneiform bones of the ankle ; *appl.* articulations and ligaments.

interdeferential (ĭn′tĕrdĕfĕrĕn′shăl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *de*, down ; *ferre*, to carry.] Between the vasa deferentia.

interfascicular (ĭn′tĕrfăsĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *fasciculus*, small bundle.] Situated between the fascicles or vascular bundles.

interfemoral (ĭn′tĕrfĕm′ŏrăl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *femur*, thigh bone.] Between the thighs.

interfertile (ĭn′tĕrfĕr′tĭl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *fertilis*, fertile.] Able to interbreed.

interfilamentar (ĭn′tĕrfĭlămĕn′tăr) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *filamentum*, thread.] *Appl.* junctions or horizontal bars connecting molluscan gill filaments.

interfilar (ĭn′tĕrfī′lăr) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *filum*, thread.] *Appl.* ground substance of protoplasm, as opposed to reticulum.

interfoliaceous (ĭn′tĕrfōlĭā′shŭs) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *folium*, leaf.] Situated or arising between two opposite leaves; interfoliar.

interfrontal (ĭn′tĕrfrŭn′tăl) *n.* [L. *inter*, between; *frons*, forehead.] An unpaired median bone between frontals and nasals in Eryops.

interganglionic (ĭn′tĕrgănggliŏn′ĭk) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *ganglion*, little tumour.] Connecting two ganglia, as nerve cords or strands.

intergenital (ĭn′tĕrjĕn′ĭtăl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *genitus*, produced.] Between the genitals; *appl.* certain echinoderm plates.

interglobular (ĭn′tĕrglŏb′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *globulus*, small globe.] *Appl.* a series of spaces towards outer surface of dentine, due to imperfect calcification.

intergular (ĭn′tĕrgū′lăr) *n.* [L. *inter*, between; *gula*, gullet.] A paired or unpaired plate in front of gulars in Chelonia.

interhyal (ĭn′tĕrhī′ăl) *n.* [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] A small bone between hyomandibular and rest of hyoid of some higher Vertebrates.

interkinesis (ĭn′tĕrkĭnē′sĭs) *n.* [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *kinesis*, movement.] Interphase; resting stage between two mitotic divisions of a cell.

interlamellar (ĭn′tĕrlămĕl′ăr) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *lamella*, plate.] *Appl.* vertical bars of tissue joining gill lamellae of Molluscs.

interlaminar (ĭn′tĕrlăm′ĭnăr) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *lamina*, plate.] Uniting laminae; between laminae.

interlobular (ĭn′tĕrlŏb′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *lobus*, lobe.] Occurring between lobes; *appl.* kidney arteries, etc.

interlocular (ĭn′tĕrlŏk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *loculus*, small place.] Between loculi.

interloculus (ĭn′tĕrlŏk′ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *inter*, between; *loculus*, compartment.] Space between two loculi.

intermandibular (ĭn′tĕrmăndĭb′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *mandibulum*, jaw.] Between rami of mandibles.

intermaxilla (ĭn′tĕrmăksĭl′ă) *n.* [L. *inter*, between; *maxilla*, jaw.] Bone between maxillae; the premaxilla.

intermaxillary (ĭn′tĕrmăksĭl′ărĭ) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *maxilla*, jaw.] Between maxillae; *pert.* premaxillae; *appl.* gland in nasal septum of certain Amphibians and Reptiles.

intermediary (ĭn′tĕrmē′dĭărĭ) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *medius*, middle.] Acting as a medium; *appl.* nerve-cells receiving impulses from afferent cells and transmitting them to efferent cells.

intermediate (ĭn′tĕrmē′dĭăt) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *medius*, middle.] Occurring between two points or parts; *appl.* a nerve-mass, certain areas of brain, a disc in striated muscle.

intermediate host,—host intervening between two others in life-history of certain parasites, as Limnaeus in life-history of Distomum.

intermedium (ĭn′tĕrmē′dĭŭm) *n.* [L. *inter*, between; *medius*, middle.] A small bone of carpus and tarsus.

intermesenteric (ĭn′tĕrmĕs′ĕntĕr′ĭk, -mĕz-) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *mesos*, middle; *enteron*, gut.] Occurring between mesenteries; *appl.* spaces in sea-anemones.

intermuscular (ĭn′tĕrmŭs′kūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *musculus*, muscle.] Between or among muscle fibres.

intermyotomic (ĭn′tĕrmī′ōtŏm′ĭk) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *mys*, muscle; *tome*, cutting.] *Appl.* vertebra formed of caudals of one somite and cranials of next posterior; *cf.* intrasegmental.

internal (ĭntĕr′năl) *a.* [L. *internus*, within.] Located on inner side; nearer middle axis.

internal secretion gland,—a ductless or endocrine gland.

internasal (ĭn′tĕrnā′zăl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *nasus*, nose.] Between nostrils; *appl.* septum, gland.

interneural (ĭn′tĕrnū′răl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *neuron*, nerve.] Between neural processes, arches or spines; *appl.* sharp bones attached to dorsal fin rays.

internodal (ĭn′tërnō′dăl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *nodus*, knot.] *Pert.* part between two nodes.

internode (ĭn′tërnōd′) *n.* [L. *inter*, between ; *nodus*, knot.] A structure between two nodes or joints ; as of stem of nerve fibre, plant stem.

internodia (ĭn′tërnō′dĭă) *n. plu.* Phalanges.

internuncial (ĭn′tërnŭn′shăl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *nuntius*, messenger.] Intercommunicating, as of paths of transmission or of nerve fibres.

interoceptor (ĭn′tërŏsĕp′tŏr) *n.* [L. *internus*, inside ; *capere*, to take.] A receptor which receives stimuli from within the body, as in taste.

interocular (ĭn′tërŏk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *oculus*, eye.] Placed between the eyes.

interopercle (ĭn′tërŏpĕr′kĕl), **interoperculum** (ĭn′tërŏpĕr′kūlŭm) *n.* [L. *inter*, between ; *operculum*, lid.] A membrane bone of operculum of Teleostomes attached to mandible.

interoptic (ĭn′tërŏp′tĭk) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; Gk. *optikos*, *pert.* sight.] Between optic lobes.

interorbital (ĭn′tërôr′bĭtăl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *orbis*, circle.] Between the orbits ; *appl.* septum of tropibasic skull ; *appl.* sinus.

interosculant (ĭn′tërŏs′kūlănt) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *osculari*, to kiss.] Possessing characters common to two or more groups or species.

interosseous (ĭn′tërŏs′ëŭs) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *os*, bone.] Occurring between bones ; *appl.* arteries, membranes, muscles, nerves.

interparietal (ĭn′tërpărī′ëtăl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *paries*, wall.] In many Vertebrates a bone arising between parietal and supra-occipital.

interpeduncular (ĭn′tërpëdŭng′kūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *pedunculus*, little foot.] *Appl.* fossa between cerebral peduncles ; and a ganglion.

interpetaloid (ĭn′tërpĕt′ăloid) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; Gk. *petalon*, petal ; *eidos*, form.] Between petaloid areas of an Echinoderm test.

interpetiolar (ĭn′tërpĕt′ĭōlăr) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *petiolus*, little foot.] Situated between petioles or bases of opposite leaves.

interphalangeal (ĭn′tërfălăn′jëăl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; Gk. *phalanx*, line of battle.] *Appl.* articulations between successive phalanges.

interphase,—interkinesis, *q.v.*

interplacental (ĭn′tërplăsĕn′tăl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *placenta*, flat plate.] Between placentae.

interpleural (ĭn′tërploo′răl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; Gk. *pleuron*, side.] Between pleurae.

interpubic (ĭn′tërpū′bĭk) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *pubis*, mature.] *Appl.* the fibrocartilaginous lamina between pubic bones.

interradial (ĭn′tërrā′dĭăl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *radius*, radius.] *Pert.* an interradius.

interradium (ĭn′tërrā′dĭŭm) *n.* [L. *inter*, between ; *radius*, radius.] The area between two radii of any radially symmetrical animal.

interradius (ĭn′tërrā′dĭŭs) *n.* [L. *inter*, between : *radius*, radius.] The radius of a radiate animal halfway between two perradii.

interramal (ĭn′tërrā′măl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *ramus*, branch.] Between branches or rami.

interramicorn (ĭn′tërrăm′ĭkôrn) *n.* [L. *inter*, between ; *ramus*, branch ; *cornu*, horn.] A piece of a bird's bill beyond mandibular rami forming the gonys.

interrenal (ĭn′tërrē′năl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *renes*, kidneys.] Between the kidneys ; *appl.* veins.

interrenal body,—a gland, situated between kidneys of Elasmobranchs, representing the adrenal cortex.

interrupted (ĭn′tërrŭp′tëd) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *rumpere*, to break.] Asymmetrical ; with continuity broken ; irregular.

interruptedly pinnate,—pinnate with pairs of small leaflets occurring between larger ones.

interscapular (ĭn′tërskăp′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *scapula*, shoulder-blade.] Between the shoulder-blades ; *appl.* feathers.

intersegmentalia (ĭn′tërsĕg′mëntā′lĭă) *n. plu.* [L. *inter*, between ; *segmentum*, part.] Sclerites between adjacent body segments in Insects.

interseptal (ĭn′tĕrsĕp′tăl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *septum*, division.] *Pert.* spaces between septa or partitions.

intersex (ĭn′tĕrsĕks) *n.* [L. *inter*, between ; *sexus*, sex.] An organism with characteristics intermediate between typical male and typical female of its species.

interspecific (ĭn′tĕrspĕsĭf′ĭk) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *species*, kind.] *Appl.* crosses between two distinct species, as mule, cattalo, hinny, tigron.

interspicular (ĭn′tĕrspĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *spiculum*, sharp point.] Occurring between spicules.

interspinal (ĭn′tĕrspī′năl), **interspinous** (ĭn′tĕrspī′nŭs) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *spina*, spine.] Occurring between spinous processes or between spines ; *appl.* bones, muscles.

interstapedial (ĭn′tĕrstăpē′dĭăl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *stapes*, stirrup.] *Appl.* a part of columella of ear.

intersterility (ĭn′tĕrstĕrĭl′ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *inter*, between ; *sterilis*, unfruitful.] Incapacity for interbreeding.

intersternal (ĭn′tĕrstĕr′năl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; Gk. *sternon*, breastplate.] Between the sterna ; *appl.* ligaments connecting manubrium and body of sternum.

interstitial (ĭn′tĕrstĭsh′ăl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *sistere*, to set.] Occurring in interstices or spaces ; *appl.* cells within tissues.

intertemporal (ĭn′tĕrtĕm′pŏrăl) *n.* [L. *inter*, between ; *temporalis*, temporary.] A paired membrane bone, part of sphenoid complex, fusing with alisphenoids.

intertentacular (ĭn′tĕrtĕntăk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *tentaculum*, feeler.] Between tentacles ; *appl.* a ciliated tube opening at base of tentacles and connecting coelom and exterior, found in Molluscoida.

intertidal (ĭn′tĕrtī′dăl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; A.S. *tid*, time.] *Appl.* shore organisms living between high- and low-water marks.

intertrabecula (ĭn′tĕrtrăbĕk′ūlă) *n.* [L. *inter*, between ; *trabecula*, little beam.] In some Birds a separate plate between the trabeculae anteriorly.

intertrochanteric (ĭn′tĕrtrōkăntĕr′ĭk) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; Gk. *trochanter*, runner.] Between trochanters ; *appl.* crest, and line.

intertrochlear (ĭn′tĕrtrŏk′lēăr) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; Gk. *trochos*, wheel.] *Appl.* an ulnar ridge fitting into a groove of the humerus.

intertubercular (ĭn′tĕrtūbĕr′kūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *tuberculum*, small hump.] *Appl.* plane of body through tubercles of iliac crests.

intervarietal (ĭn′tĕrvărī′ĕtăl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *varius*, diverse.] *Appl.* crosses between two distinct varieties of a species.

interventricular (ĭn′tĕrvĕntrĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *ventricula*, small cavity.] Between the ventricles ; *appl.* a foramen.

intervertebral (ĭn′tĕrvĕr′tĕbrăl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *vertebra*, vertebra.] Occurring between vertebrae ; *appl.* fibrocartilages, foramina, veins, discs.

intervillous (ĭn′tĕrvĭl′ŭs) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *villi*, hairs.] *Appl.* spaces in trophoblastic network filled with maternal blood ; occurring between villi.

interzonal (ĭn′tĕrzō′năl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *zona*, belt.] Between two zones ; *appl.* spindle fibres uniting groups of daughter chromosomes in anaphase of mitosis.

interzooecial (ĭn′tĕrzōē′shĭăl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between ; *zoon*, animal ; *oikos*, house.] Occurring among zooecia.

intestinal (ĭntĕs′tĭnăl, ĭntĕstī′năl) *a.* [L. *intestinus*, internal.] *Pert.* intestines ; *appl.* arteries, glands, villi.

intestine (ĭntĕs′tĭn) *n.* [L. *intestinus*, internal.] Part of alimentary canal from pylorus to anus, or part corresponding to this.

intextine (ĭntĕk′stĭn) *n.* [L. *intus*, within ; *exter*, without.] An inner membrane of an extine.

intima (ĭn′tĭmă) *n.* [L. *intimus*, innermost.] The innermost lining membrane of a part or organ.

intine (ĭn′tĭn) *n.* [L. *intus*, within.] The inner covering membrane of a pollen grain.

intrabiontic (ĭn′trăbīŏn′tĭk) *a.* [L. *intra*, within ; Gk. *bios*, life ; *on*, being.] *Appl.* a process of selection occurring in a living unit.

intracapsular (ĭn′trăkăp′sūlăr) *a.* [L. *intra*, within ; *capsula*, small chest.] Contained within a capsule, as the protoplasm of Radiolarians.

intracardiac (ĭn′trăkâr′dĭăk) *a.* [L. *intra*, within ; Gk. *kardia*, heart.] Within the heart.

intracartilaginous (ĭn′trăkâr′tĭlăj′ĭnŭs) *a.* [L. *intra*, within ; *cartilago*, gristle.] Inside the cartilage ; *appl.* ossification.

intracellular (ĭn′trăsĕl′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *intra*, within ; *cellula*, little cell.] Within the cell.

intracortical (ĭn′trăkôr′tĭkăl) *a.* [L. *intra*, within ; *cortex*, rind.] Uniting parts of brain cortex, or within it.

intrafascicular (ĭn′trăfăsĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *intra*, within ; *fasciculus*, little bundle.] Within a vascular bundle.

intrafoliaceous (ĭn′trăfōlĭā′shŭs) *a.* [L. *intra*, within ; *folium*, leaf.] *Appl.* stipules encircling stem and forming a sheath ; ochreate.

intrafusal (ĭn′trăfū′săl) *a.* [L. *intra*, within ; *fusus*, poured.] *Appl.* fasciculi and fibres connected respectively with neurotendinous and neuromuscular spindles.

intraglobular (ĭn′trăglŏb′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *intra*, within ; *globus*, globe.] Occurring within a globule or corpuscle.

intrajugular (ĭn′trăjoog′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *intra*, within ; *jugulum*, throat.] *Appl.* a bony spicule or process in middle of jugular notch.

intralamellar (ĭn′trălămĕl′ăr) *a.* [L. *intra*, within ; *lamella*, thin plate.] Within a lamella ; *appl.* trama of gill-bearing Fungi.

intralobular (ĭn′trălŏb′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *intra*, within ; *lobulus*, small lobe.] Occurring within lobules ; *appl.* veins draining liver lobules.

intramembranous (ĭn′trămĕm′brănŭs) *a.* [L. *intra*, within ; *membrana*, film.] *Appl.* bone developed in membrane.

intramolecular (ĭn′trămŏlĕk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *intra*, within ; F. *molécule*, small particle.] *Appl.* plant respiration from splitting up of complex substances within the cell.

intranuclear (ĭn′trănū′klëăr) *a.* [L. *intra*, within ; *nucleus*, kernel.] Within the nucleus ; *appl.* spindles, fibres, etc.

intraparietal (ĭn′trăpărī′ëtăl) *a.* [L. *intra*, within ; *paries*, wall.] Enclosed within an organ ; within parietal lobe, as sulcus, fissure, etc.

intrapetalous (ĭn′trăpĕt′ălŭs) *a.* [L. *intra*, within ; Gk. *petalon*, petal.] Situated in a petaloid area, in Echinoderms.

intrapetiolar (ĭn′trăpĕt′ĭōlăr) *a.* [L. *intra*, within ; *petiolus*, little foot.] Within the petiole base expansion.

intrapleural (ĭn′trăploo′răl) *a.* [L. *intra*, within ; Gk. *pleuron*, side.] Within the thoracic cavity.

intrasegmental (ĭn′trăsĕgmĕn′tăl) *a.* [L. *intra*, within ; *segmentum*, part.] *Appl.* vertebra formed of cranial and caudal elements of same original myotome ; *cf.* intermyotomic.

intraselection (ĭn′trăsëlĕk′shŭn) *n.* [L. *intra*, within ; *selectus*, chosen.] Selection within an organ of cells fittest to survive.

intrastelar (ĭn′trăstē′lăr) *a.* [L. *intra*, within ; *stele*, pillar.] Within the stele of a stem or root ; *appl.* ground tissue, bundles, etc.

intratarsal (ĭn′trătâr′săl) *a.* [L. *intra*, within ; *tarsus*, ankle.] Within the tarsus ; *appl.* joint of reptilian limb between rows of tarsal bones.

intrathyroid (ĭn′trăthī′roid) *a.* [L. *intra*, within ; Gk. *thyreos*, shield ; *eidos*, like.] *Appl.* a cartilage joining laminae of thyroid cartilage during infancy.

intrauterine (ĭn′trăū′tërīn) *a.* [L. *intra*, within ; *uterus*, womb.] Developing within the uterus.

intravaginal (ĭn′trăvăj′ĭnăl) *a.* [L. *intra*, within ; *vagina*, sheath.] Within vagina ; contained within a sheath, as grass branches.

intravascular (ĭn′trăvăs′kūlăr) *a.* [L. *intra*, within ; *vasculum*, small vessel.] Within blood-vessels.

intraventricular (ĭn′trăvĕntrĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *intra*, within ; *ventriculus*, small cavity.] *Appl.* caudate nucleus of corpus striatum, seen within ventricle of brain ; within a ventricle.

intravesical (ĭn′trăvĕs′ĭkăl) *a.* [L. *intra*, within ; *vesica*, bladder.] Within the bladder.

intravitelline (ĭn′trăvĭtĕl′ĭn) *a.* [L. *intra*, within ; *vitellus*, egg-yolk.] Within the yolk of an egg.

intraxylary (ĭn′trăzī′lărĭ) *a.* [L. *intra*, within; Gk. *xylon*, wood.] Within the wood or xylem.

intrinsic (ĭntrĭn′sĭk) *a.* [L. *intrinsecus*, inwards.] *Appl.* inner muscles of tongue; *opp.* extrinsic.

introitus (ĭntrō′ĭtŭs) *n.* [L. *intro*, within; *ire*, to go.] An opening or orifice.

intromittent (ĭn′trŏmĭt′ĕnt) *a.* [L. *intro*, within; *mittere*, to send.] Adapted for inserting; *appl.* male copulatory organs.

introrse (ĭntrôrs′) *a.* [L. *intro*, within; *versus*, turned.] Turned inwards or towards axis; of anthers, opening on side next pistil.

introvert (ĭn′trŏvĕrt) *n.* [L. *intro*, within; *vertere*, to turn.] That which is capable of involution, as anterior region of body of certain zooids, of certain Annulates, mouth extremity of certain Molluscs; *v.* to turn, bend, or draw inwards.

intussusception (ĭn′tŭssŭsĕp′shŭn) *n.* [L. *intus*, within; *suscipere*, to receive.] Growth in surface-extent or volume by intercalation of particles among those already present; *cf.* apposition.

inulase (ĭn′ūlās) *n.* [L. *inula*, elecampane.] A ferment of plants which acts on inulin.

inulin (ĭn′ūlĭn) *n.* [L. *inula*, elecampane.] A form of starch found in plant-cell sap.

invaginate (ĭnvăj′ĭnāt) *v.* [L. *in*, into; *vagina*, sheath.] To involute or draw into a sheath; *appl.* insinking of wall of a cavity or vessel.

invagination (ĭnvăj′ĭnā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *in*, into; *vagina*, sheath.] Involution; introversion; gastrula-formation by infolding of blastula wall.

invertase (ĭnvĕr′tās) *n.* [L. *invertere*, to turn into.] A ferment of plants which acts on cane sugar; invertin.

invertebrate (ĭnvĕr′tĕbrāt) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *vertebra*, joint.] Back-boneless; without spinal column.

investing bones,—membrane bones.

investment (ĭnvĕst′mĕnt) *n.* [L. *in*, in; *vestire*, to clothe.] Outer covering of a part, organ, animal, or plant.

involucel (ĭnvŏl′ūsĕl) *n.* [*Dim.* of L. *involucrum*, covering.] The small bracts at base of a secondary umbel; a partial involucre.

involucellate (ĭnvŏl′ūsĕl′āt) *a.* [*Dim.* of L. *involucrum*, covering.] Bearing involucels.

involucral (ĭn′vŏlū′krăl) *a.* [L. *involucrum*, covering.] *Pert.* or like an involucre.

involucrate (ĭn′vŏlū′krāt) *a.* [L. *involucrum*, covering.] Bearing involucres.

involucre (ĭn′vŏlū′kĕr) *n.* [L. *involucrum*, covering.] Bracts at base of chief branches of compound umbels.

involucrum (ĭn′vŏlū′krŭm) *n.* [L. *involucrum*, covering.] In Hydromedusae, protective cup into which nematocysts can be spirally retracted; metanotum of Orthoptera; an involucre.

involuntary (ĭnvŏl′ŭntărĭ) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *voluntas*, wish.] Not under control of will; *appl.* plain unstriped muscles, as of alimentary canal, and to their movements.

involute (ĭn′vŏlūt) *a.* [L. *involutus*, rolled up.] Of leaves, having the edges rolled inwards at each side; of shells, closely coiled.

involution (ĭn′vŏlū′shŭn) *n.* [L. *involutus*, rolled up.] *Appl.* forms that have become deformed in structure owing to unfavourable conditions, but not to such an extent as to be incapable of recovery if conditions improve.

iodophilic (īō′döfĭl′ĭk), **iodinophilous** (īödĭnŏf′ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *iodes*, violet; *philos*, loving.] Staining darkly in iodine solution; *appl.* certain bodies and vacuoles in Protozoa.

iodothyrin (īō′döthī′rĭn) *n.* [Gk. *iodes*, violet; *thyreos*, shield.] An iodine compound in the colloid material of thyroid gland.

iodothyroglobulin (īō′döthī′röglŏb′ūlĭn) *n.* [Gk. *iodes*, violet; *thyreos*, shield; L. *globus*, globe.] Compound of iodothyrin and nucleoprotein.

iridial angle,—filtration angle of eye; an angular recess at anterior surface of attached margin of eye.

iridocytes (ĭr′ĭdösīts) *n. plu.* [L. *iris*, rainbow; Gk. *kytos*, hollow.] Guanin granules, bodies or plates, of which the reflecting tissue of skin of Fishes is composed; iridescent cells in integument of Sepia.

iridomotor (ĭr′ĭdömō′tŏr) *a.* [L. *iris*, rainbow; *movere*, to move.] Connected with movements of iris.

iris (ī′rĭs) *n.* [L. *iris*, rainbow.] A thin, circular, contractile disc suspended in aqueous humour of eye between cornea and lens.

irritability (ĭr′ĭtăbĭl′ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *irritare*, to provoke.] Power of receiving external impressions, and reacting to them, inherent in living matter.

irritant (ĭr′ĭtănt) *n.* [L. *irritare*, to provoke.] An external stimulus which provokes a response.

ischiadic (ĭs′kĭăd′ĭk), **ischial** (ĭs′kĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *ischion*, hip.] *Pert.* or in region of hip; *appl.* artery, vein.

ischiocapsular (ĭs′kĭökăp′sūlăr) *a.* [Gk. *ischion*, hip; L. *capsula*, little chest.] *Appl.* a ligament joining capsular ligament and hip.

ischiocavernous (ĭs′kĭökăv′ërnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *ischion*, hip: L. *cavus*, hollow.] *Appl.* muscle between hip and corpora cavernosa.

ischiopodite (ĭs′kĭŏp′ödīt) *n.* [Gk. *ischion*, hip; *pous*, foot.] Proximal joint of walking legs of certain Crustacea, or of maxillipedes.

ischiopubic(ĭs′kĭöpū′bĭk)*a.* [Gk.*ischion*, hip; L.*pubis*, adult.] *Appl.* a gap or fenestra between ischium and pubis.

ischiopubis (ĭs′kĭöpū′bĭs) *n.* [Gk. *ischion*, hip; L. *pubis*, adult.] The ischium of Pterodactyls, pubis being excluded from acetabulum; a fused ischium and pubis.

ischiorectal (ĭs′kĭörĕk′tăl) *a.* [Gk. *ischion*, hip; L. *rectus*, straight.] *Pert.* ischium and rectum; *appl.* fossa and muscles.

ischium (ĭs′kĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *ischion*, hip.] The ventral and posterior bone of each half of pelvic girdle of Mammals; an ischiopodite.

isidiferous (ī′sĭdĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isis*, plant; L. *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing isidia; isidophorous.

isidioid (īsĭd′ĭoid) *a.* [Gk. *isis*, plant; *idion*, *dim.*; *eidos*, like.] Like an isidium.

isidium (īsĭd′ĭŭm) *n.*, **isidia** (īsĭd′ĭă) *plu.* [Gk. *isis*, plant; *idion*, *dim.*] Coral-like soredia on surface of some Lichens.

islets of Langerhans,—spherical or oval bodies scattered throughout the pancreas, concerned in metabolism of sugar in body; endocrine portion of pancreas.

isoagglutinin (ī′söăgloot′ĭnĭn) *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; L. *agglutinare*, to glue to.] Fertilizin or agglutinin of eggs which reacts on sperm of same species; *cf.* heteroagglutinin.

isoagglutinogen (ī′söăglootĭn′öjĕn), **isohaemagglutinogen** (ī′söhēm′-ăglootĭn′öjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *haima*, blood; *genos*, birth; L. *agglutinare*, to glue to.] Substance producing agglutination of erythrocytes within the same blood group.

isobilateral symmetry,—the quality of leaves whose upper and lower surfaces are similar.

isocarpous (ī′sökâr′pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *karpos*, fruit.] Having carpels and perianth divisions equal in number.

isocercal (ī′sösĕr′kăl) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *kerkos*, tail.] With vertebral column ending in median line of caudal fin.

isochela (ī′sökē′lă) *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *chele*, claw.] A chela with two parts equally developed.

isocytic (ī′sösĭt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *kytos*, hollow.] With all cells equal.

isodactylous (ī′södăk′tĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *daktylos*, finger.] Having all digits of equal size.

isodiametric (ī′södīămĕt′rĭk) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *dia*, through; *metron*, measure.] With cells or other structures of equal diameter.

isodont (ī′södŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *odous*, tooth.] Having teeth all equal.

isodynamic (ī′södĭnăm′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *dynamis*, power.] Of equal strength; *appl.* foods.

isogamete (ī′sögămēt′) *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *gamos*, marriage.] One of a pair of undifferentiated gametes.

isogamous (īsŏg′ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *gamos*, marriage.] Having the gametes alike.

isogamy (īsŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *gamos*, union.] Union of similar gametes.

isogenetic (ī'söjĕnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *genesis*, descent.] Arising from the same or a similar origin; isogenous.

isognathous (īsŏg'năthŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *gnathos*, jaw.] Having both jaws alike.

isolecithal (ī'sölĕs'ĭthăl) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *lekithos*, yolk.] *Appl.* ova with yolk granules distributed nearly equally throughout egg substance.

isomastigote (ī'sömăs'tĭgōt) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *mastix*, whip.] Having flagella of equal length.

isomere (ī'sömēr) *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *meros*, part.] A homologous structure or part.

isomerous (īsŏm'ërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *meros*, part.] Having equal numbers of different parts; *appl.* flowers with same number of parts in each whorl, exhibiting isomery.

isomorphic (ī'sömôr'fĭk) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *morphe*, shape.] Superficially alike; isomorphous.

isomorphism (ī'sömôr'fĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *morphe*, shape.] Apparent similarity of individuals of different race or species.

isopedin (īsŏp'ëdĭn) *n.* [Gk. *isopedos*, level.] A layer of compact bony material in certain fish scales.

isopetalous (ī'söpĕt'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *petalon*, petal.] Having similar petals.

isophytoid (ī'söfī'toid) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *phyton*, plant; *eidos*, form.] An "individual" of a compound plant not differentiated from the rest.

isopodous (īsŏp'ödŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *pous*, foot.] Having the legs alike and equal.

isopogonous (ī'söpŏg'önŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *pogon*, beard.] Of feathers, having the two webs equal and similar.

isospore (ī'söspōr') *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *sporos*, seed.] An agamete produced by schizogony; *opp.* anisospore.

isosporous (īsŏs'pörŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *sporos*, seed.] Having spores of one kind only.

isostemonous (ī'söstĕm'önŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; L. *stare*, to stand.] Having stamens equal in number to that of sepals and petals.

isotely,—homoplasty, *q.v.*

isotomy (īsŏt'ömĭ) *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *temnein*, to cut.] Bifurcation repeated in a regular manner, as in crinoid brachia.

isotonic (īsötŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *tonos*, tone.] Of equal tension.

isotonicity (ī'sötönĭs'ĭtĭ) *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *tonos*, tone.] Normal tension under pressure or stimulus.

isotropous (īsŏt'röpŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *trepein*, to turn.] Not influenced in any one direction more than another; without predetermined axes, as eggs.

isotropy (īsŏt'röpĭ) *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *trepein*, to turn.] Absence of predetermined axes in eggs.

isozoic (ī'sözō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *zoon*, animal.] Inhabited by similar forms of animal life.

isozooid (ī'sözō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, like.] A zooid similar to parent stock.

isthmiate (ĭs'mĭāt) *a.* [Gk. *isthmos*, neck.] Connected by an isthmus-like part.

isthmus (ĭs'mŭs) *n.* [Gk. *isthmos*, neck.] A narrow structure connecting two larger parts, as those of aorta, acoustic meatus, limbic lobe, thyroid, etc.

iter (ĭt'ër) *n.* [L. *iter*, way.] A passage or canal, as those of middle ear, brain, etc.; an aqueduct.

ivory (ī'vörĭ) *n.* [L. *ebur*, ivory, through French.] Dentine of teeth, usually that of elephant's tusks and similar structures, formed from odontoblasts.

J

Jacobson's cartilage,—a special cartilage formed in nose region, supporting Jacobson's organ.

Jacobson's organ,—a diverticulum of olfactory organ in many Vertebrates, often developing into an epithelium-lined sac opening into mouth.

jaculator (jăk′ūlātŏr) *n.* [L. *jaculatus*, thrown.] A placental process, usually hooked, of certain fruits.

jaculatory (jăk′ūlătörī) *a.* [L. *jaculatorius*, throwing.] Darting out; capable of being emitted.

jaculatory duct,—portion of vas deferens in many animals, which is capable of being protruded.

jaculiferous (jăk′ūlĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *jaculum*, a dart; *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing dart-like spines.

jaw (jô) *n.* [Akin to *chaw*, *chew*.] A structure of Vertebrates supported by bone or cartilage, naked or sheathed in horn, or bearing teeth or horny plates, forming part of mouth, and helping to open or shut it; in Invertebrates, a similarly placed structure.

jaw foot,—maxillipede of Arthropods.

jecorin (jĕk′örĭn) *n.* [L. *jecur*, liver.] A lecithin-like phosphorized substance present in many organs of the body in minute quantities, and soluble in ether.

jejunum (jējoon′ŭm) *n.* [L. *jejunus*, empty.] Part of small intestine from duodenum to ileum.

jelly of Wharton,—the mucoid tissue found in connection with vessels of umbilical cord.

jubate (joob′āt) *a.* [L. *jubatus*, maned.] With mane-like growth.

jugal (joog′ăl) *n.* [L. *jugum*, yoke.] The malar bone, between maxilla and squamosal; *a.*, *pert.* a jugum.

jugate (joog′āt) *a.* [L. *jugum*, yoke.] Having pairs of leaflets; furnished with a jugum.

jugular (joog′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *jugulum*, collar-bone.] *Pert.* neck or throat; *appl.* ventral fish-fins beneath and in front of pectoral fins.

jugulum (joog′ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *jugulum*, collar-bone.] The foreneck region of a bird's breast; in Insects, the jugum of wing.

jugum (joog′ŭm) *n.* [L. *jugum*, yoke.] A pair of opposite leaflets; ridge on mericarp of umbelliferous plants; small forewing lobe of a very few moths with no frenulum; union of small sphenoidal wings in first year after birth.

Jurassic (joorăs′ĭk) *a.* [*Jura* mountains.] Occurring in or *appl.* a division of the early Mesozoic geological era.

K

kako-,—see caco-.

kalidium (kălĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [*Dim.* Gk. *kalia*, hut.] A form of sporocarp.

kalymmocytes (kălĭm′ösīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kalymma*, covering; *kytos*, cell.] In Ascidians, certain follicle-cells which migrate into the egg after maturation.

karyaster (kărĭăs′tër) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *aster*, star.] A star-shaped group of chromosomes.

karyenchyma (kărĭĕng′kĭmă) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *engchyma*, infusion.] Nuclear sap; karyochylema.

karyogamy (kărĭŏg′ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *gamos*, union.] Union and interchange of nuclear material.

karyokinesis (kăr′ĭökĭnē′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *kinein*, to change.] Indirect cell-division; mitosis.

karyolymph (kăr′ĭölĭmf′) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; L. *lympha*, water.] Nuclear sap; karyenchyma.

karyolysis (kăr′ĭŏl′ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *lyein*, to loosen.] Supposed dissolution of the nucleus in mitosis.

karyomere (kăr′ĭömēr) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *meros*, part.] In mitosis a small vesicle into which a chromosome is converted in one type of nuclear construction; karyomerite.

karyomicrosome (kăr′ĭömī′krösōm) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *mikros*, small; *soma*, body.] A nuclear granule.

karyomite (kăr′ĭömīt′) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *mitos*, thread.] A chromosome.

karyomitome (kăr′ĭömītōm′) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *mitoma*, network.] Nuclear network of fibres.

karyomitosis (kăr′ĭömītō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *mitos*, thread.] Indirect nuclear division.

karyon (kăr′ĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus.] The cell-nucleus.

karyophans (kăr′ĭöfănz′) *n. plu.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *phainein*, to appear.] Microsomes or nucleus-like granules surrounded by an ovoid matrix, which form the spironeme and axoneme in stalk of Infusoria.

karyoplasm (kăr′ĭöplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *plasma*, mould.] Nucleoplasm or nuclear substance.

karyorhexis (kăr′ĭörĕk′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *rhexis*, breaking.] Fragmentation of the nucleus.

karyosome (kăr′ĭösōm) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *soma*, body.] A nucleolus of the "net-knot" type; a chromosome; a special aggregation of chromatin in resting nucleus; the cell-nucleus itself; *cf.* plasmosome.

karyosphere (kăr′ĭösfēr) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *sphaira*, globe.] The large nucleolus of Protista from which all or most of the chromosomes arise.

karyota (kărĭō′tă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus.] Nucleated cells.

karyotheca (kăr′ĭöthē′kă) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *theke*, covering.] The nuclear membrane.

karyotin (kăr′ĭötĭn) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus.] Chromatin; nuclear substance.

kata-,—see also cata-.

katabolism (kătăb′ölĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *kata*, down; *bole*, throw.] The destructive chemical processes of living organisms.

katagenesis (kăt′ăjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *kata*, down; *genesis*, descent.] Retrogressive evolution.

katakinetic (kăt′ăkĭnĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kata*, down; *kincin*, to move.] *Appl.* process leading to discharge of energy; *cf.* anakinetic.

katakinetomeres (kăt′ăkĭnē′tömērz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kata*, down; *kinein*, to move; *meros*, part.] Unreactive, stable, atoms or molecules.

kataphase (kăt′ăfāz) *n.* [Gk. *kata*, down; *phasis*, appearance.] The stages of mitosis from formation of chromosomes to division of cell; *cf.* anaphase.

kataphoric (kătăfŏr′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kata*, down; *pherein*, to carry.] *Appl.* passive action, the result of lethargy.

kataplexy (kăt′ăplĕk′sĭ) *n.* [Gk. *kata*, down; *plessein*, to strike.] Condition of an animal feigning death.

katastate (kăt′ăstāt, kătăs′tāt) *n.* [Gk. *kata*, down; *stasis*, state.] Any product of katabolic activity of protoplasm.

kathodic (kăthŏd′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kathodos*, descent.] Not arising in conformity with genetic spiral; *appl.* leaves.

kation (kătī′ŏn, kăt′ĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *kata*, down; *ienai*, to go.] A positively charged ion which moves towards kathode or negative pole; *opp.* anion.

keel (kēl) *n.* [A.S. *ceol*, ship.] The carina or breast-bone of flying Birds; boat-shaped structure formed by two anterior petals of Leguminosae.

keraphyllous (kĕrăf′ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *keras*, horn; *phyllon*, leaf.] *Appl.* layer of a hoof between horny and sensitive parts.

keratin (kĕr′ătĭn) *n.* [Gk. *keras*, horn.] An insoluble substance forming the basis of epidermal structures such as horns, nails.

keratinization (kĕrăt′ĭnĭzā′shŭn) *n.* [Gk. *keras*, horn.] State of becoming horny; *appl.* cells of epiderm developing in a horny material.

keratogenous (kĕrătŏj′ënŭs) *a.* [Gk. *keras*, horn; *genos*, birth.] Horn-producing.

keratohyalin (kĕr′ătöhī′ălĭn) *n.* [Gk. *keras*, horn; *hyalos*, glass.] Substance contained in stratum lucidum of skin.

keratoid (kĕr′ătoid) *a.* [Gk. *keras*, horn; *eidos*, form.] Horny; resembling horn.

keratose (kĕr′ătōs) *a.* [Gk. *keras*, horn.] Having horny fibres in their skeleton, as certain Sponges.

kernel (kër′nël) *n.* [A.S. *cyrnel*, small grain.] The inner part of a seed containing the embryo.

kinaesthetic (kĭn′ĕsthĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kinein*, to move; *aisthesis*, perception.] *Pert.* sense of muscular effort; motorial; *appl.* sense, area.

kinase (kīnās′) *n.* [Gk. *kinein*, to move.] A substance which transforms zymogens to enzymes.

kinesodic (kĭn′ēsŏd′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kinesis*, movement ; *odos*, way.] Conveying motor impulses.

kinetic (kĭnĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kinein*, to move.] *Appl.* energy employed in producing or changing motion; division centre in cell-division.

kinetoblast (kĭnē′töblăst) *n.* [Gk. *kinein*, to move ; *blastos*, bud.] Outer ciliated investment of aquatic larvae with special locomotor properties.

kinetogenesis (kĭnē′töjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *kinein*, to move ; *genesis*, descent.] The evolution theory that animal structures have been produced by animal movements.

kinetomeres (kĭnē′tömērz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kinein*, to move ; *meros*, part.] Molecules or atoms, reactive or stable, ana- and kata-kinetomeres.

kinetonucleus (kĭnē′tönū′klëŭs) *n.* [Gk. *kinein*, to move ; L. *nucleus*, kernel.] The secondary nucleus, kinetoplast, or parabasal body, in forms such as Trypanosomes, in close connection with flagellum and undulating membrane ; *cf.* trophonucleus.

kinetoplasm (kĭnē′töplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *kinein*, to move ; *plasma*, something formed.] An iron-containing nucleo-protein forming a source of energy to Nissl granules.

kinetoplast (kĭnē′töplăst) *n.* [Gk. *kinein*, to move ; *plastos*, formed.] Composite body formed by union of parabasal body with blepharoplast in some Mastigophora.

kinetosome (kĭnē′tösōm) *n.* [Gk. *kinein*, to move ; *soma*, body.] One of a group of granules occupying the polar plate region in moss sporogenesis.

kinoplasm (kī′nöplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *kinein*, to move ; *plasma*, mould.] The substance of which attraction-sphere, astral rays, and spindle-fibres consist ; archoplasm.

klasma-plates (klăs′mă-plāts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *klasma*, fragment ; L. *platus*, flat.] Small parts of compound ambulacral plates separated by growth pressure in Echinoids.

kleistogamous (klīstŏg′ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kleistos*, closed ; *gamos*, marriage.] Fertilized in closed flowers.

knee (nē) *n.* [A.S. *cneow*, knee.] Joint between femur and tibia ; root-process of certain swamp-inhabiting trees.

knot (nŏt) *n.* [A.S. *cnotta*, knot.] In wood, base of branch surrounded by new layers of wood and hardened by pressure ; in nuclear-meshwork, small particles of chromatin where meshes cross.

Krause's membrane,—the single or double row of dots in the light transverse band of striated muscle.

L

labella (lăbĕl′ă) *n.* [L. *labellum*, small lip.] Paraglossa of Insects.

labellate (lăbĕl′āt) *a.* [L. *labellum*, small lip.] Furnished with labella or small lips.

labelloid (lăbĕl′oid) *a.* [L. *labellum*, small lip ; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Like a labellum.

labellum (lăbĕl′ŭm) *n.* [L. *labellum*, small lip.] The lower petal, morphologically posterior, of an Orchid ; small lobe beneath labrum in Insects ; proboscis lobe.

labia (lā′bĭă) *n. plu.* [L. *labium*, lip.] Lip-like structures.

labia cerebri,—margins of cerebral hemispheres overlapping corpus callosum.

labia majora,—outer lips of vulva.

labia minora,—inner vulvar lips.

labial (lā′bĭăl) *a.* [L. *labium*, lip.] *Pert.* or resembling a lip.

labial palp,—lobe-like structure near mouth of Molluscs ; jointed appendage on labium of Insects.

labiate (lā′bĭāt) *a.* [L. *labium*, lip.] Lip-like ; possessing lips or thickened margins ; having limb of calyx or corolla so divided that one portion overlaps the other.

labiatiflorous (lā′bĭātĭflō′rŭs) *a.* [L. *labium*, lip ; *flos*, flower.] Having the corolla divided into two lip-like portions.

labidophorous (lăb′ĭdŏf′örŭs) *a.* [Gk. *labis*, forceps ; *pherein*, to carry.] Possessing pincer-like organs.

labiella (lā′bĭĕl′ă) *n.* [L. *labium*, lip.] A mouth-part of Myriapods.

labiodental (lā′bĭōdĕn′tăl) *a.* [L. *labium*, lip; *dens*, tooth.] *Pert.* lip and teeth; *appl.* to an embryonic lamina.

labiosternite (lā′bĭōstĕr′nīt) *n.* [L. *labium*, lip; *sternum*, breastbone.] A median area between palpigers of insect head.

labiostipes (lā′bĭōstī′pēz) *n.* [L. *labium*, lip; *stipes*, stalk.] A portion of basal part of insect labium.

labium (lā′bĭŭm) *n. sing.* of labia; the fused second maxillae of Insects.

labral (lā′brăl) *a.* [L. *labrum*, lip.] *Pert.* a labrum.

labrum (lā̆′brŭm) *n.* [L. *labrum*, lip.] Anterior lip of certain Arthropods; outer margin of mouth of gastropod shell.

labyrinth (lăb′ĭrĭnth) *n.* [L. *labyrinthus*, labyrinth.] The complex internal ear, bony or membranous; portions of kidney cortex with uriniferous tubules; tracheal tympanum.

labyrinthodont (lăb′ĭrĭn′thōdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *labyrinthos*, labyrinth; *odous*, tooth.] Having teeth with great complexity of dentine arrangement.

lac (lăk) *n.* [Persian, *lak*, lacquer.] A resinous secretion of lac glands of certain Insects.

laccate (lăk′āt) *a.* [It. *lacca*, varnish.] Appearing as if varnished.

lacerated (lăs′ĕrātĕd) *a.* [L. *lacerare*, to tear.] Having margin or apex deeply cut into irregular lobes.

lacertiform (lăsĕr′tĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *lacerta*, lizard; *forma*, shape.] Having the shape of a lizard.

lachrymal,—lacrimal, *q.v.*

lacinia (lăsĭn′ĭă) *n.* [L. *lacinia*, flap.] Segment of an incised leaf; inner division of endopodite of labium of Insects.

laciniate (lăsĭn′ĭăt) *a.* [L. *lacinia*, flap.] Irregularly incised, as petals; fringed.

lacinula (lăsĭn′ūlă) *n.* [L. *lacinia*, flap.] Small lacinia; inflexed sharp point of petal.

lacinulate (lăsĭn′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *lacinia*, flap.] Having lacinulae.

lacrimal (lăk′rĭmăl) *a.* [L. *lacrima*, tear.] *Pert.* or situated near lacrimal organ; *appl.* bone, duct, papillae, sac; also lachrymal.

lacrimonasal (lăk′rĭmōnā′zăl) *a.* [L. *lacrima*, tear; *nasus*, nose.] *Pert.* lacrimal and nasal bones or duct.

lacrimose (lăk′rĭmōs) *a.* [L. *lacrima*, tear.] Bearing tear-shaped appendages, as gills of certain Fungi.

lactalbumin (lăk′tălbū′mĭn) *n.* [L. *lac*, milk; *albumin*, albumin.] An albumin found in milk.

lactase (lăk′tās) *n.* [L. *lac*, milk.] An enzyme found in animals forming glucose, etc., from lactose.

lactation (lăktā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *lac*, milk.] Secretion of milk in mammary glands.

lacteals (lăk′tēălz) *n. plu.* [L. *lac*, milk.] Chyliferous or lymphatic vessels of small intestine; ducts which carry latex.

lactescent (lăktĕs′ĕnt) *a.* [L. *lactescere*, to turn to milk.] Producing milk; yielding latex.

lactic (lăk′tĭk) *a.* [L. *lac*, milk.] *Pert.* milk; *appl.* bacilli.

lactiferous (lăktĭf′ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *lac*, milk; *ferre*, to carry.] Forming or carrying milk; carrying latex.

lactochrome (lăk′tōkrōm) *n.* [L. *lac*, milk; Gk. *chroma*, colour.] A colouring matter of nitrogenous nature supposed to be in milk.

lactoglobulin (lăk′tōglŏb′ūlĭn) *n.* [L. *lac*, milk; *globulus*, *dim.* of *globus*, globe.] The specific proteid of milk, insoluble in water.

lactoproteid (lăk′tōprō′tēĭd) *n.* [L. *lac*, milk; Gk. *protos*, first; *eidos*, form.] Any milk proteid.

lactose (lăk′tōs) *n.* [L. *lac*, milk.] Milk-sugar.

lacuna (lăkū′nă) *n.* [L. *lacuna*, cavity.] A space between cells; sinus; urethral follicle; cavity in bone; small cavity or depression on surface in Lichens.

lacunar (lăkū′năr) *a.* [L. *lacuna*, cavity.] Having or resembling lacunae.

lacunose (lăkū′nōs) *a.* [L. *lacuna*, cavity.] With numerous cavities.

lacunosorugose (lăk′ūnōsōroo′gōs) *a.* [L. *lacuna*, cavity; *rugosus*, wrinkled.] Having deep furrows or pits, as some seeds and fruits.

lacustrine (lăkŭs′trĭn) *a.* [L. *lacus*, lake.] *Pert.* or living in or beside lakes.

laeotropic (lē′ötrŏp′ĭk), **laeotropous** (lēŏt′röpŭs) *a.* [Gk. *laios*, left; *trepein*, to turn.] Inclined, turned, or coiled to the left.

laevulose (lĕv′ūlōs) *n.* [L. *laevus*, left.] Fruit-sugar.

lagena (lăgē′nă, lăjē′nă) *n.* [L. *lagena*, flask.] An outgrowth of the sacculus, terminal portion of cochlea.

lageniform (lăgē′nĭfôrm, lăjē′nĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *lagena*, flask; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a flask.

lagopodous (lăgŏp′ödŭs) *a.* [Gk. *lagos*, hare; *pous*, foot.] Possessing hairy or feathery feet.

Lamarckian (lămârk′ĭăn) *a.* [F. *Lamarck*, biologist.] Of or *pert.* theories put forward by Lamarck.

Lamarckism (lămârk′ĭzm) *n.* [F. *Lamarck*, biologist.] The evolution theory of Lamarck, embodying the principle that acquired characteristics are transmissible.

lambda (lăm′dă) *n.* [Gk. Λ, lambda.] The junction of lambdoid and sagittal sutures.

lambdoid (lăm′doid) *a.* [Gk. Λ, lambda; *eidos*, form.] Λ-shaped; *appl.* a cranial suture.

lamella (lămĕl′ă) *n.* [L. *lamella*, small plate.] Any thin plate-like structure; the gill of an Agaric.

lamellar (lămĕl′ăr), **lamellate** (lămĕl′āt) *a.* [L. *lamella*, small plate.] Composed of, or possessing thin plates.

lamellibranchiate (lămĕl′ĭbrăng′kĭāt) *a.* [L. *lamella*, thin plate; Gk. *brangchia*, gills.] Having plate-like gills on each side; with bilaterally compressed symmetrical body, like a bivalve.

lamellicorn (lămĕl′ĭkôrn) *a.* [L. *lamella*, plate; *cornu*, horn.] Having antennal joints expanded into flattened plates.

lamelliferous (lăm′ĕlĭf′ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *lamella*, plate; *ferre*, to carry.] Having small plates or scales.

lamelliform (lămĕl′ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *lamella*, plate; *forma*, shape.] Plate-like.

lamellirostral (lămĕl′ĭrŏs′trăl) *a.* [L. *lamella*, plate; *rostrum*, beak.] Having inner edges of bill bearing lamella-like ridges.

lamina (lăm′ĭnă) *n.* [L. *lamina*, plate.] A thin layer, or scale; one of thin plate-like expansions of sensitive tissue which fit into grooves on inside of horse-hoof; blade of leaf.

lamina cribrosa,—cribriform plate, *q.v.*

laminar (lăm′ĭnăr), **laminiform** (lămĭn′ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *lamina*, plate; *forma*, shape.] Consisting of plates or thin layers; laminous.

laminiplantar (lăm′ĭnĭplăn′tăr) *a.* [L. *lamina*, plate; *planta*, sole of foot.] Having scales of metatarsus meeting behind in a smooth ridge.

lanate (lăn′āt) *a.* [L. *lana*, wool.] Woolly; covered with short hair-like processes giving woolly appearance to surface.

lance-linear (lăns′-lĭn′ëăr) *a.* [L. *lancea*, lance; *linea*, line.] Between lanceolate and linear in form.

lance-oblong (lăns′-ŏb′lŏng) *a.* [L. *lancea*, lance; *oblongus*, oblong.] Oblong with tapering ends.

lanceolate (lăn′sëölāt) *a.* [L. *lanceola*, little lance.] Broad at base and tapering to point; lance-shaped.

lance-oval (lăns′-ō′văl), **lance-ovate** (lăns′-ō′vāt) *a.* [L. *lancea*, lance; *ovalis*, oval.] Something between lanceolate and oval.

lancet-plates,—plates supporting water-vascular vessels of Blastoids.

Langerhans,—see islets.

languet, **languette** (lăng′gwĕt) *n.* [F. *langue*, tongue.] A process on branchial sac of Ascidians.

laniary (lăn′ĭărĭ) *a.* [L. *laniare*, to tear in pieces.] Term *appl.* to canine tooth.

lantern,—see Aristotle's lantern.

lanthanin (lăn′thănĭn) *n.* [Gk. *lanthanein*, to conceal.] Oxychromatin; linin, *q.v.*

lanuginous (lănū′jĭnŭs) *a.* [L. *lanugo*, wool.] Woolly.

lanugo (lănū′gō) *n.* [L. *lanugo*, wool.] The downy covering on a foetus, shed early in life.

lapidicolous (lăp′ĭdĭk′ölŭs) *a.* [L. *lapis*, stone; *colere*, to cultivate.] *Appl.* animals that live under stones.

lappaceous (lăpā′shŭs) *a.* [L. *lappa*, bur.] Prickly.

lappet (lăp′ĕt) *n.* [M.E. *lappe*, loose hanging part.] One of paired lobes extending downwards from distal end of stomodaeum in jelly-fish; lobe of a sea-anemone gullet; wattle of a bird.

larva (lâr′vă) *n.* [L. *larva*, ghost.] An embryo which becomes self-sustaining and independent before it has assumed the characteristic features of its parents.

larval (lâr′văl) *a.* [L. *larva*, ghost.] *Pert.* or in the larval stage.

larviform (lâr′vĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *larva*, ghost; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a larva.

larviparous (lârvĭp′ărŭs) *a.* [L. *larva*, ghost; *parere*, to produce.] Producing live larvae.

larvivorous (lârvĭv′ŏrŭs) *a.* [L. *larva*, ghost; *vorare*, to devour.] Larva-eating.

larvule (lâr′vūl) *n.* [L. *larvula*, small larva.] Young larva.

laryngeal (lărĭn′jĕăl) *a.* [Gk. *larynx*, upper part of wind-pipe.] *Pert.* or near the larynx; *appl.* artery, vein, nerve, etc.

laryngotracheal (lărĭng′gŏtrā′kĕăl, lărĭn′jŏ-) *a.* [Gk. *larynx*, windpipe; L. *trachea*, trachea.] *Pert.* larynx, and trachea; *appl.* embryonic tube.

larynx (lăr′ĭngks) *n.* [Gk. *laryngx*, larynx.] The organ of voice in most Vertebrates, except Birds.

lasso-cells,—filamented hemispherical cells, investing tentacles of Ctenophores, which adhere to foreign bodies.

lata-type,—a mutant with one or more supernumerary chromosomes as compared with its parent (from Oenothera lata).

latebra (lăt′ĕbră) *n.* [L. *latebra*, hiding-place.] The bulb or flask-shaped mass of white yolk in eggs.

latebricole (lătĕb′rĭkōl) *a.* [L. *latebra*, hiding-place; *colere*, to cultivate.] Inhabiting holes.

latent (lā′tĕnt) *a.* [L. *latere*, to lie hid.] Lying dormant but capable of development under favourable circumstances; *appl.* buds, resting stages, characteristics.

latent bodies,—the resting stage of certain Haemoflagellates.

lateral (lăt′ĕrăl) *a.* [L. *latus*, side.] *Pert.* or situated at a side; or at a side of an axis.

lateral chain theory,—see side chain.

lateral line,—longitudinal line at each side of body of Fishes marking position of sensory cells.

lateral mesenteries,—the mesenteries of Zoantharia, excluding directive or dorsal and ventral pairs.

laterigrade (lăt′ĕrĭgrād) *a.* [L. *latus*, side; *gradus*, step.] Walking sideways, as a crab.

laterinerved (lăt′ĕrĭnĕrvd′) *a.* [L. *latus*, side; *nervus*, sinew.] With lateral veins.

laterocranium (lăt′ĕrŏkrā′nĭŭm) *n.* [L. *latus*, side; *cranium*, skull.] Area of insect head comprising genae and postgenae.

latex (lā′tĕks) *n.* [L. *latex*, fluid.] A milky fluid found in some plants.

laticiferous (lăt′ĭsĭf′ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *latex*, fluid; *ferre*, to carry.] Conveying latex; *appl.* cells, tissue, vessels.

latiplantar (lăt′ĭplăn′tăr) *a.* [L. *latus*, side; *planta*, sole of foot.] Having hinder tarsal surface rounded.

latirostral (lăt′ĭrŏs′trăl) *a.* [L. *latus*, broad; *rostrum*, beak.] Broad-beaked.

latiseptate (lăt′ĭsĕp′tāt) *a.* [L. *latus*, broad; *septum*, septum.] Having a broad septum in the silicula.

latitudinal furrow,—one running round a segmenting egg above and parallel to the equatorial.

Laurer-Stieda canal,—a canal leading from junction of oviduct and vitelline duct to open externally on dorsal surface in Trematodes.

laurinoxylon (lôr′ĭnŏk′sĭlŏn) *n.* [L. *laurus*, laurel; Gk. *xylon*, wood.] Any fossil wood.

law of acceleration,—the generalization that organs of greater importance develop more quickly.

lax (lăks) *a.* [L. *laxus*, loose.] Loose, as *appl.* panicle.

layer of Langhans,—cytotrophoblast.

leader (lē′dĕr) *n.* [A.S. *laedan*, to lead.] Highest shoot or part of trunk of a tree.

leaf (lēf) *n.* [A.S. *leaf*, leaf.] An expanded outgrowth of a stem, usually green.

leaf cushions,—prominent persistent leaf-bases, furnishing diagnostic characters in certain extinct plants.

lechriodont (lĕk′rĭödŏnt′) *a.* [Gk. *lechrios*, slantwise ; *odous*, tooth.] With vomerine and pterygoid teeth in a row nearly transverse.

lecithalbumin (lĕs′ĭthălbū′mĭn) *n.* [Gk. *lekithos*, egg-yolk ; L. *albumen*, white of egg.] A substance, consisting of albumin and lecithin, of various body organs.

lecithin (lĕs′ĭthĭn) *n.* [Gk. *lekithos*, egg-yolk.] A phosphorized fat of cell-protoplasm.

lecithoblast (lĕs′ĭthöblăst) *n.* [Gk. *lekithos*, egg-yolk ; *blastos*, bud.] In developing eggs, the yolk-containing blastomeres.

lecithocoel (lĕs′ĭthösēl) *n.* [Gk. *lekithos*, egg-yolk ; *koilos*, hollow.] Segmentation cavity of holoblastic eggs.

legume (lĕg′ūm) *n.* [L. *legumen*, pulse.] Dehiscent one-celled, two-valved carpel, as pod of pea or bean.

legumin (lĕgū′mĭn) *n.* [L. *legumen*, pulse.] A proteid found in seeds of Leguminosae.

leiotropic,—laeotropic, *q.v.*

lemniscus (lĕmnĭs′kŭs) *n.* [Gk. *lemniskos*, fillet.] One of paired club-shaped organs at base of acanthocephalan proboscis ; a fillet of fibres on each side of cerebral peduncles.

lens (lĕnz) *n.* [L. *lens*, lentil.] A transparent part of eye which focuses rays of light on retina ; crystalline lens ; modified portion of cornea in front of each element of a compound eye.

lenticel (lĕn′tĭsĕl) *n.* [L. *lens*, lentil.] Ventilating pore in Angiosperm stems or roots.

lenticular (lĕntĭk′ūlăr), **lentiform** (lĕn′tĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *lenticula*, *dim.* of *lens*, lentil.] Shaped like a double convex lens.

lenticular (lĕntĭk′ūlăr) *n.* Tip of incus articulating with stapes, often ossified as a separate unit.

lenticulate (lĕntĭk′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *lens*, lentil.] Meeting in a sharp point ; depressed, circular, and frequently ribbed.

lentigerous (lĕntĭj′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *lens*, lentil ; *gerere*, to bear.] Furnished with a lens.

lentiginose (lĕntĭj′ĭnōs), **lentiginous** (lĕntĭj′ĭnŭs) *a.* [L. *lentigo*, from *lens*, lentil.] Freckled ; speckled ; bearing numerous small dots.

lento-capillary point,—point, just above wilting coefficient, at which flow of water towards root hairs is impeded on account of surface tension resistance.

lepidodendroid (lĕp′ĭdödĕn′droid) *a.* [Gk. *lepis*, scale ; *dendron*, tree ; *eidos*, like.] *Pert.* Lepidodendron ; having scale-like leaf-scars.

lepidophyte (lĕp′ĭdöfīt) *n.* [Gk. *lepis*, scale ; *phyton*, plant.] A fossil plant of fern family.

lepidopterous (lĕp′ĭdŏp′tërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *lepis*, scale ; *pteron*, wing.] Having wings covered with minute overlapping scales.

lepidote (lĕp′ĭdōt) *a.* [Gk. *lepis*, scale.] Covered with minute scales.

lepidotic (lĕp′ĭdŏt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *lepis*, scale.] *Appl.* an acid found in wings of some Lepidoptera.

lepidotrichia (lĕp′ĭdötrĭk′ĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *lepis*, scale ; *thrix*, hair.] The bony actinotrichia of Teleosts.

lepospondylous (lĕp′öspŏn′dĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *lepos*, husk ; *sphondylos*, vertebra.] Having amphicoelous, or hour-glass shaped, vertebrae.

leptocephaloid (lĕp′tökĕf′ăloid, -sĕf-) *a.* [Gk. *leptos*, slender ; *kephale*, head ; *eidos*, form.] Resembling or having the shape of eel larvae.

leptocercal (lĕp′tösĕr′kăl) *a.* [Gk. *leptos*, slender ; *kerkos*, tail.] With long slender tapering tail, as some Fishes ; leptocercous, *appl.* Protozoa.

leptodactylous (lĕp′tödăk′tĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *leptos*, slender ; *daktylos*, finger.] Having slender digits.

leptodermatous (lĕp′tödĕr′mătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *leptos*, slender ; *derma*, skin.] Thin-skinned ; *appl.* various thecae ; leptodermic ; leptodermous.

leptome (lĕp′tōm), **leptom** (lĕp′tŏm) *n.* [Gk. *leptos*, slender.] Vascular tissue of plant stems ; phloem ; bast.

leptonema (lĕp′tönē′mă) *n.* [Gk. *leptos*, slender ; *nema*, thread.] The leptotene stage in meiosis.

leptophloem (lĕp′töflō′ëm) *n.* [Gk. *leptos*, slender; *phloios*, smooth bark.] Rudimentary bast tissue.

leptophyllous (lĕp′töfĭl′ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *leptos*, slender; *phyllon*, leaf.] With slender leaves.

leptosome (lĕp′tösōm) *a.* [Gk. *leptos*, slender; *soma*, body.] Tall and slender; *opp.* eurysome.

leptosporangiate (lĕp′töspörăn′jĭăt) *a.* [Gk. *leptos*, slender; *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel.] With sporogenous tissue developing from outer cell of periclinal division; *opp.* eusporangiate.

leptostroterate (lĕp′töstrŏt′ërāt) *a.* [Gk. *leptos*, slender; *strotos*, covered.] With ambulacral plates narrow and crowded together, as in certain Stelleroidea.

leptotene (lĕp′tötēn) *a.* [Gk. *leptos*, slender; *tainia*, band.] *Appl.* stage in meiosis where chromatin is in form of fine threads.

leptotrombicula (lĕp′tötrŏmbĭk′ūlă) *n.* [Gk. *leptos*, slender; It. *tromba*, trumpet.] The larval form of a trombicula.

leptoxylem (lĕp′tözī′lëm) *n.* [Gk. *leptos*, slender; *xylon*, wood.] Rudimentary wood tissue.

leptus (lĕp′tŭs) *n.* [Gk. *leptos*, small.] The six-legged larva of Mites.

lethal (lē′thăl) *a.* [L. *letum*, death.] Of a parasite, fatal or deadly in relation to a particular host; *appl.* a hereditary factor which renders an embryo non-viable.

leuceine (lū′sëĭn) *n.* [Gk. *leukos*, white.] An amino-acid formed during decomposition of proteids.

leucine (lū′sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *leukos*, white.] A white nitrogenous substance found as a constituent of various tissues and organs.

leucite (lū′sīt) *n.* [Gk. *leukos*, white.] A colourless plastid.

leuco-,—also leuko-.

leucoblast (lū′köblăst, loo-) *n.* [Gk. *leukos*, white; *blastos*, bud.] A colourless blood-corpuscle in development.

leucocarpous (lū′kökâr′pŭs, loo-) *a.* [Gk. *leukos*, white; *karpos*, fruit.] With the fruit white.

leucocyan (lū′kösī′ăn, loo-) *n.* [Gk. *leukos*, white; *kyanos*, dark blue.] A pigment found in certain Algae.

leucocyte (lū′kösīt, loo-) *n.* [Gk. *leukos*, white; *kytos*, hollow.] An amoebocyte; a colourless blood-corpuscle; leukocyte.

leucocytogenesis (lū′kösī′töjĕn′ësĭs, loo-) *n.* [Gk. *leukos*, white; *kytos*, hollow; *genesis*, descent.] Leucocyte formation.

leucophore, leukophore (lū′köfōr, loo-) *n.* [Gk. *leukos*, white; *pherein*, to bear.] A yellow-pigment-bearing cell; iridocyte.

leucoplastids (lū′köplăs′tĭdz, loo-) *n. plu.* [Gk. *leukos*, white; *plastos*, formed.] Colourless plastids from which amylo-, chloro-, and chromoplastids arise.

leucoplasts (lū′köplăsts, loo-) *n. plu.* [Gk. *leukos*, white; *plastos*, formed.] Colourless granules of plant cytoplasm which may develop into chromatophores or amyloplasts.

levator (lĕvā′tŏr) *n.* [L. *levare*, to raise.] A name given to muscles serving to raise an organ or part.

Leydig's duct,—the Wolffian duct.

Leydig's organs,—minute organs on antennae of Arthropods, supposed to be organs of smell.

liana (lĭân′ă), **liane** (lĭân′) *n.* [L. *ligare*, to bind.] Any luxuriant woody climber of tropical or semi-tropical forests.

liber (lī′bër) *n.* [L. *liber*, inner bark.] Bast.

libriform (lī′brĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *liber*, inner bark; *forma*, shape.] *Appl.* fibres, woody, later becoming septate.

lichenism (lī′kënĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *leichen*, liverwort.] Symbiotic relationship between Fungi and Algae.

lichenoid (lī′kënoid) *a.* [Gk. *leichen*, liverwort; *eidos*, form.] Resembling a Lichen.

Lichenology (lī′kënŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *leichen*, liverwort; *logos*, discourse.] The study of Lichens.

Lieberkühn's crypts,—tubular glands of intestines.

lien (lī′ën) *n.* [L. *lien*, spleen.] Spleen.

lienal (līē′năl) *a.* [L. *lien*, spleen.] *Pert.* spleen; *appl.* artery, vein, nerve plexus.

lienculus (līĕn′kūlŭs) *n.* [L. *lien*, spleen.] An accessory spleen.

lienogastric (līē′nögăs′trĭk) *a.* [L. *lien*, spleen ; *gaster*, stomach.] *Pert.* spleen and stomach ; *appl.* artery supplying spleen and parts of stomach and pancreas.

life-cycle,—the various phases through which an individual species passes to maturity.

ligament (lĭg′ămënt) *n.* [L. *ligamentum*, bandage.] A strong fibrous band of tissue connecting two or more moveable bones.

ligneous (lĭg′nëŭs) *a.* [L. *lignum*, wood.] Woody ; of nature of wood.

lignescent (lĭgnĕs′ënt) *a.* [L. *lignescere*, to become woody.] Developing the characters of woody tissue.

lignicolous (lĭgnĭk′ölŭs) *a.* [L. *lignum*, wood ; *colere*, to cultivate.] Growing on or in wood.

lignification (lĭg′nĭfĭkā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *lignum*, wood : *facere*, to form.] Wood - formation ; thickening of plant cell-walls by deposition of lignin.

lignin (lĭg′nĭn) *n.* [L. *lignum*, wood.] The substance which, modified by cellulose, causes the thickening of plant cell-walls, and so forms wood ; also lignone.

lignivorous (lĭgnĭv′örŭs) *a.* [L. *lignum*, wood ; *vorare*, to devour.] Eating wood ; *appl.* various Insects.

lignocellulose (lĭg′nösĕl′ūlōs) *n.* [L. *lignum*, wood ; *cellula*, little cell.] Essential constituent of woody tissue, lignin and cellulose combined.

lignose (lĭg′nōs) *n.* [L. *lignum*, wood.] A variety of cellulose.

ligula (lĭg′ūlă) *n.* [L. *ligula*, little tongue.] A band of white matter in wall of fourth ventricle ; median structure between labial palps of Insects.

ligulate (lĭg′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *ligula*, little tongue.] Having or *pert.* ligules ; strap-shaped, as ray florets of Compositae.

ligule (lĭg′ūl) *n.* [L. *ligula*, little tongue.] A membranous appendage at junction of blade and petiole ; suprasporangial scale in Selaginella ; lobe of annelidan parapodium.

liguliflorous (lĭg′ūlĭflō′rŭs) *a.* [L. *ligula*, little tongue ; *flos*, flower.] Having ligulate flowers only.

limacel (lĭm′ăsĕl) *n.* [L. *limax*, slug.] Concealed vestigial shell of slugs.

limaciform (lĭmăs′ĭfôrm), **limacine** (lĭm′ăsĭn) *a.* [L. *limax*, slug ; *forma*, shape.] Like a slug.

limb (lĭm) *n.* [A.S. *lim*, limb.] Branch ; arm ; leg ; wing.

limbic (lĭm′bĭk) *a.* [L. *limbus*, border.] Bordering ; *appl.* a cerebral lobe.

limbous (lĭm′bŭs) *a.* [L. *limbus*, border.] *Appl.* overlapping sutures.

limbus (lĭm′bŭs) *n.* [L. *limbus*, border.] Any border if distinctly marked off by colour or structure.

limicolous (lĭmĭk′ölŭs) *a.* [L. *limus*, mud ; *colere*, to dwell.] Living in mud.

limivorous (lĭmĭv′örŭs) *a.* [L. *limus*, mud ; *vorare*, to devour.] Mud-eating ; *appl.* certain aquatic animals which swallow mud.

limnetic (lĭmnĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *limne*, marsh.] Living in marshes ; *pert.* organisms of marshy habitat.

limnophilous (lĭmnŏf′ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *limne*, marsh ; *philein*, to love.] Living in fresh-water marshes ; also limnobiotic.

limnoplankton (lĭm′nöplăng′ktŏn) *n.* [Gk. *limne*, marsh ; *plangktos*, wandering.] The floating animal and plant life in fresh-water ponds and marshes ; *cf.* haliplankton.

limosphere (lī′mösfēr) *n.* [Gk. *limen*, receptacle ; *sphaira*, globe.] A spherical body situated near blepharoplast in spermiogenesis of some Mosses.

linea (lĭn′ëă) *n.* [L. *linea*, line.] A line-like structure or mark.

linear (lĭn′ëăr) *a.* [L. *linea*, line.] Tape- or thread-like.

linear-ensate,—between linear and ensiform in shape.

linear - lanceolate,—between linear and lanceolate in shape.

linear-oblong,—between linear and oblong in shape.

linellae (lĭnĕl′ē) *n. plu.* [L. *linella*, fine thread.] A system of filaments in certain Sarcodina holding together the xenophya.

lineolate (lĭn′ëölāt) *a.* [L. *linea*, line.] Marked by fine lines or striae.

lingua (lĭng′gwă) *n.* [L. *lingua*, tongue.] The floor of mouth in Mites ; hypopharynx of Insects ; a tongue or tongue-like structure.

lingual (lĭng′gwăl) *a.* [L. *lingua*, tongue.] *Pert.* tongue ; *appl.* radula of Molluscs ; *appl.* artery, gyrus, nerve, vein.

lingula (lĭng′gūlă) *n.* [L. *lingula*, little tongue.] A small tongue-like process of bone or other tissue, as of cerebellum or sphenoid.

linin (lī′nĭn) *n.* [L. *linum*, flax.] The substance of achromatinic or oxyphilic reticulum of cell-nucleus.

linkage (lĭng′kĕj) *n.* [M.E. *linke*, link.] Tendency of certain hereditary factors to remain associated through several generations ; gametic coupling.

Linnaean (lĭnē′ăn) *a.* [L. *Linnaeus*, Swedish naturalist.] *Pert.* or designating the system of classification established by Linnaeus.

lip cell,—a sporangium cell at the point of dehiscence.

lipase (lĭp′ās) *n.* [Gk. *lipos*, fat.] An enzyme, lipolytic in action, found in blood and in various plant and animal organs, and also in various seeds ; steapsin.

lipochrome (lĭp′ökrōm) *n.* [Gk. *lipos*, fat ; *chroma*, colour.] A coloured fat found in some organisms.

lipogastry (lĭp′ögăs′trĭ) *n.* [Gk. *leipesthai*, to be lacking ; *gaster*, stomach.] Temporary obliteration of gastral cavity, as in some Sponges.

lipogenous (lĭpŏj′ënŭs) *a.* [Gk. *lipos*, fat ; *genos*, birth.] Fat-producing.

lipoid (lĭp′oid) *a.* [Gk. *lipos*, fat ; *eidos*, form.] Any fatty substance, such as lecithin, cholesterin, found in cells.

lipolytic (lĭp′ölĭt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *lipos*, fat ; *lyein*, to reduce.] Capable of dissolving fat ; fat-reducing.

lipomerism (lĭpŏm′ërĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *leipesthai*, to be lacking ; *meros*, part.] Suppression of segmentation, or coalescence of segments, as in Crustaceans.

lipostomy (lĭpŏs′tömĭ) *n.* [Gk. *leipesthai*, to be lacking ; *stoma*, mouth.] Temporary obliteration of mouth or osculum.

lipoxenous (lĭpŏk′sënŭs) *a.* [Gk. *leipesthai*, to be lacking ; *xenos*, host.] Leaving the host before completion of development.

lirella (lĭrĕl′ă) *n.* [L. *lira*, furrow.] A linear apothecium of Lichens.

lissencephalous (lĭs′ĕnkĕf′ălŭs, -sĕf-) *a.* [Gk. *lissos*, smooth ; *engkephalos*, brain.] Having few or no convolutions on the brain.

lissoflagellate (lĭs′öflăj′ëlāt) *a.* [Gk. *lissos*, smooth ; L. *flagellum*, whip.] Having no collar surrounding base of flagellum.

lithite (lĭth′īt) *n.* [Gk. *lithos*, stone.] A calcareous secretion found in connection with ear, or with otocysts, lithocysts, and tentaculocysts, sensory organs of many Invertebrates.

lithocysts (lĭth′ösĭsts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *lithos*, stone ; *kystis*, bladder.] Minute sacs or grooves, containing lithites, found in various Invertebrates.

lithodesma (lĭth′ödĕz′mă) *n.* [Gk. *lithos*, stone ; *desma*, bond.] A small plate, shelly in nature, found in certain bivalves.

lithodomous (lĭthŏd′ömŭs) *a.* [Gk. *lithos*, stone ; *demein*, to build.] Living in rocks.

lithogenous (lĭthŏj′ënŭs) *a.* [Gk. *lithos*, stone ; *genos*, birth.] Rock-forming, or rock-building, as certain Corals.

lithophagous (lĭthŏf′ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *lithos*, stone ; *phagein*, to eat.] Stone-eating, as Birds ; rock-burrowing, as Molluscs.

lithophilous (lĭthŏf′ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *lithos*, stone ; *philein*, to love.] Growing on stones or rocks.

lithophyll (lĭth′öfĭl) *n.* [Gk. *lithos*, stone ; *phyllon*, leaf.] A fossil leaf, or leaf-impression.

lithophyte (lĭth′öfīt) *n.* [Gk. *lithos*, stone ; *phyton*, plant.] Plant growing on rocky ground.

lithotomous (lĭthŏt′ömŭs) *a.* [Gk. *lithos*, stone ; *temnein*, to cut.] Stone-boring, as certain Molluscs.

litoral (lĭt′öră1) *a.* [L. *litus*, sea-shore.] Growing or living at or near the sea-shore ; also littoral.

liver (lĭv′ër) *n.* [A.S. *lifer*, liver.] A bile-secreting gland of Vertebrates ; digestive gland of some Invertebrates.

liver-pancreas,—an organ in Molluscs and Crustaceans combining functions of liver and pancreas.

lobate (lō′bāt) *a.* [Gk. *lobos*, lobe.] Divided into lobes.

lobe (lōb) *n.* [Gk. *lobos*, lobe.] A flap-like structure on toes of certain Birds; any rounded projection of an organ; lobus.

lobed (lōbd) *a.* [Gk. *lobos*, lobe.] Having margin cut up into rounded divisions by incisions which reach less than half-way to mid-rib.

lobopodia (lō′böpō′dĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *lobos*, lobe; *pous*, foot.] Blunt pseudopodia of Protozoa.

lobose (lō′bōs) *a.* [Gk. *lobos*, lobe.] Divided up into lobes.

lobular (lŏb′ūlăr) *a.* [Gk. *lobos*, lobe.] Like or *pert.* small lobes.

lobulate (lŏb′ūlāt) *a.* [Gk. *lobos*, lobe.] Divided into small lobes.

lobule (lŏb′ūl) *n.* [Gk. *lobos*, lobe.] A small lobe or lobulus.

localization of function,—reference to different parts of brain as communicating centres of various senses.

localization of sensation,—identification on surface of body of exact spot affected.

locellus (lōsĕl′ŭs) *n.* [L. *locellus*, from *locus*, place.] A small compartment of an ovary.

locomotor rods,—hooked or knobbed rods for crawling, on ventral surface of certain Nematodes.

locular (lŏk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *loculus*, little place.] Containing, or composed of loculi; loculate.

loculicidal (lŏk′ūlĭsī′dăl) *a.* [L. *loculus*, little place; *caedere*, to cut.] Dehiscent dorsally down middle of carpels.

loculus (lŏk′ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *loculus*, *dim.* of *locus*, place.] A small chamber or cavity; cavity between septa in certain Coelenterates; chamber of foraminiferal shell; one of cavities of an ovary.

lodicule (lŏd′ĭkūl) *n.* [L. *lodicula*, coverlet.] A scale at base of ovary in Grasses supposed to represent part of a perianth.

loma (lō′ma) *n.* [Gk. *loma*, fringe.] A thin membranous flap forming a fringe round an opening.

lomastome (lō′măstōm′) *n.* [Gk. *loma*, fringe; *stoma*, mouth.] Having margin of lip recurved or reflected.

loment (lō′mënt) *n.* [L. *lomentum*, bean meal.] A legume or pod constricted between seeds; lomentum.

lomentaceous (lō′mëntā′shŭs) *a.* [L. *lomentum*, bean meal.] *Pert.* resembling or having loments.

longicorn (lŏn′jĭkôrn) *a.* [L. *longus*, long; *cornu*, horn.] Having long antennae; *appl.* certain beetles.

longipennate (lŏn′jĭpĕn′āt) *a.* [L. *longus*, long; *penna*, wing.] Having long wings, or long feathers.

longirostral (lŏn′jĭrŏs′trăl) *a.* [L. *longus*, long; *rostrum*, beak.] With a long beak.

loph (lŏf) *n.* [Gk. *lophos*, ridge.] Crest which may connect cones in teeth and so form a ridge.

lophiostomate (lŏf′ĭöstō′māt) *a.* [Gk. *lophion*, small crest; *stoma*, mouth.] With crested conceptacle-opening.

lophobranchiate (lŏf′öbrăng′kĭāt) *a.* [Gk. *lophos*, crest; *brangchia*, gills.] With tufted gills.

lophocalthrops (lŏf′ökăl′thrŏps) *n.* [Gk. *lophos*, crest; A.S. *coltraeppe*, kind of thistle.] A sponge spicule with rays crested or branched.

lophocercal (lŏf′ösër′kăl) *a.* [Gk. *lophos*, crest; *kerkos*, tail.] Having a rayless caudal fin like a ridge round end of vertebral column.

lophodont (lŏf′ödŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *lophos*, crest; *odous*, tooth.] Having transverse ridges on the cheek-teeth grinding surface.

lophophore (lŏf′öfōr) *n.* [Gk. *lophos*, crest; *pherein*, to carry.] An oval tentacle-supporting organ in Polyzoa and Brachiopods.

lophoselenodont (lŏf′ösëlē′nödŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *lophos*, crest; *selene*, moon; *odous*, tooth.] Having cheek-teeth ridged with crescentic cuspid ridges on grinding surface.

lophosteon (löfŏs′tëŏn) *n.* [Gk. *lophos*, ridge; *osteon*, bone.] The keel-ridge of a sternum.

lophotriaene (lŏf′ötrī′ēn) *n.* [Gk. *lophos*, ridge; *triaina*, trident.] Lophocalthrops, *q.v.*

lophotrichous (löfŏt′rĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *lophos*, ridge; *thrix*, hair.] Having long whip-like flagella; with a tuft of flagella at one pole.

loral (lō′răl) *a.* [L. *lorum*, thong.] *Pert.* or situated at the lore.

lorate (lō'rāt) *a.* [L. *lorum*, thong.] Strap-shaped.

lore (lōr) *n.* [L. *lorum*, thong.] Space between bill and eyes in Birds.

lorica (lōrī'kă, lŏr'ĭkă) *n.* [L. *lorica*, corselet.] A protective external case found in Rotifers and Infusorians.

loricate (lŏr'ĭkāt) *a.* [L. *lorica*, corselet.] Covered with protective shell or scales.

lorication moment,—the occasion of deposition of silica for an entire skeleton at one time.

lorum (lō'rŭm) *n.* [L. *lorum*, thong.] The piece of under jaw on which submentum lies in certain Insects.

loxodont (lŏk'sōdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *loxos*, oblique; *odous*, tooth.] Having molar teeth with shallow grooves between the ridges.

luciferase (loosĭf'ĕrās) *n.* [L. *lux*, light; *ferre*, to carry.] An oxidizing enzyme which acts on luciferin, causing luminosity.

luciferin (loosĭf'ĕrĭn) *n.* [L. *lux*, light; *ferre*, to carry.] The substance oxidized by luciferase, causing luminosity; it appears to have some of the properties of proteins.

lumbar (lŭm'băr) *a.* [L. *lumbus*, loin.] *Pert.* or near the region of the loins; *appl.* artery, vein, vertebra, plexus, gland.

lumbocostal (lŭm'bōkŏs'tăl) *a.* [L. *lumbus*, loin; *costa*, rib.] *Pert.* loins and ribs; *appl.* arch.

lumbosacral (lŭm'bōsā'krăl) *a.* [L. *lumbus*, loin; *sacrum*, sacred.] *Pert.* loins and sacrum; *appl.* nerve-plexus, trunk.

lumbriciform (lŭmbrĭs'ĭfôrm), **lumbricoid** (lŭm'brĭkoid) *a.* [L. *lumbricus*, earth-worm; *forma*, shape; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Like a worm.

lumen (lū'mĕn, loo-) *n.* [L. *lumen*, light.] The cavity of a tubular part or organ.

luminous organs,—specialized organs for the production of light, found in various plant and animal organisms.

lunar (lū'năr, loo-) *a.* [L. *luna*, moon.] *Appl.* carpal bone; also called semilunar and intermedium; lunate.

lunare (lūnār'ē) *n.* [L. *luna*, moon.] The lunar bone.

lunate (lū'nāt, loo-) *a.* [L. *luna*, moon.] Somewhat crescent-shaped.

lunatum,—semilunar bone.

lung (lŭng) *n.* [A.S. *lunge*, lung.] The paired or single respiratory organ of air-breathing higher animal forms.

lung-book,—the respiratory organ of Scorpionids, formed like a purse with numerous compartments.

lunular (lū'nūlăr, loo-) *a.* [L. *lunula*, small moon.] Marked with crescent-shaped marking; lunulate.

lunule (lū'nūl, loo-) *n.* [L. *lunula*, small moon.] A crescent-shaped marking; also lunula.

lunulet (lū'nūlĕt, loo-) *n.* [L. *lunula*, small moon.] A small lunule.

lupulin (lū'pūlĭn, loo'pūlĭn) *n.* [L. *lupus*, hop.] The resinous glandular scales of hops; an organic compound, bitter and acrid, obtained from these.

luteal (lū'tēăl, loo-) *a.* [L. *luteus*, orange-yellow.] *Pert.* or like cells of corpus luteum.

lutein (lū'tēĭn, loo-) *n.* [L. *luteus*, orange-yellow.] The yellow pigment of egg-yolk and corpus luteum.

lychnidiate (lĭknĭd'ĭāt) *a.* [Gk. *lychnos*, lamp.] Luminous.

lymph (lĭmf) *n.* [L. *lympha*, water.] An alkaline colourless fluid contained in lymphatic vessels.

lymph heart,—contractile expansion of a lymph vessel where it opens into a vein, in many Vertebrates.

lymphatic (lĭmfăt'ĭk) *a.* [L. *lympha*, water.] *Pert.* or conveying lymph.

lymphocyte (lĭm'fōsīt) *n.* [L. *lympha*, water; Gk. *kytos*, hollow.] A small mononuclear colourless corpuscle of blood and lymph.

lymphogenic (lĭm'fōjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [L. *lympha*, water; Gk. *genos*, birth.] Produced in lymph-glands.

lymphogenous (lĭmfŏj'ĕnŭs) *a.* [L. *lympha*, water; Gk. *genos*, birth.] Lymph-forming.

lymphoid (lĭm'foid) *a.* [L. *lympha*, water; Gk. *eidos*, form.] *Appl.* retiform tissue with meshes largely occupied by lymph corpuscles; adenoid.

lyocytosis (lī′ösītō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *lyein*, to loose ; *kytos*, hollow.] Histolysis by extra-cellular digestion, as in insect metamorphosis.

lyophil (lī′öfĭl) *a.* [Gk. *lyein*, to loose ; *philos*, loving.] *Appl.* solutions which, after evaporation to dryness, go readily into solution again on addition of fluid ; *cf.* lyophobe.

lyophobe (lī′öfōb) *a.* [Gk. *lyein*, to loose; *phobos*, fear.] *Appl.* solutions which, after evaporation to dryness, remain as a solid ; *cf.* lyophil.

lyotropic (līötrŏp′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *lyein*, to loose ; *trope*, turn.] *Appl.* solutions which are dependent on changes in the solvent itself.

lyra (lī′ră) *n.* [Gk. *lyra*, lyre.] Triangular part of corpus callosum, marked with lines as a lyre ; a lyrate pattern as on some bones.

lyrate (lī′rāt) *a.* [Gk. *lyra*, lyre.] Lyre-shaped ; *appl.* certain leaves.

lysactinic (līsăktĭn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *lysis*, loosing ; *aktis*, ray.] Of Stelleroidea, having podia limited to lower half of body instead of continued to apical plates ; *cf.* desmactinic.

lysigenous (līsĭj′ënŭs) *a.* [Gk. *lysis*, loosing ; *genos*, birth.] *Appl.* formation of tissue cavities caused by degeneration and breaking down of cell-walls in centre of mass; lysogenous.

lysin (lī′sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *lysis*, loosing.] Any substance capable of destroying cells or bacteria.

lysogenesis (lī′söjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *lysis*, loosing ; *genesis*, descent.] The action of lysins.

lyssa (lĭs′ă) *n.* [Gk. *lyssa*, madness.] A vermiform structure of cartilage, muscle, and connective tissue, under the tongue of Mammals.

lytta (lĭt′ă) *n.* [Gk. *lytta*, madness.] A cartilaginous or fibrous rod lying in the tongue of Carnivores.

M

macerate (măs′ërāt) *v.* [L. *macerare*, to soften.] To wear away or to isolate parts of a tissue or organ ; to soften and wear away by digestion or other means.

machopolyp (măk′öpŏl′ĭp) *n.* [Gk. *mache*, fight ; *polys*, many ; *pous*, foot.] A nematophore of certain Hydromedusae provided with cnidoblasts or adhesive globules.

macrandrous (măkrăn′drŭs) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large ; *aner*, man.] Having large male plants or elements.

macraner (măkrā′nër) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large ; *aner*, male.] Male ant of unusually large size.

macrergate (măkrĕr′gāt) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large ; *ergates*, worker.] Worker ant of unusually large size.

macrobiotic (măk′röbīŏt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large ; *bios*, life.] Long-lived ; life-prolonging.

macroblast (măk′röblăst) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large ; *blastos*, bud.] A large cell or corpuscle.

macrocarpous (măk′rökâr′pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large ; *karpos*, fruit.] Producing large fruit.

macrocephalous (măk′rökĕf′ălŭs, -sĕf-) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large ; *kephale*, head.] Having the cotyledons thickened ; big-headed.

macrocnemic (măk′röknē′mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large ; *kneme*, tibia.] *Appl.* Zoanthidae having the sixth protocneme or primary pair of mesenteries perfect.

macroconidium (măk′rökŏnĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large ; *konis*, dust ; *idion*, *dim.*] A large asexual spore or conidium.

macroconjugant (măk′rökŏn′joogănt) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large ; L. *conjugare*, to unite.] The larger individual of a conjugating pair.

macrocyst (măk′rösĭst) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large ; *kystis*, bladder.] A large reproductive cell of certain Fungi ; a large cyst or case, as for spores.

macrocytase (măk′rösī′tās) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large ; *kytos*, hollow.] The enzyme of macrophages or endothelial cells.

macrodactylous (măk′rödăk′tĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large ; *daktylos*, finger.] With long digits.

macrodont (măk′rödŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large ; *odous*, tooth.] With large teeth.

macrogamete (măk′rögămēt′) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large ; *gametes*, spouse.] The larger of two conjugants, usually considered as equivalent to ovum or female conjugant.

macrogametocyte (măk′rögămē′tösīt) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *gametes*, spouse; *kytos*, hollow.] The mother-cell of a macrogamete, considered female; term used mainly in connection with Protista.

macrogamy (măkrŏg′ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *gamos*, marriage.] Syngamy between full-grown individuals of a species, as in Actinophrys; hologamy.

macroglossate (măk′röglŏs′āt) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *glossa*, tongue.] Furnished with a large tongue.

macrognathic (măk′rögnăth′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *gnathos*, jaw.] Having specially developed jaws.

macrogonidium (măk′rögŏnĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *gone*, generation; *idion*, *dim.*] A large gonidium.

macrogyne (măk′röjīn) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *gyne*, woman.] Female ant of unusually large size.

macromere (măk′römēr) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *meros*, part.] In cleavage of telolecithal eggs, a larger cell of lower hemisphere.

macromerozoite (măk′römērözō′īt) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *meros*, part; *zoon*, animal.] One of many divisions produced by macroschizont stage of a Sporozoan.

macromesentery (măk′römĕs′ĕntĕrĭ, -mĕz-) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *mesos*, middle; *enteron*, gut.] One of the larger complete mesenteries of an Anthozoan.

macromyelon (măk′römī′ëlŏn) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *myelos*, marrow.] The medulla oblongata.

macronotal (măk′rönō′tăl) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *noton*, back.] With large thorax, as a queen ant.

macront (măk′rŏnt) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *on*, being.] The larger of two sets of cells formed after schizogony in Neosporidia, the macront giving rise to macrogametes.

macronucleus (măk′rönū′klëŭs) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; L. *nucleus*, kernel.] The larger of two nuclei in a cell, usually supposed to be of a vegetative or somatic nature.

macrophage (măk′röfāj) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *phagein*, to eat.] A large phagocyte or endothelial cell possessing the enzyme macrocytase; a large mononuclear leucocyte.

macrophyllous (măk′röfĭl′ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *phyllon*, leaf.] Having elongated leaves or leaflets.

macropodous (măkrŏp′ödŭs) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *pous*, foot.] Having a long stalk, as a leaf or leaflet; having hypocotyl large in proportion to rest of embryo.

macropterous (măkrŏp′tërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *pteron*, wing.] With unusually large fins or wings.

macroschizogony (măk′röskĭzŏg′önĭ) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *schizein*, to cleave; *gone*, generation.] Method of multiplication of macroschizonts; schizogony giving rise to large merozoites.

macroschizont (măk′röskī′zŏnt) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *schizein*, to cleave; *on*, being.] Stage in life-cycle of certain Haemosporidia developed from sporozoite, and giving rise to macromerozoites.

macroscopic (măk′röskŏp′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *skopein*, to view.] Visible by the naked eye.

macrosepalous (măk′rösĕp′ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *sepalon*, sepal.] With specially large sepals.

macroseptum (măk′rösĕp′tŭm) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; L. *septum*, division.] A primary or perfect septum of Anthozoa.

macrosmatic (măk′rŏsmăt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *osme*, smell.] With well-developed sense of smell.

macrosomatous (măk′rösöm′ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *soma*, body.] Possessing abnormally large body.

macrosome (măk′rösōm) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *soma*, body.] A large alveolar sphere or granule in protoplasm.

macrosplanchnic (măk′rösplăngk′nĭk) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *splangchnon*, entrail.] Large-bodied and short-legged.

macrosporangiophore (măk′röspörăn′jĭöfōr) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel; *pherein*, to bear.] A structure bearing a macrosporangium.

macrosporangium (măk′röspörăn′jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large ; *sporos*, seed ; *anggeion*, vessel.] A sporangium developing macrospores or megaspores.

macrospore (măk′röspōr) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large ; *sporos*, seed.] A large anisospore or gamete of Sarcodina ; a larger spore of heterosporous plants ; megaspore.

macrosporophore (măk′röspō′röfōr) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large ; *sporos*, seed ; *pherein*, to bear.] A leafy lobe developing macrosporangia.

macrosporophyll (măk′röspō′röfĭl) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large ; *sporos*, seed ; *phyllon*, leaf.] Macrosporophore.

macrosporozoite (măk′röspō′rözō′ĭt) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large ; *sporos*, seed ; *zoon*, animal.] A larger endogamous sporozoite of Sporozoa.

macrostomatous (măk′röstŏm′ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large ; *stoma*, mouth.] With very large mouth.

macrostylospore (măk′röstī′löspōr) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large ; *stylos*, pillar ; *sporos*, seed.] A large spore-like stalked body.

macrostylous (măk′röstī′lŭs) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large ; *stylos*, pillar.] With long styles.

macrotherm (măk′röthĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large ; *therme*, heat.] A tropical plant ; a plant requiring heat and moisture.

macrotous (măkrō′tŭs) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large ; *ous*, ear.] With large ears.

macrotrichia (măk′rötrĭk′ĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *makros*, large ; *thrix*, hair.] The larger setae on wing veins of Insects.

macrotype (măk′rötīp) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large ; L. *typus*, a type.] A modified arrangement of Anthozoan mesenteries containing more macromesenteries than normal microtype.

macrozoogonidium (măk′rözō′ögŏnĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large ; *zoon*, animal ; *gone*, generation ; *idion*, *dim.*] A large zoogonidium.

macrozoospore (măk′rözō′öspōr) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large ; *zoon*, animal ; *sporos*, seed.] Large motile spore.

macula (măk′ūlă) *n.* [L. *macula*, spot.] A spot or patch of colour ; a small pit or depression ; a tubercle.

macula lutea,—yellow spot of retina, an oval yellowish area in centre of posterior part of retina at point of most perfect vision.

maculate (măk′ūlāt), **maculiferous** (măk′ūlĭf′ërŭs), **maculose** (măk′ūlōs) *a.* [L. *macula*, spot.] Spotted.

maculation (măk′ūlā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *macula*, spot.] The arrangement of spots on a plant or animal.

madrepore (măd′rëpōr) *n.* [F. *madrépore*—from L. *mater*, mother ; Gk. *poros*, friable stone.] A branching stony Coral ; plate at external opening of stone canal in Echinoderms.

madreporic (măd′rëpŏr′ĭk) *a.* [F. *madrépore*, madrepore.] *Pert.* a madrepore or madreporite ; *appl.* body, plate, tubercle, canal.

madreporic canal,—stone canal, *q.v.*

madreporite (mădrĕp′örīt) *n.* [F. *madrépore*, madrepore.] A flat circular or pentagonal grooved, perforated plate at end of an interambulacral area, or between two such areas in Echinoids, or between rays in Asteroids ; a modified genital plate.

maggot (măg′ŏt) *n.* [M.E. *magot*, grub.] The most lowly organized, completely worm-like, insect larva, without appendages or distinct head.

mala (mā′lă) *n.* [L. *mala*, cheek.] Part of maxilla of some Insects, of mandible of certain Myriapods; part of exterior of lower jaw of Birds.

malacoid (măl′ăkoid) *a.* [Gk. *malakos*, soft.] Soft in texture.

Malacology (măl′ăkŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *malakos*, soft ; *logos*, discourse.] The study of Molluscs.

malacophilous (măl′ăkŏf′ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *malakos*, soft ; *philein*, to love.] Pollinated by agency of Gastropods.

malacopterous (măl′ăkŏp′tërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *malakos*, soft ; *pteron*, wing.] Soft-finned.

malacostracous (măl′ăkŏs′trăkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *malakos*, soft ; *ostrakon*, shell.] Soft-shelled.

malar (mā′lăr) *a.* [L. *mala*, cheek.] *Pert.* or in region of cheek ; *n.*, the zygomatic bone.

male (māl) *n.* [L. *mas*, male.] *Pert.* masculine organism ; *appl.* organs of reproduction, as testes, or stamens ; symbol ♂.

male pronucleus,—nucleus of spermatozoon.

malleate (măl′ëāt) *a.* [L. *malleus*, hammer.] Hammer-shaped; *appl.* a type of trophi of Rotifer gizzard.

malleoincudal (măl′ëöĭn′kūdăl) *a.* [L. *malleus*, hammer; *incus*, anvil.] *Pert.* malleus and incus of ear.

malleolar (măl′ëölăr) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *malleus*, hammer.] The vestigial fibula of Ruminants; *a.*, *pert.* or in region of malleolus; *appl.* arteries, folds, sulcus.

malleolus (măl′ëölŭs) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *malleus*, hammer.] Median and lateral malleolus, lower extremity prolongations of tibia and fibula respectively.

malleoramate (măl′ëörā′māt) *a.* [L. *malleus*, hammer; *ramus*, branch.] *Appl.* type of trophi with looped manubrium and toothed incus in Rotifer gizzard.

malleus (măl′ëŭs) *n.* [L. *malleus*, hammer.] A part of Rotifer mastax or gizzard; one of chain of auditory ossicles of Mammals; Weberian ossicle of Fishes.

Malpighian (mălpĭg′ĭăn) *a.* [After *Malpighi*, of Pisa.] Discovered by or named after Malpighi.

Malpighian body, or corpuscle,—in spleen, a nodular mass of lymphoid tissue ensheathing the smaller arteries; in kidney, a tuft or glomerulus of convoluted capillary blood-vessels enclosed in a dilatation of uriniferous tubule.

Malpighian layer,—basal layer of epidermis next to true skin.

Malpighian tubes,—slender thread-like excretory tubes leading into posterior part of gut of Insects.

maltase (môl′tās) *n.* [A.S. *mealt*, malt.] A plant ferment which converts malt-sugar into grape-sugar.

maltose (môl′tōs) *n.* [A.S. *mealt*, malt.] Malt-sugar.

mamelon (măm′ëlŏn) *n.* [L. *mamilla*, nipple.] Small pimple-like structure in centre of tubercle of Echinoid interambulacral plate.

mamilla (mămĭl′ă) *n.* [L. *mamilla*, nipple.] A nipple.

mamillary process or tubercle,—superior tubercle connected with transverse process of lower thoracic vertebrae.

mamillate (măm′ĭlāt) *a.* [L. *mamilla*, nipple.] Studded with small protuberances.

mamma (măm′ă) *n.* [L. *mamma*, breast.] Milk-secreting organ of female Mammals.

mammal (măm′ăl) *n.* [L. *mamma*, breast.] An animal of class of higher Vertebrates of which the females suckle the young.

mammary (măm′ărĭ) *a.* [L. *mamma*, breast.] *Pert.* the breast; *appl.* arteries, veins, glands, tubules.

mammiferous (mămĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *mamma*, breast; *ferre*, to bear.] Developing mammae; milk-secreting; mammalian.

mandible (măn′dĭbël) *n.* [L. *mandibulum*, jaw.] The lower jaw of Vertebrates, either a single bone or composed of several; a paired mouth appendage of Arthropods; mandibulum.

mandibular (măndĭb′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *mandibulum*, jaw.] *Pert.* the lower jaw; *appl.* arch, canal, foramen, fossa, nerve, notch.

mandibulate (măndĭb′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *mandibulum*, jaw.] Having a lower jaw; having functional jaws; having mandibles.

mandibuliform (măndĭb′ūlĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *mandibulum*, jaw; *forma*, shape.] Resembling, or used as a mandible; *appl.* certain insect maxillae.

mandibulohyoid (măndĭb′ūlöhī′oid) *a.* [L. *mandibulum*, jaw; Gk. *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] In region of mandible and hyoid.

mandibulomaxillary (măndĭb′ūlömăksĭl′ărĭ) *a.* [L. *mandibulum*, jaw; *maxilla*, jaw.] *Pert.* maxillae and mandibles of Arthropods.

manducation (măn′dūkā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *manducare*, to chew.] Chewing; mastication.

manicate (măn′ĭkāt) *a.* [L. *manicatus*, sleeved.] Covered with entangled hairs or matted scales.

manna (măn′ă) *n.* [Gk. *manna*, manna.] Hardened exudation of bark of certain trees; honey-dew secreted by certain Coccidae.

mannose (măn′ōs) *n.* [Gk. *manna*, manna.] Sugar of various plants of mannite group.

mantle (măn′tĕl) *n.* [L. *mantellum*, cloak.] Outer soft fold of integument next shell of Molluscs; pallium; sheath of spongoblast cells; body-wall of Ascidians.

mantle cavity,—a space between the mantle and body proper.

mantle cell,—a cell of tapetum or investing tissue of a sporangium.

mantle fibres,—the spindle-fibres of a fully formed spindle.

mantle layer,—a layer of embryonic medulla spinalis representing the future gray columns.

mantle lobes,—dorsal and ventral flaps of mantle in bivalves.

manual (măn′ūăl) *n.* [L. *manus*, hand.] A wing-quill borne on manus or hand of Birds; primary feather.

manubrial (mănū′brĭăl) *a.* [L. *manubrium*, handle.] *Pert.* a manubrium; handle-shaped.

manubrium (mănū′brĭŭm) *n.* [L. *manubrium*, handle.] A cell projecting inwards from shield of an antheridial globule of Thallophytes; a hypostome or conical elevation at distal end of a Hydrozoan polyp; clapper-like portion hanging down from under surface of Medusae; handle-like part of malleus of ear; anterior part of sternum.

manus (măn′ŭs) *n.* [L. *manus*, hand.] Hand, or part of fore-limb corresponding to it, as found in Vertebrates from Amphibia upwards.

manyplies,—omasus or psalterium, third chamber of stomach of Ruminants — so-called from its folded structure.

marcescent (mărsĕs′ĕnt) *a.* [L. *marcescere*, to wither.] Withering but not falling off; *appl.* a calyx or corolla persisting after fertilization.

marginal (mâr′jĭnăl) *a.* [L. *margo*, edge.] *Pert.* at or near the margin, edge, or border; *appl.* a form of nervation; *appl.* a convolution of frontal lobe.

marginal plates,—system of plates round margin of Chelonian carapace.

marginalia (mâr′jĭnā′lĭă) *n. plu.* [L. *margo*, edge.] Prostalia or defensive spicules on body surface round osculum.

marginate (mâr′jĭnāt) *a.* [L. *margo*, edge.] Having a distinct margin in structure or colouring.

marginicidal (mâr′jĭnĭsī′dăl) *a.* [L. *margo*, edge; *caedere*, to cut.] Dehiscing by line of union of carpels.

marginiform (mâr′jĭnĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *margo*, edge; *forma*, shape.] Like a margin or border in appearance or structure.

marginirostral (mâr′jĭnĭrŏs′trăl) *a.* [L. *margo*, edge; *rostrum*, beak.] Forming the edges of a bird's bill.

marmorate (mâr′mörāt) *a.* [L. *marmor*, marble.] Of marbled appearance.

marrow (măr′ō) *n.* [M.E. *marow*, pith.] Connective tissue filling up cylindrical cavities in bodies of long bones, and spaces of cancellous tissue, differing in composition in different bones.

marsupial (mârsū′pĭăl) *a.* [L. *marsupium*, pouch.] *Pert.* a marsupium; pouch-bearing, as a kangaroo; *appl.* bones of pelvic girdle in certain Mammals.

marsupium (mârsū′pĭŭm) *n.* [L. *marsupium*, pouch.] Any pouch-like structure in which the young of an animal complete their development, such as abdominal pouch of Marsupials; gill cavities of bivalves; recess formed by diverging spines and a supporting membrane in Stelleroids; structure protecting the acrocyst in Sertularians; a nursing-sac surrounding certain archegonia.

masked (măs′kd) *a.* [F. *masque*, mask.] Personate, as *appl.* corolla.

masseter (măsē′tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *masseter*, one that chews.] Muscle which raises lower jaw and assists in chewing.

masseteric (măs′ētĕr′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *masseter*, one that chews.] *Pert.* or near masseter muscle of cheek; *appl.* artery, vein, nerve.

massula (măs′ūlă) *n.* [L. *massa*, mass.] A mass of microspores in a sporangium of certain Pteridophytes; a massed group of microspores in Orchids.

mast cells (**Mastzellen of Ehrlich**),—spheroid or ovoid cells of soft protoplasm, very granular, numerous in parts where fat is being laid down.

mastax (măs′tăks) *n.* [Gk. *mastax*, mouth.] The gizzard of Rotifers.

mastication (măs′tĭkā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *masticare*, to chew.] Process of chewing food with teeth till reduced to small pieces or to a pulp.

masticatory stomach,—the gastric mill or stomodaeal apparatus of Crustaceans for grinding and straining food material.

mastigium (măstĭj′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *mastigion*, little whip.] Defensive posterior lash of certain larvae.

mastigobranchia (măs′tĭgöbrăng′kĭă) *n.* [Gk. *mastigion*, little whip; *brangchia*, gills.] Epipodite of adult Decapoda, a bilobed membranous lamina extending upwards between gills.

mastoid (măs′toid) *a.* [Gk. *mastos*, breast; *eidos*, form.] Nipple-shaped; *appl.* a process of temporal bone, cells, foramen, fossa, notch.

mastoideosquamous (măstoid′ëöskwā′mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *mastos*, breast; *eidos*, like; L. *squama*, scale.] *Pert.* mastoid and squamous parts of temporal bone.

mastoidohumeralis (măstoid′öhūmërā′lĭs) *a.* [Gk. *mastos*, breast; *eidos*, like; L. *humerus*, humerus.] A muscle of certain quadrupeds connecting mastoid and humerus.

masto-occipital (măs′tö-ŏksĭp′ĭtăl) *a.* [Gk. *mastos*, breast; L. *occiput*, occiput.] *Pert.* occipital bone and mastoid process of temporal.

mastoparietal (măs′töpărī′ëtăl) *a.* [Gk. *mastos*, breast; L. *paries*, wall.] *Pert.* parietal bone and mastoid process of temporal.

mastotympanic (măs′tötĭmpăn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *mastos*, breast; *tympanon*, drum.] *Appl.* part of tympanic cavity's boundary in certain Reptiles.

matriclinous (măt′rĭklī′nŭs) *a.* [L. *mater*, mother; Gk. *klinein*, to bend.] With hereditary characteristics more maternal than paternal; matroclinic.

matrix (mā′trĭks) *n.* [L. *mater*, mother.] Ground substance of connective tissue; part beneath body and root of nail; uterus; body upon which Lichen or Fungus grows.

mattula (măt′ūlă) *n.* [L. *matta*, mat.] Fibrous network covering petiole bases of Palms.

maturation (măt′ūrā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *maturus*, ripe.] Completion of germ-cell development, consisting of reduction of chromatin; meiosis; reduction of chromosomes from somatic or diploid to genetic or haploid number.

maxilla (măksĭl′ă) *n.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw.] The upper jaw; part of upper jaw beyond premaxilla; an appendage of most Arthropods posterior to mandible, modified in various ways in adaptation to function and requirements.

maxillary (măksĭl′ărĭ) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw.] *Pert.* or in region of maxilla or upper jaw; *appl.* artery, nerve, process, sinus, tuberosity, vein.

maxillary glands,—paired renal organs opening at base of maxilla in Crustacea.

maxilliferous (măk′sĭlĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing maxillae.

maxilliform (măksĭl′ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; *forma*, shape.] Like a maxilla.

maxillipede (măksĭl′ĭpēd) *n.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; *pes*, foot.] An appendage, in one, two, or three pairs, posterior to maxillae in Arthropods; also maxilliped.

maxillodental (măksĭl′ödĕn′tăl) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; *dens*, tooth.] *Pert.* jaws and teeth.

maxillojugal (măksĭl′öjoo′găl) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; *jugum*, yoke.] *Pert.* jaw and jugal bone.

maxillomandibular (măksĭl′ömăndĭb′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; *mandibulum*, jaw.] *Appl.* arch forming jaws of primitive Fishes; *pert.* maxilla and mandible.

maxillopalatal (măksĭl′öpăl′ătăl) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; *palatus*, palate.] *Pert.* jaw and palatal bones; *appl.* a maxillary process of Birds.

maxillopharyngeal (măksĭl′öfărĭn′jëăl) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; Gk. *pharynx*, gullet.] *Pert.* lower jaw and pharynx.

maxillopremaxillary (măksĭl′öprēmăksĭl′ărĭ) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; *pre*, before.] *Pert.* whole of upper jaw; *appl.* jaw when maxilla and premaxilla are fused.

maxilloturbinal (măksĭl′ötŭr′bĭnăl) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; *turbo*, whorl.] *Pert.* maxilla and turbinals; *n.*, a bone arising from lateral wall of nasal cavity, which supports sensory epithelium.

maxillula (măksĭl′ūlă) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *maxilla*, jaw.] A first maxilla in Crustacea when there are more pairs than one.

meatus (mēā′tŭs) *n.* [L. *meatus*, passage.] A passage or channel, as acoustic, auditory, nasal.

mechanism (mĕk′ănĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *mechane*, machine.] The view that all vital phenomena are due to physical and chemical laws.

Meckelian cartilage or rod. [After *Meckel*, German anatomist.] The lower jaw of lower Vertebrates, and in higher the axis round which membrane bones of jaw are arranged and formed.

meconidium (mĕk′ŏnĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *mekon*, poppy; *idion*, *dim.*] Sessile or pedicellate extracapsular medusa usually lying on top of gonangium of certain Hydroids.

meconium (mĕkō′nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *mekon*, poppy.] Waste products of a pupa or other embryonic form.

media (mē′dĭă) *n.* [L. *medius*, middle.] A middle structure, such as a layer of tissue, a central nervure; *plu.*, substances of various kinds, as bouillon, in which cultures are grown.

mediad (mē′dĭăd) *adv.* [L. *medius*, middle.] Towards but not quite in the middle line or axis.

medial (mē′dĭăl) *a.* [L. *medius*, middle.] Situated in the middle.

median (mē′dĭăn) *a.* [L. *medius*, middle.] Lying or running in axial plane; intermediate; middle.

mediastinal (mē′dĭăstī′năl) *a.* [L. *mediastinus*, servant.] *Pert.* or in region of mediastinum; *appl.* cavity, arteries, glands, pleura.

mediastinum (mē′dĭăstī′nŭm) *n.* [L. *mediastinus*, servant.] Space between right and left pleura in and near median sagittal thoracic plane; incomplete vertical septum of testis.

mediodorsal (mē′dĭödôr′săl) *a.* [L. *medius*, middle; *dorsum*, back.] In the dorsal middle line.

mediopalatine (mē′dĭöpăl′ătĭn) *a.* [L. *medius*, middle; *palatus*, palate.] Between palatal bones; *appl.* a cranial bone of some Birds.

mediopectoral (mē′dĭöpĕk′törăl) *a.* [L. *medius*, middle; *pectus*, breast.] *Appl.* middle part of sternum.

mediostapedial (mē′dĭöstăpē′dĭăl) *n.* [L. *medius*, middle; *stapes*, stirrup.] *Pert.* that portion of columella auris external to stapes.

mediotarsal (mē′dĭötâr′săl) *a.* [L. *medius*, middle; *tarsus*, ankle.] Between tarsal bones.

medioventral (mē′dĭövĕn′trăl) *a.* [L. *medius*, middle; *venter*, belly.] In the middle ventral line.

mediproboscis (mē′dĭpröbŏs′ĭs) *n.* [L. *medius*, middle; Gk. *proboskis*, trunk.] Middle portion of insect proboscis, part of ligula.

medithorax (mē′dĭthō′răks) *n.* [L. *medius*, middle; Gk. *thorax*, breast.] The middle part of thorax; the mesothorax of Insects.

medium (mē′dĭŭm) *n.* [L. *medius*, middle.] Any of the structures through which a force acts, as refracting media of eyebulb; more or less solid substance in which cultures are reared or tissues propagated.

medulla (mĕdŭl′ă) *n.* [L. *medulla*, marrow, pith.] Marrow of bones; central part of an organ or tissue; pith or central portion of stem.

medulla oblongata, — posterior portion of brain continuous with medulla spinalis, or spinal cord.

medullary (mĕdŭl′ărĭ) *a.* [L. *medulla*, pith.] *Pert.* or in region of medulla; *appl.* axis, artery, lamina, membrane, bone, spaces, groove, canal, etc.

medullary canal,—hollow cylindrical portion of a long bone containing marrow; neurocoel.

medullary groove, — a groove on surface of medullary plate, bounded by folds which, growing up, coalesce and convert groove into a canal, the neurocoel.

medullary keel,—a downward growth towards archenteron, the rudiment of central nervous system in development of certain primitive Vertebrates.

medullary layer,—a thick subcortical layer of the thallus of some Lichens.

medullary plate,—plate-like formation of ectoderm cells bordering blastopore of early embryo; earliest rudiment of nervous system.

medullary rays,—a number of strands of connective tissue extending between pith and pericycle.

medullary sheath,—a ring of protoxylem round pith of certain stems; a layer of white glistening material surrounding axis cylinder of medullated nerve-fibre.

medullated (mĕd′ŭlātĕd) *a.* [L. *medulla*, pith.] Provided with a medullary sheath.

medullated nerve-fibres,—fibres of brain and spinal cord, consisting of axis-cylinder or neuraxis of primitive fibrillae, surrounded by medullary sheath, in turn covered by delicate neurilemma.

medullispinal (mëdŭl′ĭspī′năl) *a.* [L. *medulla*, pith; *spina*, spine.] Of the spinal cord.

medusa (mëdū′să) *n.* [Gk. *Medousa*, one who rules.] A jelly-fish.

medusiform (mëdū′sĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *Medousa*, Medusa; L. *forma*, shape.] Like a medusa or jelly-fish.

medusoid (mëdū′soid) *n.* [Gk. *Medousa*, Medusa; *eidos*, like.] A medusa-like free-swimming gonophore of Hydrozoa; *a.*, like a jelly-fish or medusa.

medusome (mëdū′sōm) *n.* [Gk. *Medousa*, Medusa; *soma*, body.] Medusoid stage in life-history of Obelia.

megacephalic (mĕg′ăkĕfăl′ĭk, -sĕf-) *a.* [Gk. *megas*, large; *kephale*, head.] With abnormally large head; having a cranial capacity of over 1400 c.c.; *cf.* mesocephalic, microcephalic.

megagamete (mĕg′ăgămēt′) *n.* [Gk. *megas*, large; *gametes*, spouse.] A rounded cell regarded as an ovum or its equivalent, developed from a megagametocyte after a process akin to maturation.

megagametocyte (mĕg′ăgămē′tösīt) *n.* [Gk. *megas*, large; *gametes*, spouse; *kytos*, hollow.] A cell developed from a merozoite, and itself giving rise to a megagamete.

megagametogenesis (mĕg′ăgămētöjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *megas*, great; *gametes*, spouse; *genesis*, descent.] Development of megagametes or ova.

megakaryocyte (mĕg′ăkăr′ĭösīt) *n.* [Gk. *megas*, large; *karyon*, nut; *kytos*, hollow.] A giant-cell of marrow with one large annular lobulated nucleus, containing a number of nucleoli.

megalaesthetes (mĕg′ălĕs′thēts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *megalon*, great; *aisthetikos*, perceptive.] Sensory organs, sometimes in form of eyes, in Placophora.

megalecithal (mĕg′ălĕs′ĭthăl) *a.* [Gk. *megas*, large; *lekithos*, yolk.] Containing much yolk material.

megaloblast (mĕg′ălöblăst) *n.* [Gk. *megalon*, great; *blastos*, bud.] An erythrocyte larger than normal.

megalogonidium (mĕg′ălögŏnĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *megalon*, great; *gonos*, offspring; *idion*, *dim.*] A large gonidium.

megalopic (mĕg′ălöp′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *megalon*, great; *ops*, eye.] Belonging to the megalops stage.

megalopore (mĕg′ălöpōr) *n.* [Gk. *megalon*, great; *poros*, channel.] Pore in dorsal plates of Chiton for placing a megalaesthete in direct communication with exterior.

megalops (mĕg′ălŏps) *n.* [Gk. *megalon*, great; *ops*, eye.] A larval stage of certain Crustaceans, as crabs, conspicuous by large stalked eyes; megalopa.

megalospheric (mĕg′ălösfĕr′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *megalon*, great; *sphaira*, globe.] Of polythalamous Foraminifer shells, having a megalosphere or large initial chamber; megaspheric.

megamere (mĕg′ămēr) *n.* [Gk. *megas*, large; *meros*, part.] One of the large cells formed after primary divisions of a developing ovum.

meganucleus (mĕg′ănū′klëŭs) *n.* [Gk. *megas*, large; L. *nucleus*, kernel.] The larger or vegetative nucleus of Infusoria.

megaphyllous (mĕg′ăfĭl′ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *megas*, large ; *phyllon*, leaf.] Having relatively large leaves.

megasclere (mĕg′ăsklēr) *n.* [Gk. *megas*, large ; *skleros*, hard.] Skeletal spicule of general supporting framework, *opp.* a microsclere.

megasome,—macrosome, *q.v.*

megasporangium (mĕg′ăspörăn′jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *megas*, large ; *sporos*, seed ; *anggeion*, vessel.] A macrospore-producing sporangium.

megaspore (mĕg′ăspōr) *n.* [Gk. *megas*, great ; *sporos*, seed.] A larger-sized spore of dimorphic forms in reproduction by spore-formation ; larger spore of heterosporous plants, regarded as female ; embryo-sac cell of seed plant.

megasporophyll (mĕg′ăspō′röfĭl) *n.* [Gk. *megas*, great ; *sporos*, seed ; *phyllon*, leaf.] A spore-bearing leaf developing megasporangia.

megatherm (mĕg′ăthĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *megas*, great ; *therme*, heat.] A tropical plant.

megazooid (mĕg′ăzō′oid) *n.* [Gk. *megas*, great ; *zoon*, animal ; *eidos*, like.] The larger zooid resulting from binary or other fission.

megazoospore (mĕg′ăzō′öspōr) *n.* [Gk. *megas*, great ; *zoon*, animal ; *sporos*, seed.] A large zoospore, as in reproduction of certain Radiolaria ; a zoogonidium of certain Algae.

Meibomian glands,—glands of the eyelid, with a sebaceous secretion.

meiomery (mīŏm′ërĭ) *n.* [Gk. *meion*, smaller ; *meros*, part.] Condition of having fewer than the normal number of parts.

meiophylly (mī′öfĭl′ĭ) *n.* [Gk. *meion*, smaller ; *phyllon*, leaf.] Suppression of one or more leaves in a whorl.

meiosis (mīō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *meion*, smaller.] Process of reduction division of germ-cell chromosomes from diploid to haploid number at maturation ; also maiosis.

meiostemonous (mī′östĕm′önŭs) *a.* [Gk. *meion*, smaller ; *stemon*, spun thread.] Having fewer stamens than petals or sepals.

meiotaxy (mī′ötăk′sĭ) *n.* [Gk. *meion*, smaller ; *taxis*, arrangement.] Suppression of whorl or set of organs.

meiotic (mīŏt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *meion*, smaller.] *Appl.* reduction division, or meiosis ; also maiotic.

Meissner's plexus, — a gangliated plexus of nerve fibres in submucous coat of small intestine.

melanin (mĕl′ănĭn) *n.* [Gk. *melas*, black.] Black or dark-brown pigment, as of retina ; *cf.* haemozoin.

melanism (mĕl′ănĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *melas*, black.] Excessive development of black pigment.

melanocyte (mĕl′ănösīt) *n.* [Gk. *melas*, black ; *kytos*, hollow.] A black pigmented lymphocyte.

melanophore (mĕl′ănöfōr) *n.* [Gk. *melas*, black ; *pherein*, to bear.] A black pigment cell.

melanospermous (mĕl′ănöspĕr′mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *melas*, black ; *sperma*, seed.] *Appl.* seaweeds with dark-coloured spores.

melanotic (mĕl′ănŏt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *melas*, black.] Having black pigment unusually developed.

melliferous (mĕlĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *mel*, honey ; *ferre*, to carry.] Honey-producing.

melliphagous (mĕlĭf′ăgŭs), **mellivorous** (mĕlĭv′örŭs) *a.* [L. *mel*, honey ; *vovare*, to devour ; Gk. *phagein*, to eat.] Feeding on honey.

mellisugent (mĕl′ĭsū′jënt) *a.* [L. *mel*, honey ; *sugere*, to suck.] Honey-sucking.

member (mĕm′bër) *n.* [L. *membrum*, member.] A limb or organ of the body ; a well-defined part or organ of a plant.

membrana (mĕmbrā̆′nă) *n.* [L. *membrana*, membrane.] A thin film, skin or layer of tissue covering a part of animal or plant ; a thin covering of cells or of unicellular organisms ; a membrane.

membranaceous (mĕm′brănā′shŭs) *a.* [L. *membrana*, membrane.] Of the consistency or having the structure of a membrane.

membrane bone,—a bone developing directly in membrane without passing through a cartilage stage.

membranella (mĕm′brănĕl′ă) *n.* [L. *membrana*, membrane.] An undulating membrane formed by fusion of rows of cilia, found among Protozoa.

membraniferous (mĕm′brănĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *membrana*, membrane; *ferre*, to carry.] Enveloped in or bearing a membrane.

membranoid (mĕm′brănoid) *a.* [L. *membrana*, membrane; Gk. *eidos*, like.] Resembling membrane.

membranous (mĕm′brănŭs) *a.* [L. *membrana*, membrane.] Resembling or consisting of membrane; pliable and semitransparent.

membranous cranium,—a mesenchymal investment enclosing brain.

membranous labyrinth,—internal ear, separated from bony cavities by perilymph, and itself containing endolymph.

membranous vertebral column,—continuous sheath of mesoderm, enveloping notochord and neural tube.

membranula (mĕmbrăn′ūlă) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *membrana*, membrane.] A concrescence of cilia, as in certain Infusoria.

membranule (mĕm′brănūl) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *membrana*, membrane.] A small opaque space close to body of insect in anal area of wing of some Dragonflies.

Mendelian,—*pert.* character which behaves according to results of Mendel's law.

Mendelism,—a law or rule governing inheritance of characters in plants and animals, discovered by Gregor Mendel. This principle deals with inheritance of "unit characters," presence or absence of one or other of a pair of contrasting characters, dominant and recessive. It also shows that offspring of organisms with a pair of contrasting characters will exhibit these in a definite ratio, and it is extended to deal with groups of characters.

meningeal (mĕnĭn′jëăl) *a.* [Gk. *meningx*, membrane.] *Pert.* or in region of meninges; *appl.* artery, vein, nerve.

meninges (mĕnĭn′jēz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *meningx*, membrane.] The three membranes enclosing brain and spinal cord, from without inwards—dura mater, arachnoid, and pia mater.

meningosis (mĕn′ĭnggō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *meningx*, membrane.] Attachment by means of membranes.

meningospinal (mĕnĭng′gōspī′năl) *a.* [Gk. *meningx*, membrane; L. *spina*, spine.] *Pert.* spinal cord membranes.

meniscus (mĕnĭs′kŭs) *n.* [Gk. *meniskos*, little moon.] Interarticular fibro-cartilage found in joints exposed to violent concussion; intervertebral disc.

mensa (mĕn′să) *n.* [L. *mensa*, table.] Chewing surface of tooth.

menstruation (mĕn′strooā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *mensis*, month; *struere*, to flow.] Periodic discharge from uterus of various Vertebrates, chiefly higher Mammals.

mental (mĕn′tăl) *a.* [L. *mentum*, chin.] *Pert.* or in region of chin; *appl.* foramen, nerve, spines, tubercle, muscle; *pert.* mentum of Insects; *appl.* scale or plate of fish and of reptile.

mentigerous (mĕntĭj′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *mentum*, chin; *gerere*, to carry.] Supporting or bearing the mentum.

mentomeckelian (mĕn′tōmĕkē′lĭăn) *a.* [L. *mentum*, chin; Ger. *Meckel*, comparative anatomist.] *Appl.* a cartilage bone present in a few lower Vertebrates at either side of mandibular symphysis.

mentum (mĕn′tŭm) *n.* [L. *mentum*, chin.] The chin; region between labium and submentum in Insects; projection between head and foot of some Gastropods.

mericarp (mĕr′ĭkârp) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, part; *karpos*, fruit.] A one-seeded indehiscent part of a schizocarp.

meridional canal,—in Ctenophores, a canal into which adradial canals open.

meridional furrow,—a longitudinal furrow extending from pole to pole of a segmenting egg.

merism,—metamerism, *q.v.*

merismatic (mĕr′ĭzmăt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *merismos*, partition.] Dividing or separating into cells or segments; consisting of meristem, as merismatic tissue.

merismoid (mĕrĭz′moid) *a.* [Gk. *merismos*, partition; *eidos*, like.] With branched pileus.

merispore (mĕr′ĭspōr) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, part; *sporos*, seed.] A segment or spore of a multicellular spore-body.

meristele (mĕr′ĭstēl) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, part; *stele*, pillar.] A separate part of a monostelic stem passing outwards from stele to leaves; the branch of a stele supplying a leaf.

meristem (mĕr′ĭstĕm) *n.* [Gk. *meristes*, divider.] Tissue formed of cells all capable of division, as found at growing points; merismatic or meristematic tissue.

meristematic (mĕr′ĭstĕmăt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *meristes*, divider.] *Pert.* or consisting of meristem; *appl.* tissue, cells of growing point; merismatic.

meristic (mĕrĭs′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *meristes*, divider.] Segmented; divided off into parts; differing in number of parts.

meristic variation,—changes in number of parts or segments, and in geometrical relations of the parts; *cf.* substantive variation.

meristogenetic (mĕrĭs′töjĕnĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *meristes*, divider; *genesis*, descent.] Developing from meristem.

merithallus (mĕ′rĭthăl′ŭs) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, part; *thallos*, young shoot.] An internode.

mermaid's purse,—horny floating or fixed egg-envelope of Elasmobranchs.

mermithaner (mĕr′mĭthā′nĕr) *n.* [Gk. *mermis*, cord; *aner*, male.] Male ant parasitized by Mermis.

mermithergate (mĕr′mĭthĕr′gāt) *n.* [Gk. *mermis*, cord; *ergates*, worker.] An enlarged worker ant parasitized by Mermis.

mermithogyne (mĕr′mĭthöjīn′) *n.* [Gk. *mermis*, cord; *gyne*, female.] Female ant parasitized by Mermis.

meroblast (mĕr′öblăst) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, part; *blastos*, bud.] Intermediate stage between schizont and merozoite in some Sporozoa.

meroblastic (mĕr′öblăs′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *meros*, part; *blastos*, bud.] *Appl.* ova which undergo only partial segmentation or cleavage in development; developing from part of the oosphere only.

merocerite (mĕrŏs′ĕrīt) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, thigh; *keras*, horn.] The fourth segment of crustacean antennae.

merocytes (mĕr′ösīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *meros*, part; *kytos*, hollow.] Nuclei formed by repeated division of supernumerary sperm-nuclei, in blastoderm periphery of bird's egg.

merogamy,—microgamy, *q.v.*

merogastrula (mĕr′ögăs′troolă) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, part; *dim.* of *gaster*, stomach.] The gastrula formed from a meroblastic ovum.

merogenesis (mĕr′öjĕn′ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, part; *genesis*, descent.] Formation of parts; segmentation.

merognathite (mĕrŏg′năthīt) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, thigh; *gnathos*, jaw.] Fourth segment of crustacean mouthpart.

merogony (mĕrŏg′önĭ) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, part; *gone*, generation.] Development of normal young of small size, from part of an egg, in which there was no female pronucleus.

meroistic (mĕr′öĭs′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *meros*, part.] *Appl.* certain insect ovaries which produce vitelligenous cells in addition to ova.

merokinesis (mĕr′ökĭnē′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, part; *kinesis*, movement.] Formation and division of a thread-like chromosome in the karyomeres.

meromorphosis (mĕr′ömôr′fösĭs) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, part; *morphosis*, change.] Regeneration of a part with new part less than that lost.

meron (mē′rŏn) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, thigh.] Posterior portion of coxa of Insects.

meront (mĕrŏnt′) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, part; *on*, being.] A uninucleate schizont-stage in Neosporidia succeeding the planont-stage.

meroplankton (mĕr′öplăng′ktŏn) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, part; *plangktos*, wandering.] Plankton living only part-time near the surface.

meropodite (mĕrŏp′ödīt′), **meros** (mē′rŏs) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, thigh; *pous*, foot.] Fourth segment of thoracic appendage in Crustacea.

merosomatous (mĕr′ösŏm′ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *meros*, part; *soma*, body.] *Appl.* ascidiozooids divided into two regions, thorax and abdomen.

merosome (mĕr′ösōm) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, part; *soma*, body.] A body segment, somite, or metamere.

merosthenic (mē′rŏsthĕn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *meros*, thigh; *sthenos*, strength.] With unusually developed hindlimbs.

merotomy (mĕrŏt′ömĭ) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, part; *temnein*, to cut.] Segmentation or division into parts.

merozoite (mĕr′özō′īt) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, part; *zoon*, animal.] Division-product of a schizont in Sporozoa.

merozoon (mĕr′özō′ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, part; *zoon*, animal.] A fragment of a unicellular animal containing part of the macronucleus, obtained by artificial division.

merrythought,—furcula of Birds, formed by coalesced clavicles.

merus,—meropodite, *q.v.*

mesadenia (mĕsădē′nĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *aden*, gland.] Mesodermal accessory genital glands in Insects; *cf.* ectadenia.

mesamoeboid (mĕs′ămē′boid) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *amoibe*, change.] *Appl.* nucleated cells of blood islands from which blood corpuscles are derived.

mesarch (mĕs′ârk) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *arche*, beginning.] *Appl.* xylem having metaxylem developing in all directions from the protoxylem, characteristic of Ferns; having the protoxylem surrounded by metaxylem.

mesaticephalic (mĕsăt′ĭkĕfăl′ĭk,-sĕf-) *a.* [Gk. *mesatos*, mid; *kephale*, head.] Having a cephalic index of 75 to 80; mesocephalic.

mesaxonic (mĕs′ăksŏn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *axon*, axis]. With the line dividing the foot, passing up the middle digit.

mesectoderm (mĕsĕk′tödĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *ektos*, outside; *derma*, skin.] Parenchyma formed of descendants of ectodermal cells which migrated inwards.

mesencephalon (mĕs′ĕnkĕf′ălŏn, -sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *en*, in; *kephale*, head.] The mid-brain, comprising corpora quadrigemina (bigemina) and cerebral peduncles.

mesenchyma (mĕsĕng′kĭmă), **mesenchyme** (mĕsĕng′kīm) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *engchein*, to pour in.] A mass of tissue, intermediate between ectoderm and endoderm of a gastrula.

mesendoderm (mĕsĕn′dödĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *endon*, within; *derma*, skin.] Cells lying posteriorly to lip of blastopore, partly invaginated with endoderm in gastrulation, in development of some Molluscs.

mesenterial (mĕs′ĕntē′rĭăl, mĕz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *enteron*, gut.] *Pert.* a mesentery; *appl.* filaments of Actinozoa.

mesenteric (mĕs′ĕntĕr′ĭk, mĕz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *enteron*, gut.] *Pert.* a mesentery; *appl.* artery, glands, nerves, veins.

mesenteriole (mĕs′ĕntē′rĭōl, mĕz-) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *mesenterium*, mesentery.] A fold of peritoneum derived from mesentery, retaining vermiform appendix in position.

mesenterium,—mesentery, *q.v.*

mesenteron (mĕsĕn′tërŏn, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *enteron*, gut.] The main digestive cavity of Actinozoa and other Coelenterates; portion of alimentary canal lined by endoderm.

mesentery (mĕs′ĕntërĭ, mĕz-) *n.* [L. *mesenterium*, mesentery.] A peritoneal fold serving to hold viscera in position; a muscular partition extending inwards from body-wall in Coelenterates.

mesepimeron (mĕs′ĕpĭm′ërŏn, mĕz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *epi*, upon; *meros*, part.] The epimeron of mesothorax of Insect.

mesethmoid (mĕsĕth′moid, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *ethmos*, sieve; *eidos*, like.] Between the two ectethmoid bones; *appl.* ethmoid plate of cranium when it ossifies; median cranial bone of Vertebrates.

mesiad (mē′zĭăd) *adv.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle.] Towards or near the middle plane.

mesial (mē′zĭăl), **mesian** (mē′zĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle.] In the middle vertical or longitudinal plane.

mesoarion,—mesovarium, *q.v.*

mesobenthos (mĕs′öbĕn′thŏs, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *benthos*, depths.] Animal and plant life of sea-bottom when depth is between 100 and 500 fathoms.

mesoblast (mĕs′öblăst, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *blastos*, bud.] The mesoderm or middle layer of an embryo; mesoblastema.

mesoblastic (mĕs′öblăs′tĭk, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *blastos*, bud.] *Pert.* or developing from middle layer.

mesobranchial (mĕs′öbrăng′kĭăl, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *brangchia*, gills.] *Pert.* middle gill-region, as in Crustacea.

mesobronchus (mĕs′öbrŏng′kŭs, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *brongchos*, wind-pipe.] In Birds, the main trunk of a bronchus giving rise to secondary bronchi.

mesocaecum (mĕs′ösē′kŭm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; L. *caecus*, blind.] The mesentery connected with the caecum.

mesocardium (mĕs′ökâr′dĭŭm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *kardia*, heart.] An embryonic mesentery binding heart to pericardial walls; part of pericardium enclosing veins (venous m.) or aorta (arterial m.)

mesocarp (mĕs′ökârp, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *karpos*, fruit.] The middle layer of pericarp or coat of a fruit.

mesocentrous (mĕs′ösĕn′trŭs, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; L. *centrum*, centre.] Ossifying from a median centre.

mesocephalic (mĕs′ösĕfăl′ĭk, mē′zökĕfăl′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *kephale*, head.] Having a cranial capacity of between 1350 and 1400 cc.; *cf.* megacephalic, microcephalic.

mesochilium (mĕs′ökī′lĭŭm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *cheilos*, lip.] The middle portion of labellum of Orchids.

mesocoel (mĕs′ösēl, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *koilos*, hollow.] The second of three main parts of coelom of Molluscs.

mesocolic (mĕs′ökŏl′ĭk, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *kolon*, large intestine.] *Pert.* mesocolon; *appl.* lymph glands.

mesocolon (mĕs′ökō′lŏn, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *kolon*, large intestine.] A mesentery or fold of peritoneum attaching colon to dorsal wall of abdomen.

mesocoracoid (mĕs′ökŏr′ăkoid, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *korax*, crow; *eidos*, form.] Situated between hyper- and hypo-coracoid; *appl.* middle part of coracoid arch of certain Fishes.

mesocycle (mĕs′ösīkĕl, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *kyklos*, circle.] A layer of tissue between xylem and phloem of a monostelic stem; part of conjunctive tissue of stele.

mesoderm (mĕs′ödĕrm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *derma*, skin.] The mesoblast or embryonic layer lying between ectoderm and endoderm.

mesodermal (mĕs′ödĕr′măl, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *derma*, skin.] *Pert.* derived or developing from mesoderm.

mesodesm (mĕs′ödĕzm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *desma*, bond.] Part of mesocycle.

mesodont (mĕs′ödŏnt, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *odous*, tooth.] *Appl.* stag-beetles having a medium development of mandible projections.

mesogaster (mĕs′ögăs′tĕr, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *gaster*, stomach.] The mesentery proper, or fold of peritoneum supporting stomach.

mesogastric (mĕs′ögăs′trĭk, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *gaster*, stomach.] *Pert.* a mesogaster or mesogastrium, or middle gastric region.

mesogastrium (mĕs′ögăs′trĭŭm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *gaster*, stomach.] Mesentery connecting stomach with dorsal abdominal wall in embryo; middle abdominal region.

mesogloea (mĕs′öglē′ă, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *gloia*, glue.] An intermediate non-cellular layer in Sponges and Coelenterates.

mesognathion (mĕs′ögnăth′ĭŏn, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *gnathos*, jaw.] The lateral segment of maxilla, bearing lateral incisor.

mesohepar (mĕs′öhē′păr, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; L. *hepar*, liver.] Mesentery supporting liver.

mesohydrophytic (mĕs′öhī′dröfĭt′ĭk, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *hydor*, water; *phyton*, plant.] Growing in temperate regions but requiring much moisture.

mesolecithal (mĕs′ölĕs′ĭthăl, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *lekithos*, yolk.] *Appl.* eggs with yolk in centre.

mesology (mĕsŏl'öjĭ, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *logos*, discourse.] Bionomics; relation between organism and environment.

mesomere (mĕs'ömēr, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *meros*, part.] Middle zone of coelomic pouches in embryo; mesoblastic somite or protovertebra.

mesometrium (mĕs'ömē̆'trĭŭm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *metra*, uterus.] The mesentery of uterus and connecting tubes.

mesomitosis (mĕs'ömī̆tō'sĭs, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *mitos*, thread.] Mitosis within nuclear membrane, without co-operation of cytoplasmic elements; *cf.* metamitosis.

mesomyodian (mĕs'ömīō'dĭăn, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *mys*, muscle; *eidos*, form.] *Appl.* Birds with muscles of syrinx attached to middle of bronchial semi-rings.

meson (mĕs'ŏn, mē'zŏn) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle.] The central plane, or region of it.

mesonephric (mĕs'önĕf'rĭk, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *nephros*, kidney.] *Pert.* mesonephros, or mid-kidney; *appl.* duct, tubules.

mesonephridium (mĕs'önĕfrĭd'ĭŭm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *nephros*, kidney; *idion*, *dim.*] A nephridium or excretory organ of certain Invertebrates, derived from mesoblast.

mesonephros (mĕs'önĕf'rŏs, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *nephros*, kidney.] Intermediate part of excretory organ in Vertebrate embryos; Wolffian body.

mesonotum (mĕs'önō'tŭm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *noton*, back.] Dorsal part of insect mesothorax.

mesoparapteron (mĕs'öpărăp'tĕrŏn, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *para*, beside; *pteron*, wing.] The small sclerite of mesothorax of Insects.

mesopetalum (mĕs'öpĕt'ălŭm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *petalon*, petal.] Labellum or lip of an Orchid.

mesophragma (mĕs'öfrăg'mă, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *phragma*, fence.] A chitinous piece descending into interior of insect body with post-scutellum for base.

mesophryon (mĕsŏf'rĭŏn, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *ophrys*, eye-brow.] The elevated median head-region of Trilobites.

mesophyll (mĕs'öfĭl, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *phyllon*, leaf.] The internal parenchyma of a leaf.

mesophyte (mĕs'öfīt, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *phyton*, plant.] A plant thriving in temperate climate with normal amount of moisture.

mesoplankton (mĕs'öplăng'ktŏn, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *plangktos*, wandering.] Floating animal and plant life from a hundred fathoms downwards.

mesoplast (mĕs'öplăst, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *plastos*, moulded.] A cell nucleus.

mesoplastron (mĕs'öplăs'trŏn, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; F. *plastron*, breast-plate.] Plate between hyo- and hypo-plastron of certain Turtles.

mesopleuron (mĕs'öploo'rŏn, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *pleura*, side.] A lateral part of insect mesothorax.

mesopodial (mĕs'öpō'dĭăl, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *pous*, foot.] *Pert.* a mesopodium.

mesopodium (mĕs'öpō'dĭŭm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *pous*, foot.] Leaf-stalk or petiole region of leaf; middle part of molluscan foot; the metacarpus or metatarsus.

mesopraescutum (mĕs'öprēskū'tŭm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; L. *prae*, before; *scutum*, shield.] Praescutum of mesothorax in Insects.

mesopterygium (mĕs'ŏptĕrĭj'ĭŭm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *pterygion*, little wing or fin.] The middle of three basal pectoral fin-cartilages in recent Elasmobranchs.

mesopterygoid (mĕs'ŏptĕr'ĭgoid, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *pteryx*, wing; *eidos*, form.] The middle of three pterygoid bone elements of Teleosts; the ectopterygoid.

mesorchium (mĕsôr'kĭŭm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *orchis*, testicle.] Mesentery supporting testis.

mesorectum (mĕs'örĕk'tŭm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; L. *rectus*, straight.] Mesentery supporting rectum.

mesorhinal (mĕs′ŏrī′năl, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *rhis*, nose.] Between nostrils.

mesorhinium (mĕs′ŏrĭn′ĭŭm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *rhis*, nose.] The internarial surface region of a bird's bill.

mesosalpinx (mĕs′ŏsăl′pĭngks, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *salpingx*, trumpet.] The portion of supporting ligament stretching from uterine tube to level of ovary.

mesoscapula (mĕs′ŏskăp′ūlă, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; L. *scapula*, shoulder-blade.] Scapular spine.

mesoscutellum (mĕs′ŏskūtĕl′ŭm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; L. *scutellum*, small shield.] Scutellum of insect mesothorax.

mesoscutum (mĕs′ŏskū′tŭm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; L. *scutum*, shield.] Scutum of insect mesothorax.

mesosoma (mĕs′ŏsō′mă, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *soma*, body.] Middle part of body; praeabdomen of Arthropods.

mesosperm (mĕs′ŏspĕrm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *sperma*, seed.] Integument investing nucellus of ovule.

mesospore (mĕs′ŏspōr, mēz-), **mesosporium** (mĕs′ŏspō′rĭŭm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *sporos*, seed.] The intermediate of three spore coats; a resting-spore stage.

mesostate (mĕs′ŏstāt, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *stasis*, standing.] Intermediate stage in metabolism.

mesostereom (mĕs′ŏstĕr′ĕŏm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *stereos*, solid.] The middle layer of thecal plates of Cystidea.

mesosternebra (mĕs′ŏstĕr′nĕbră, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *sternon*, breast-bone.] A part of developing mesosternum.

mesosternum (mĕs′ŏstĕr′nŭm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; L. *sternum*, breast-bone.] Middle part of sternum of Vertebrates; gladiolus; sternum of mesothorax of Insects.

mesostethium (mĕs′ŏstē′thĭŭm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *stethos*, chest.] A mesosternum.

mesostylous (mĕs′ŏstī′lŭs, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *stylos*, pillar.] Having styles of intermediate length; *appl.* heterostylous flowers.

mesotarsal (mĕs′ŏtâr′săl, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; L. *tarsus*, ankle-joint.] *Pert.* mesotarsus of an Insect.

mesotarsus (mĕs′ŏtâr′sŭs, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; L. *tarsus*, ankle-joint.] A middle-limb tarsus of Insects.

mesothecium (mĕs′ŏthē′shĭŭm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *theke*, cup.] The middle investing layer of an anther-sac.

mesothelium (mĕs′ŏthē′lĭŭm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *thele*, nipple.] Mesoderm bounding primitive coelom and giving rise to muscular and connective tissue.

mesotherm (mĕs′ŏthĕrm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *therme*, heat.] Plant thriving in moderate heat.

mesothoracic (mĕs′ŏthŏrăs′ĭk, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *thorax*, chest.] *Pert.* or in region of mesothorax; *appl.* a spiracle of Insects.

mesothorax (mĕs′ŏthō′răks, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *thorax*, chest.] The middle segment of thoracic region of Insects.

mesotic (mĕsŏt′ĭk, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *ous*, ear.] *Appl.* paired chondrocranial cartilages in Birds, between parachordal and acrochordal; also basiotic.

mesotriaene (mĕs′ŏtrī′ēn, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *triaina*, trident.] Aberrant type of triaene spicule.

mesotrochal (mĕsŏt′rŏkăl, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *trochos*, wheel.] *Appl.* an annulate larva with circlet of cilia round middle of body.

mesotympanic (mĕs′ŏtĭmpăn′ĭk, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *tympanon*, drum.] Symplectic; bone in suspensory apparatus of lower jaw in Fishes.

mesovarium (mĕs′ŏvā′rĭŭm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; L. *ovarium*, ovary.] Mesentery of ovary; suspensory mesentery of Fishes.

mesoventral (mĕs′ŏvĕn′trăl, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; L. *venter*, belly.] In middle ventral region.

Mesozoic (mĕs′özō′ĭk, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *zoe*, life.] *Pert.* middle or secondary geological era, the Age of Reptiles.

metabiosis (mĕt′ăbīō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *bios*, life.] Condition in which one organism lives only after another has prepared its environment and has died.

metabolic (mĕt′ăbŏl′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *metabole*, change.] Changeable; *appl.* chemical changes occurring in living organism; metamorphosing.

metabolin (mĕtăb′ölĭn) *n.* [Gk. *metabole*, change.] A product of metabolism; also metabolite.

metabolism (mĕtăb′ölĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *metabole*, change.] The chemical change, constructive and destructive, occurring in living organisms.

metabranchial (mĕt′ăbrăng′kĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *brangchia*, gills.] *Pert.* or in region of posterior gill region.

metacarpal (mĕt′ăkâr′păl) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *karpos*, wrist.] *Pert.* metacarpus; *appl.* bones, articulations, etc.

metacarpophalangeal (mĕt′ăkâr′pöfălăn′jëăl) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *karpos*, wrist; *phalangx*, series.] *Appl.* articulations between metacarpals and phalanges.

metacarpus (mĕt′ăkâr′pŭs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *karpos*, wrist.] The skeletal part of hand between wrist and fingers, consisting typically of five cylindrical bones.

metacercaria (mĕt′ăsërkā′rĭă) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *kerkos*, tail.] A cercaria after encystment.

metacestode (mĕt′ăsĕs′tōd) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *kestos*, girdle; *eidos*, form.] Bladder-worm encysted stage of a Cestode; plerocestoid; plerocercoid.

metachromas-y,-ie (mĕt′ăkrō′măsĭ) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *chroma*, colour.] Condition of certain tissues and cell components which, treated with basic aniline stains, show other than the fundamental colour constituent.

metachromatic (mĕt′ăkrömăt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *chroma*, colour.] *Appl.* substances characterized by metachromasy.

metachromatinic grains,—chromatoid bodies found in cells, very similar to chromatin in properties and characteristics.

metachrosis (mĕt′ăkrō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *chrosis*, colouring.] Ability to change colour by expansion of pigment cells, as in some Fishes and Reptiles.

metacneme (mĕt′ăknēm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *kneme*, tibia.] A secondary mesentery of Zoantharia.

metacoel (mĕt′ăsēl) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *koilos*, hollow.] The posterior part of coelom of Molluscs.

metacone (mĕt′ăkōn) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *konos*, cone.] Postero-external cusp of upper molar.

metaconid (mĕt′ăkō′nĭd) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *konos*, cone.] Postero-internal cusp of lower molar.

metaconule (mĕt′ăkō′nūl) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *konos*, cone.] Posterior secondary cusp of upper molar.

metacoracoid (mĕt′ăkŏr′ăkoid) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *korax*, crow; *eidos*, form.] Posterior part of coracoid.

metacromion (mĕt′ăkrō′mĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *akros*, summit; *omos*, shoulder.] Posterior branch-process of acromion-process of scapular spine.

metacyclic (mĕt′ăsĭk′lĭk) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *kyklos*, circle.] *Appl.* final infective forms, of certain parasitic Protozoa, which pass on to next host.

metadiscoidal (mĕt′ădĭskoid′ăl) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *diskos*, quoit; *eidos*, form.] *Appl.* placenta in which villi are at first scattered and later restricted to a disc, as in Man and Monkeys.

metadromous (mĕtăd′römŭs) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *dromos*, running.] With primary veins of segment arising from upper side of midrib.

metaesthetism (mĕtĕs′thĕtĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *aisthetos*, perceptible by senses.] Doctrine that "consciousness is a product of evolution of matter and force."

metagastric (mĕt′ăgăs′trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *gaster*, stomach.] *Pert.* posterior gastric region.

metagastrula (mĕt′ăgăs′troolă) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; *gaster*, stomach.] A modified form of gastrula.

metagenesis (mĕt′ăjĕn′ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; *genesis*, descent.] Alternation of generations, *q.v.*

metakinesis (mĕt′ăkĭ̄nē′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; *kinein*, to move.] Middle stage of mitosis, during which chromosomes are grouped in equatorial plate.

metaloph (mĕt′ălŏf) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; *lophos*, crest.] The posterior crest of a molar, uniting metacone, metaconule, and hypocone.

metamere (mĕt′ămēr) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; *meros*, part.] A body segment.

metameric (mĕt′ămĕr′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; *meros*, part.] *Pert.* metamerism or segmentation.

metamerism (mĕtăm′ĕrĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; *meros*, part.] The condition of a body divided up into segments more or less alike ; segmentation ; zonal symmetry.

metamerized (mĕtăm′ĕrīzd) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; *meros*, part.] Segmented.

metamitosis (mĕt′ămĭ̄tō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; *mitos*, thread.] Mitosis in which cytoplasmic and nuclear elements are both affected ; *cf.* mesomitosis.

metamorphosis (mĕt′ămôr′fösĭs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, beyond ; *morphe*, form.] Change of form and structure undergone by an animal from embryo to adult stage, as in Insects ; interference with normal symmetry in flowers ; internal chemical change.

metamps (mē′tămps) *n. plu.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; *morphe*, form.] Different forms of same species, as in certain Sponges.

metanauplius (mĕt′ănôp′lĭŭs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; L. *nauplius*, kind of shell-fish.] Larval stage of Crustacea succeeding nauplius stage.

metanephric (mĕt′ănĕf′rĭk) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; *nephros*, kidney.] *Pert.* or in region of hind-kidney.

metanephros (mĕt′ănĕf′rŏs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; *nephros*, kidney.] The organ arising behind mesonephros and replacing it as functional kidney of fully-developed Amniotes.

metanotum (mĕt′ănō′tŭm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; *noton*, back.] Notum or tergum of metathorax of Insects.

metanucleus (mĕt′ănū′klēŭs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; L. *nucleus*, kernel.] Egg-nucleolus after extrusion from germinal vesicle.

metapeptone (mĕt′ăpĕp′tōn) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; *peptos*, cooked.] A product of action of gastric juice on albumins.

metaphase (mĕt′ăfāz) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; *phainein*, to appear.] The stage in mitosis in which chromosomes are split up in equatorial plate.

metaphery (mĕtăf′ĕrĭ) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, beyond ; *pherein*, to bear.] Displacement of organs.

metaphloem (mĕt′ăflō′ĕm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; *phloos*, bark.] The phloem of secondary xylem.

metaphragma (mĕt′ăfrăg′mă) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; *phragma*, fence.] An internal metathoracic septum in Insects.

metaphyte (mĕt′ăfīt) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; *phyton*, plant.] A multicellular plant.

metaplasia (mĕt′ăplā′zĭă) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; *plasis*, moulding.] Conversion of tissue from one form to another, as in ossification.

metaplasis (mĕtăp′lăsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; *plasis*, moulding.] The mature period in life of an individual.

metaplasm (mĕt′ăplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; *plasma*, mould.] Lifeless ingredients of protoplasm, *opp.* to living material.

metaplastic (mĕt′ăplăs′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; *plastos*, moulded.] *Pert.* metaplasia or metaplasm.

metaplastic or **metaplasmic bodies,**—grains or granules of protoplasm which are stages or products of metabolism and not true protoplasm.

metapleural (mĕt′ăploo′răl) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; *pleura*, side.] Posteriorly and laterally situated ; *pert.* a metapleure or metapleuron.

metapleure (mĕt′ăploor) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; *pleura*, side.] An abdominal or ventro-lateral fold of integument of certain low Vertebrates.

metapleuron (mĕt′ăploor′ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *pleura*, side.] The pleuron of insect metathorax.

metapneustic (mĕt′ăpnū′stĭk) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *pneuma*, breath.] *Appl.* insect larvae with only the terminal pair of spiracles.

metapodeon (mĕt′ăpō′dēŏn), **metapodeum** (mĕt′ăpō′dēŭm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *pous*, foot.] That part of insect abdomen behind petiole or podeon.

metapodial (mĕt′ăpō′dĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *pous*, foot.] *Pert.* a metapodeon or metapodium.

metapodium (mĕt′ăpō′dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *pous*, foot.] Posterior portion of molluscan foot; portion of foot between tarsus and digits; in four-footed animals, metacarpus and metatarsus; acropodium.

metapolar cells,—second circlet of cells of polar cap of rhombogen of Rhombozoa.

metapophysis (mĕt′ăpŏf′ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *apo*, from; *phyein*, to grow.] A prolongation of a vertebral articular process developed in certain Vertebrates; mammillary process.

metapore (mĕt′ăpōr) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *poros*, channel.] The medial aperture in roof of fourth ventricle of brain; Magendie's foramen.

metapostscutellum (mĕt′ăpōstskūtĕl′ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; L. *post*, after; *scutellum*, small shield.] Postscutellum of insect metathorax.

metapraescutum (mĕt′ăprēskū′tŭm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; L. *prae*, before; *scutum*, shield.] Praescutum of insect metathorax.

metapterygium (mĕt′ăptĕrĭj′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *pterygion*, little wing.] The posterior basal fin-cartilage pectoral or pelvic, of recent Elasmobranchs.

metapterygoid (mĕt′ăptĕr′ĭgoid) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *pteryx*, wing; *eidos*, form.] Posterior of three pterygoid elements in certain lower Vertebrates.

metarachis (mĕt′ărā′kĭs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *rhachis*, spine.] Face of Pennatulacea which coincides with sulcar aspect of terminal zooid —so-called dorsal surface.

metascutellum (mĕt′ăskūtĕl′ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; L. *scutellum*, small shield.] Scutellum of insect metathorax.

metascutum (mĕt′ăskū′tŭm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; L. *scutum*, shield.] Scutum of insect metathorax.

metasitism (mĕt′ăsĭtĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *sitos*, food.] A cannibalistic mode of life.

metasoma (mĕt′ăsō′mă) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *soma*, body.] Posterior body-region of Arachnids.

metasomatic (mĕt′ăsōmăt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *soma*, body.] *Pert.* or situated in metasoma.

metasperm (mĕt′ăspĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *sperma*, seed.] A plant having seeds in a closed ovary; an angiosperm.

metastasis (mĕtăs′tăsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *stasis*, standing.] Metabolism; transference of function from one organ to another.

metastatic life history,—that of certain Trematodes in which the young form after entering intermediate host, metamorphoses into adult, after which intermediate host is swallowed by final host.

metasternum (mĕt′ăstĕr′nŭm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *sternon*, breast-bone.] The sternum of insect metathorax; posterior sternal part of Anura; xiphoid or ensiform process, posterior part of sternum of higher Vertebrates.

metasthenic (mĕt′ăsthĕn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *sthenos*, strength.] With well-developed posterior part of body.

metastigmate (mĕt′ăstĭg′māt) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *stigma*, mark.] Having posterior tracheal openings or stigmata, as in Mites.

metastoma (mĕt′ăstō′mă) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *stoma*, mouth.] The two-lobed lower lip of Crustacea.

metastructure (mĕt′ăstrŭk′tūr) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; L. *struere*, to build.] Ultramicroscopic organization.

metasyndesis (mĕt′ăsĭn′dēsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *syndesis*, bond.] Telosyndesis, *q.v.*

metatarsal (mĕt′ătâr′săl) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; L. *tarsus*, ankle.] In region of tarsus; *appl.* arteries, veins, etc.; *pert.* metatarsal bones.

metatarsophalangeal (mĕt′ătâr′söfălăn′jëăl) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; L. *tarsus*, ankle ; Gk. *phalangx*, troop.] *Appl.* articulations between metatarsus and phalanges of foot.

metatarsus (mĕt′ătâr′sŭs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; L. *tarsus*, ankle.] Part of foot between ankle and toes.

metathalamus (mĕt′ăthăl′ămŭs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *thalamos*, chamber.] The geniculate bodies of brain.

metatherian (mĕt′ăthē′rĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, beyond; *therion*, small animal.] *Appl.* Marsupials, with short-term placenta, and later development in marsupium.

metathorax (mĕt′ăthō′răks) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *thorax*, chest.] Posterior segment of Insect thorax.

metatroch (mĕt′ătrŏk) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; *trochos*, wheel.] In a trochophore, a circular band of cilia behind the mouth.

metatrophic (mĕt′ătrŏf′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; *trophe*, nourishment.] Living on both nitrogenous and carbonaceous organic matter.

metatympanic,—entotympanic, *q.v.*

metaxylem (mĕt′ăzī′lĕm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; *xylon*, wood.] Secondary xylem with thick walled cells.

metazoaea (mĕt′ăzō′ēă) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; *zoe*, life.] A larval stage of Crustacea between zoaea and megalopa stages.

metazoon (mĕt′ăzō′ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; *zoon*, animal.] A multicellular animal ; metazoan.

metencephalon (mĕt′ĕnkĕf′ălŏn, -sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; *en*, in ; *kephale*, head.] Hind-brain or cerebellum.

metenteron (mĕtĕn′tĕrŏn) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; *enteron*, gut.] Intermesenteric chamber of sea-anemone or other Coelenterate.

metepimeron (mĕt′ĕpĭm′ĕrŏn) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; *epi*, upon ; *meros*, part.] Epimeron of insect metathorax.

metepisternum (mĕt′ĕpĭstĕr′nŭm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; *epi*, upon ; *sternon*, breast-bone.] Episternum of insect metathorax.

methaemoglobin (mĕthē′möglō′bĭn) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; *haima*, blood ; L. *globus*, globe.] A product of blood decomposition.

metochy (mĕt′ŏkĭ) *n.* [Gk. *metoche*, sharing.] Relationship between a neutral guest insect and its host.

metoecious (mĕtē′shŭs) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; *oikos*, house.] Metoxenous or heteroecious ; with two hosts.

metoestrum (mĕtē′strŭm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; *oistros*, gadfly.] The period when activity subsides after oestrus.

metope (mĕt′öpē) *n.* [Gk. *metopon*, forehead.] The middle frontal portion of a Crustacean.

metopic (mĕtŏp′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *metopon*, forehead.] *Pert.* forehead ; *appl.* frontal suture.

metosteon (mĕtŏs′tëŏn) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; *osteon*, bone.] A posterior sternal ossification in Birds.

metovum (mĕtō′vŭm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; L. *ovum*, egg.] An egg-cell surrounded by nutritive material.

metoxenous (mĕtŏk′sënŭs) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after ; *xenos*, guest.] Parasitic on different hosts at different stages in life-history.

micella (mĭsĕl′ă) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *mica*, morsel.] Hypothetical unit, *q.v.*

micraesthetes (mīkrēs′thēts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; *aesthetikos*, perceptive.] The smaller sensory organs of Placophora.

micraner (mīkrā′nër) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; *aner*, male.] A dwarf male ant.

micrergate (mīkrĕr′gāt) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; *ergates*, worker.] A dwarf worker ant.

microbe (mī′krōb) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; *bios*, life.] A bacterium ; a micro-organism.

Microbiology (mī′kröbīŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; *bios*, life ; *logos*, discourse.] Biology of microscopic organisms.

microblast (mī′kröblăst) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; *blastos*, bud.] An erythrocyte smaller than normal.

microcalthrops (mī′krökăl′thrŏps) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; A.S. *coltraeppe*, kind of thistle.] A primitive tetraxon, or euaster with four persistent rays.

microcentrum (mī′krösĕn′trŭm) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; L. *centrum*, centre.] The dynamic centre of a cell, composed of centrosomes.

microcephalic (mī′krōkĕfăl′ĭk, -sĕf-) *a.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; *kephale*, head.] With abnormally small head; having a cranial capacity of under 1350 c.c. ; *cf.* megacephalic, mesocephalic.

microconidium (mī′krōkŏnĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; *konis*, dust ; *idion*, *dim.*] A comparatively small conidium.

microconjugant (mī′krōkŏn′joogănt) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; L. *conjugare*, to unite.] A motile ciliated free-swimming conjugant or gamete which attaches itself to a macroconjugant and fertilizes it.

microcyst (mī′krōsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; *kystis*, bladder.] A resting-spore stage of slime Fungi.

microcytase (mī′krōsī′tās) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; *kytos*, hollow.] The enzyme of microphages or smaller leuocytes.

microcytes (mī′krōsīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; *kytos*, hollow.] Blood-corpuscles about half the size of erythrocytes, numerous in diseased conditions.

microdont (mī′krōdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; *odous*, tooth.] With comparatively small teeth.

microfilaria (mī′krōfĭlā′rĭă) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; L. *filum*, thread.] The embryo of a filaria.

microgamete (mī′krōgămēt′) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; *gametes*, spouse.] The smaller of two conjugant gametes, regarded as male.

microgametoblast (mī′krōgămē′tōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; *gametes*, spouse ; *blastos*, bud.] Intermediate stage between microgametocyte and microgamete in certain Sporozoa.

microgametocyte (mī′krōgămē′tōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; *gametes*, spouse ; *kytos*, hollow.] Cell developed from merozoite in certain Protozoa, giving rise to microgametes.

microgametogenesis (mī′krōgămē′tōjĕn′ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; *gametes*, spouse ; *genesis*, descent.] Development of microgametes or spermatozoa.

microgamy (mīkrŏg′ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; *gamos*, marriage.] Syngamy between smallest individuals, produced by fission or gemmation, as in Foraminifers ; merogony.

microglia (mīkrŏg′lĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; *glia*, glue.] Mesodermal phagocytic cells in grey and white nervous matter.

microgonidium (mī′krōgŏnĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; *gonos*, offspring ; *idion*, *dim.*] A comparatively small gonidium ; a male gamont or gametocyte.

microgyne (mī′krōjīn) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; *gyne*, female.] Dwarf female ant.

microhenad (mī′krōhĕn′ăd) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; *henas*, unit.] A filter-passer.

microlecithal (mī′krōlĕs′ĭthăl) *a.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; *lekithos*, yolk.] Containing little yolk.

micromere (mī′krōmēr) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; *meros*, part.] A cell of upper or animal hemisphere in meroblastic and other eggs.

micromerozoite (mī′krōmĕr′ōzōĭt) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; *meros*, part ; *zoon*, animal.] Cell derived from microschizont and developing into gametocyte in Haemosporidia.

micromesentery (mī′krōmĕz′ĕntĕrĭ) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; *mesos*, middle ; *enteron*, gut.] A secondary incomplete mesentery in Zoantharia.

micron (mī̆′krŏn) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small.] One-thousandth part of a millimetre, symbol *μ*, used in measurement of microscopic objects.

micront (mī′krŏnt) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; *on*, being.] A small cell formed by schizogony, itself giving rise to microgametes.

micronucleus (mī′krōnū′klēŭs) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; L. *nucleus*, kernel.] The smaller nucleus of many Protozoa, in close proximity to meganucleus.

micro-organism (mī′krō-ôr′gănĭzm (*n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; *organon*, instrument.] A microscopic organism, bacterium or microbe ; protist.

microparasite (mī′krōpăr′ăsīt) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; *para*, beside ; *sitos*, food.] A parasite of microscopic size.

microphages (mī'kröfā'jëz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *phagein*, to eat.] Chiefly the polymorphonuclear neutrophilic leucocytes.

microphagocyte (mī'kröfăg'ösīt) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *phagein*, to eat; *kytos*, hollow.] A microphage or small phagocyte of blood.

microphyllous (mī'kröfĭl'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *phyllon*, leaf.] With small leaves.

microphyte (mī'kröfīt) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *phyton*, plant.] A microscopic plant.

Microphytology (mī'kröfītŏl'öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *phyton*, plant; *logos*, discourse.] Science of microphytes; Bacteriology.

micropodous (mīkrŏp'ödŭs) *a.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *pous*, foot.] With rudimentary or small foot or feet.

micropore (mī'kröpōr) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *poros*, channel.] A small pore in a Chiton shell, containing a sense-organ.

micropterism (mīkrŏp'tërĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *pteron*, wing.] Condition of having unusually small wings, as some Insects.

micropterous (mīkrŏp'tërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *pteron*, wing.] Having small hind wings invisible till tegmina are expanded, as in some Insects; with small or rudimentary fins.

micropyle (mī'kröpīl) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *pyle*, gate.] Aperture for admission of pollen-tube at ovule apex; aperture in egg-membrane for admission of spermatozoon; pore in spongin-coat of Sponges for escape of gemmules.

micropyle apparatus,—raised processes or porches, sometimes of elaborate structure, developed round micropyle of certain insect eggs.

microrhabdus (mī'krörăb'dŭs) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *rhabdos*, rod.] Minute monaxon or rod-like spicule.

microschizogony (mī'kröskĭzŏg'önĭ) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *schizein*, to cleave; *gonos*, birth.] Schizogony resulting in small merozoites.

microschizont (mī'kröskī'zŏnt) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *schizein*, to cut.] A male schizont of certain Protozoa.

microsclere (mī'krösklēr) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *skleros*, hard.] One of sponge spicules found lying scattered freely in tissues.

microseptum (mī'krösĕp'tŭm) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; L. *septum*, partition.] An incomplete mesentery of Zoantharia.

microsmatic (mī'krŏsmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *osme*, smell.] With feebly-developed sense of smell.

microsome (mī'krösōm) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *soma*, body.] Granule of protoplasm as opposed to ground-substance: a type of small granule.

microsphere (mī'krösfēr) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *sphaira*, globe.] The initial chamber of Foraminifera when very small.

microspheric (mī'krösfĕr'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *sphaira*, globe.] *Appl.* Foraminifera when initial chamber of shell is small.

microsplanchnic (mī'krösplăngk'nĭk) *a.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *splangchnon*, entrail.] Small-bodied and long-legged.

microsporangium (mĭ'kröspörăn'jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel.] A sporangium bearing a number of microspores.

microspore (mīkröspōr) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *sporos*, seed.] The spore developed in a microsporangium of heterosporous plants; a smaller anisospore of Sarcodina.

microsporophore (mī'kröspō̆'röfōr) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *sporos*, seed; *pherein*, to bear.] A microsporangium.

microsporophyll (mī'kröspō̆'röfĭl) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *sporos*, seed; *phyllon*, leaf.] A microsporangium-bearing leaf.

microsporozoite (mī'kröspō̆'rözō̆'īt) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *sporos*, seed; *zoon*, animal.] A smaller endogenous sporozoite of Sporozoa.

microstome (mī'kröstōm) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *stoma*, mouth.] A small opening or orifice.

microstylospore (mī'kröstī'löspōr) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *stylos*, pillar; *sporos*, seed.] A comparatively small stylospore.

microstylous (mī'kröstīl'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; *stylos*, pillar.] Having short styles ; *appl.* heterostylous flowers.

microtherm (mī'kröthĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; *therme*, heat.] A plant of north temperate zone.

microtrichia (mī'krötrĭk'ĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; *thrix*, hair.] Small setae on insect wings.

microtype (mī'krötīp) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; L. *typus*, type.] Normal mesentery arrangement of Anthozoa.

microzooid (mī'krözō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; *zoon*, animal ; *eidos*, form.] A free-swimming motile ciliated bud of Vorticella and other Protozoa.

microzoospore (mī'krözō'öspōr) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; *zoon*, animal ; *sporos*, seed.] Small planogamete ; small anisospore of Radiolarians.

microzyma (mī'krözī'mă) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; *zyme*, leaven.] A hypothetical ultimate unit, *q.v.*

microzyme (mī'krözīm) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small ; *zyme*, leaven.] A micro-organism of fermenting or decomposing liquids.

micturition (mĭk'tūrĭshŭn) *n.* [L. *mingere*, to void water.] Act of voiding contents of urinary bladder.

mid-body,—a cell plate or group of granules in equatorial region of spindle in anaphase of mitosis.

mid-brain,—middle zone of primitive or embryonic brain ; mesencephalon of adults, consisting of cerebral peduncles, corpora quadrigema, and aqueductus Sylvii.

mid-rib,—the large central vein of a leaf, the continuation of petiole.

midriff (mĭd'rĭf) *n.* [A.S. *mid*, middle ; *hrif*, belly.] The diaphragm or muscular partition between thoracic and abdominal cavities.

Miescher's tubes,—Rainey's tubes, *q.v.*

migration (mīgrā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *migrare*, to transfer.] Change of habitat, according to climate or food-supply, observable chiefly in birds, also in reindeer, bats, certain fishes, etc.

migratory cell,—an amoeboid cell or leucocyte of blood.

miliary (mĭl'ĭărĭ) *a.* [L. *milium*, millet.] Of granular appearance ; small and numerous.

milk-teeth,—first dentition of Mammals, shed soon after or before birth.

milt (mĭlt) *n.* [A.S. *milte*, spleen.] The spleen ; testis of Fishes.

mimetic (mĭmĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *mimetikos*, imitative.] *Appl.* animals and plants which practise mimicry.

mimic (mĭm'ĭk) *v.* [Gk. *mimikos*, imitating.] To assume, usually for protection, the habits, colour, or structure of another organism.

mimicry (mĭm'ĭkrĭ) *n.* [Gk. *mimikos*, imitative.] Assumption of resemblance in colour or structure as a means of self-protection.

minimus (mĭn'ĭmŭs) *n.* [L. *minimus*, least.] Fifth digit of hand or foot.

Miocene (mī'ösēn) *a.* [Gk. *meion*, less ; *kainos*, recent.] *Appl.* geological period between Pliocene and Oligocene.

miostemonous,—meiostemonous.

miracidium (mĭr'ăsĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *dim.* of *meirakion*, stripling.] The ciliated embryo or youngest stage in life-history of a Trematode.

miscegenation (mĭs'ĕjĕnā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *miscere*, to mix ; *genus*, race.] Interbreeding between races or varieties.

mitochondria (mī̆'tökŏn'drĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *mitos*, thread ; *chondros*, grain.] Ergastoplasmic granulations of protozoan protoplasm ; spheroplasts ; rounded mass of granules or fibrils near nucleus of pancreas cells.

mitochondrial sheath,—an envelope containing mitochondrial granules sheathing spiral thread of spermatozoan body or connecting piece.

mitome (mī'tōm) *n.* [Gk. *mitos*, thread.] Reticulum of cell-protoplasm, as opposed to ground-substance.

mitoschisis (mī̆tŏs'kĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *mitos*, thread ; *schizein*, to cleave.] Indirect nuclear division ; mitosis.

mitosis (mī̆tō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *mitos*, thread.] Indirect or karyokinetic nuclear division, with chromosome-formation, spindle-formation, with or without centrosome activity ; *opp.* amitosis.

mitosome (mī̆t′ösōm) *n.* [Gk. *mitos*, thread; *soma*, body.] A body arising from spindle-fibres of secondary spermatocytes, eventually said to form connecting piece and tail envelope of spermatozoon; the spindle-remnant.

mitotic (mī̆tŏt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *mitos*, thread.] *Pert.* or produced by mitosis; *appl.* division, figure.

mitra (mī′tră) *n.* [L. *mitra*, head-band.] A helmet-shaped part of calyx or corolla: the mitriform pileus of certain Fungi.

mitral cells,—pyramidal cells with thick basal dendrites, found in molecular layer of olfactory bulb.

mitral valve,—bicuspid valve, guarding left auriculo-ventricular orifice of heart.

mitriform (mī̆t′rĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *mitra*, head-band; *forma*, shape.] Mitre-shaped.

mixipterygium (mĭk′sĭptërĭj′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *mixis*, mixing; *pterygion*, little wing or fin.] Clasper of male Elasmobranchs, medial lobe of pelvic fin.

mixochromosome (mĭk′sökrō′mösōm) *n.* [Gk. *mixis*, mixing; *chroma*, colour; *soma*, body.] The new chromosome formed by fusion of a pair, in syndesis or synapsis.

mixotrophic (mĭk′sötrŏf′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *mixis*, mixing; *trephein*, to nourish.] Combining holophytic with saprophytic nutrition; obtaining part of nourishment from an outside source; partly parasitic.

mnemic (nē′mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *mneme*, memory.] *Appl.* theory which attributes hereditary phenomena to latent memory of past generations.

modiolus (mödī′ölŭs) *n.* [L. *modiolus*, small measure.] The conical central axis of cochlea of ear.

molar (mō′lăr) *a.* [L. *molere*, to grind.] Adapted for grinding, as *appl.* teeth; *appl.* buccal glands.

molecular hypothesis,—the supposition that muscle and nerve are composed of molecules or particles, like the molecules of a magnet, with positive and negative surfaces.

molecular layer,—external layer of cortex of cerebrum and cerebellum; a layer of olfactory bulb.

molluscoid (mŏlŭs′koid) *a.* [L. *molluscus*, soft; Gk. *eidos*, like.] Resembling a Mollusc; characteristic of a Mollusc.

monacanthid (mŏn′ăkăn′thĭd) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *akantha*, thorn.] With one row of ambulacral spines, as certain Starfishes.

monactinal (mŏnăk′tĭnăl) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *aktis*, ray.] *Appl.* a monactine or single-rayed spicule.

monactinellid (mŏnăk′tĭnĕl′ĭd) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *aktis*, ray.] Containing uniaxial spicules only, as certain Sponges.

monad (mō̆′năd) *n.* [Gk. *monas*, unit.] A primitive organism or organic unit; a flagellula form of Protozoan.

monadelphous (mŏnădĕl′fŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, single; *adelphos*, brother.] Having stamens united into one bundle by union of filaments.

monadiform (mŏnăd′ĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *monas*, unit; L. *forma*, shape.] Like a flagellate Protozoan.

monandrous (mŏnăn′drŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *aner*, male.] Having only one stamen.

monarch (mŏn′ârk) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *arche*, beginning.] With only one protoxylem.

monaster (mŏnăs′tër) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *aster*, star.] The single aster of monocentric mitosis.

monaxial (mŏnăk′sĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *axon*, axis.] Having one line of axis; uniaxial; having inflorescence developed on primary axis.

monaxon (mŏnăk′sŏn) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *axon*, axis.] A type of spicule built upon a single axis.

monaxonic (mŏn′ăksŏn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *axon*, axis.] Elongate; *appl.* types of Protozoa with one long body-axis.

monembryonic (mŏnĕm′brĭŏn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *embryon*, foetus.] Producing one embryo at a time.

monergic (mŏnĕr′jĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *energos*, active.] Having one energid; consisting of one nucleated cell.

monilicorn (mŏnĭl′ĭkôrn) *a.* [L. *monile*, necklace; *cornu*, horn.] Having antennae with appearance of a chain of beads.

moniliform (mŏnĭl′ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *monile*, necklace ; *forma*, shape.] Constricted at regular intervals, giving appearance of a chain of beads ; *appl.* nucleus of certain Infusoria ; with contractions and expansions alternately as branches of certain roots.

monimostylic (mŏn′ĭmöstī′lĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monimos*, fixed ; *stylos*, pillar.] Exhibiting monimostyly, or having quadrate united to squamosal, and sometimes to other bones, as in certain Reptiles ; *cf.* streptostylic.

monocardian (mŏn′ökâr′dĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *kardia*, heart.] Having one auricle and ventricle.

monocarp (mŏn′ökârp) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *karpos*, fruit.] A monocarpic plant.

monocarpellary (mŏn′ökârpĕl′ărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *karpos*, fruit.] Containing a single carpel.

monocarpic (mŏn′ökâr′pĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *karpos*, fruit.] Dying after bearing fruit once.

monocarpous (mŏn′ökâr′pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *karpos*, fruit.] Having one ovary developed from the gynoecium.

monocephalous (mŏn′ökĕf′ălŭs, -sĕf-) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *kephale*, head.] With one capitulum only.

monocercous (mŏn′ösĕr′kŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *kerkos*, tail.] With one flagellum, as certain Protozoa.

monocerous (mŏnŏs′ërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *keras*, horn.] Having only one horn.

monochasium (mŏn′ökā′zĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *chasis*, division.] A cymose inflorescence with main axes producing one branch each.

monochlamydeous (mŏn′öklămĭd′ëŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *chlamys*, cloak.] Apetalous ; having calyx but no corolla.

monociliated (mŏn′ösĭl′ĭātëd) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; L. *cilium*, lash.] Having one flagellum.

monoclinous (mŏn′öklī′nŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *kline*, couch.] Having stamens and pistil in each flower.

monocotyledonous (mŏnökŏt′ĭlē′dönŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *kotyledon*, cup-shaped hollow.] Having one cotyledon, or embryo-lobe, or seed-leaf.

monocrepid (mŏn′ökrĕp′ĭd) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *krepis*, foundation.] *Appl.* a desma formed by secondary silica deposits on a monaxial spicule.

monocule (mŏn′ökūl) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; L. *oculus*, eye.] A one-eyed animal, as certain Insects and Crustacea.

monocyclic (mŏn′ösĭk′lĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *kyklos*, circle.] Having one whorl.

monocytes (mŏn′ösīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *kytos*, hollow.] The group of white blood corpuscles including large mononuclear and transition cells ; histiocytes.

monodactylous (mŏn′ödăk′tĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *daktylos*, finger.] With one digit only.

monodelphous,—monadelphous, *q.v.*

monodont (mŏn′ödŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *odous*, tooth.] Having one persistent tooth ; *appl.* narwal with one tusk ten or twelve feet long.

monoecious (mŏnē′shŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, single ; *oikos*, house.] With male and female flowers on same plant ; with sex organs on one gametophyte ; hermaphrodite.

monoestrous (mŏnē′strŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *oistros*, gadfly.] Having one oestrous period to a sexual season ; *cf.* polyoestrous.

monogamous (mŏnŏg′ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, single ; *gamos*, marriage.] Consorting with one mate only.

monoganglionic (mŏn′ögăng′glĭŏnĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *gangglion*, little tumour.] Having a single ganglion.

monogastric (mŏn′ögăs′trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, single ; *gaster*, stomach.] With only one gastric cavity.

monogenesis (mŏn′öjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *genesis*, descent.] Asexual reproduction ; theory of development of all organisms from single cells.

monogenetic (mŏn′öjënĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *genesis*, descent.] Reproducing asexually ; direct, as *appl.* reproduction ; monogenic.

monogenous (mŏnŏj′ënŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *genos*, offspring.] Asexual, as *appl.* reproduction.

monogonoporous (mŏn′ögönŏp′örŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *gonos*, offspring ; *poros*, channel.] Having one genital pore common to both male and female organs, as in certain Turbellarians.

monogony (mŏnŏg′ŏnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *gonos*, offspring.] Non-sexual schizogony ; asexual reproduction.

monogynoecial (mŏn′öjĭnē′shĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *gyne*, female ; *oikos*, house.] Developing from one pistil.

monogynous (mŏnŏj′ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *gyne*, female.] Having one pistil only ; consorting with one female, of male animals.

monohybrid (mŏn′öhī′brĭd) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; L. *hybrida*, mongrel.] A hybrid offspring of parents differing in one character.

monokaryon (mŏn′ökăr′ĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *karyon*, nut.] A nucleus with a single centriole.

monolophous (mŏn′ölŏf′ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *lophos*, crest.] *Appl.* spicules with one ray forked or branched like a crest.

monomastigate (mŏn′ömăs′tĭgāt), **monomastigote** (mŏn′ömăs′tĭgōt) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *mastis*, whip.] Having one flagellum, as certain Protista.

monomeniscous (mŏn′ömĕnĭs′kŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *meniskos*, small moon.] Having an eye with only one lens.

monomeric (mŏn′ömĕr′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *meros*, part.] *Pert.* one segment ; derived from one part.

monomerosomatous (mŏn′ömĕr′ösŏm′ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *meros*, part ; *soma*, body.] Having body-segments all fused together, as in certain Insects.

monomerous (mŏnŏm′ërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *meros*, part.] Consisting of one part only ; *appl.* flower-whorls.

monomial (mŏnō′mĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; L. *nomen*, name.] *Appl.* a name or designation consisting of one term only ; *cf.* binomial.

monomorphic (mŏn′ömôr′fĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *morphe*, form.] Developing with no or very slight change of form from stage to stage, as in certain Protozoa and Insects ; *cf.* polymorphic ; producing spores of one kind only.

monont (mŏn′ŏnt) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone.] A single individual reproducing without conjugation, *opp.* sporont or zygote.

mononuclear (mŏn′önū′klëăr) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; L. *nucleus*, kernel.] With one nucleus only.

mononychous (mŏn′önĭk′ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *onyx*, claw.] Having a single claw.

monopetalous (mŏn′öpĕt′ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *petalon*, petal.] Having one petal only ; having petals united all round.

monophagous (mŏnŏf′ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *phagein*, to eat.] Subsisting on one kind of food ; *appl.* Sporozoa living permanently in a single cell.

monophasic (mŏn′öfā′zĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *phainein*, to appear.] *Appl.* condensed life cycle of some Trypanosomes, lacking the active stage ; *cf.* diphasic.

monophyletic (mŏn′öfīlĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *phyle*, tribe.] Derived from a single common parent form.

monophyllous (mŏn′öfĭl′ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *phyllon*, leaf.] Having one leaf only ; unifoliate ; having a one-piece calyx.

monophyodont (mŏn′öfī′ödŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *phyein*, to produce ; *odous*, tooth.] Having only one set of teeth, the milk dentition being absorbed in foetal life or absent altogether.

monoplacid (mŏn′öplăs′ĭd) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *plakous*, flat cake.] With one plate only, of any kind.

monoplacula (mŏn′öplăk′ūlă) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *plax*, flat plate.] A single-layered placula.

monoplastic (mŏn′öplăs′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *plastos*, formed.] Persisting in one form.

monopodial (mŏn′öpō′dĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone ; *pous*, foot.] Branching from one primary axis acropetally.

monopodium (mŏn′öpō′dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *pous*, foot.] A single main or primary axis from which all main lateral branches develop, as in pine.

monopyrenous (mŏn′öpīrē′nŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *pyren*, kernel.] Single-stoned, as a fruit.

monorhinal (mŏn′örī′năl) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *rhis*, nose.] Having only one nostril, as Cyclostomes.

monosepalous (mŏn′ösĕp′ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *sepalon*, sepal.] Having a single sepal; having all sepals united into one.

monosiphonic (mŏn′ösĭfŏn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; L. *sipho*, tube.] Having tubes of a hydrocaulis distinct from one another, as in certain Hydromedusae.

monosiphonous (mŏn′ösī′fönŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; L. *sipho*, tube.] Having a single central tube in filament, as in certain red Algae.

monosome (mŏn′ösōm) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *soma*, body.] The unpaired accessory, sex, or X-chromosome.

monospermous (mŏn′öspĕr′mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *sperma*, seed.] One-seeded; monospermic.

monospermy (mŏn′öspĕr′mĭ) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *sperma*, seed.] Normal fertilization by entrance of one sperm only into an ovum.

monospondylic (mŏn′öspŏndĭl′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *sphondylos*, vertebra.] *Appl.* vertebrae without intercentra.

monosporangium (mŏn′öspörăn′jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel.] A sporangium producing simple spores.

monospore (mŏn′öspōr) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *sporos*, seed.] A simple or undivided spore.

monosporous (mŏnŏs′pörŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *sporos*, seed.] Having only one spore or a simple spore.

monostachyous (mŏn′östăk′ĭŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *stachys*, corn-ear.] With only one spike.

monostele (mŏn′östēl) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *stele*, column.] An axis stele when only one is the direct continuation of plerome.

monostelic (mŏn′östēl′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *stele*, column.] Having a single stele or central cylinder running through whole axis.

monostichous (mŏnŏs′tĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *stichos*, row.] Arranged in one row; along one side of an axis.

monostigmatous (mŏn′östĭg′mătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *stigma*, mark.] With one stigma only.

monostylous (mŏn′östī′lŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *stylos*, pillar.] Having one style only.

monosy (mŏn′ösĭ) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone.] Separation of parts normally fused.

monosymmetrical (mŏn′ösĭmĕt′rĭkăl) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *syn*, with; *metron*, measure.] Having only one plane of bilateral symmetry.

monothalamic (mŏn′öthăl′ămĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *thalamos*, chamber.] *Appl.* fruits formed from single flowers; having one gynoecium.

monothalamous (mŏn′öthăl′ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *thalamos*, chamber.] Unilocular; single-chambered; *appl.* shells of Foraminifers and other Protozoa.

monothecal (mŏn′öthē′kăl) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *theke*, box.] Having one loculus; single-chambered.

monothelious (mŏn′öthē′lĭŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *thelys*, female.] *Appl.* a female consorting with more than one male.

monotocous (mŏnŏt′ökŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *tokos*, offspring.] Having one at a birth.

monotrichous (mŏnŏt′rĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *thrix*, hair.] Having only one flagellum at one pole.

monotrochous (mŏnŏt′rökŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *trochos*, wheel.] Having a single-piece trochanter, as in most stinging Hymenoptera.

monotrophic (mŏn′ötrŏf′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *trophe*, nourishment.] Subsisting on one kind of food.

monotype (mŏn′ötīp) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; L. *typus*, type.] Single type which constitutes species or genus.

monozoic (mŏn′özō′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *zoon*, animal.] *Appl.* archispores forming only one sporozoite on liberation from cyst; producing one sporozoite only.

monticolous (mŏntĭk′ölŭs) *a.* [L. *mons*, mountain ; *colere*, to inhabit.] Inhabiting mountainous regions.

morphal(l)axis (môr′fălăk′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *morphe*, form ; *allos*, other.] Transformation of one part into another, in regeneration of parts ; gradual growth or development into a particular form.

morphogenesis (môr′föjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *morphe*, form ; *genesis*, descent.] Origin and development of organs or parts of organisms.

morphogenetic (môr′föjënĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *morphe*, form ; *genesis*, descent.] *Appl.* internal secretions which influence growth and nutrition of organs or organisms.

morphologic index,—ratio expressing relation of trunk to limbs.

Morphology (môrfŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *morphe*, form ; *logos*, discourse.] The science of form and structure of plants or animals, as distinct from consideration of functions.

morphon (môr′fŏn) *n.* [Gk. *morphe*, form ; *on*, being.] A definitely formed individual, *opp.* a bion.

morphoplasm (môr′föplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *morphe*, form ; *plasma*, formation.] Formative protoplasm ; kinoplasm.

morphosis (môr′fösĭs, môrfō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *morphosis*, form.] The manner of development of part or organism.

morphotic (môrfŏt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *morphosis*, form.] Tissue-building.

morula (môr′ūlă) *n.* [L. *morum*, mulberry.] A solid cellular globular mass, the first result of ovum segmentation ; stage in development preceding gastrula.

morulation (môrūlā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *morum*, mulberry.] Morula formation by segmentation.

morulit (môr′ūlĭt) *n.* [L. *morum*, mulberry.] Nucleolus or karyosome.

motor (mō′tŏr) *a.* [L. *movere*, to move.] *Pert.* or connected with movement ; *appl.* nerves.

motor areas,—areas of brain where motion is correlated.

motor end-plates,—terminal expansions of nerves in muscle fibres.

motor neurons,—nerve cells concerned in regulation of movement.

motor oculi,—the third cranial nerve.

motorium (mötō′rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *movere*, to move.] Motor areas ; part of nervous system where motorial sense is localized.

moult (mōlt) *v.* [L. *mutare*, to change.] To cast or shed periodically the outer covering, whether of feathers, hair, skin, or horns.

mouth part,—a head or mouth appendage of Arthropods.

mucific (mūsĭf′ĭk) *a.* [L. *mucus*, mucus ; *facere*, to make.] Mucus-secreting.

muciform (mū′sĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *mucus*, mucus ; *forma*, shape.] Resembling mucus.

mucigen (mū′sĭjĕn) *n.* [L. *mucus*, mucus ; Gk. *genos*, offspring.] The substance of certain granules in cells of mucous membrane.

mucilage (mū′sĭlëj) *n.* [L. *mucus*, mucus.] A substance produced in cell-walls of certain plants due to changes in cellulose or pectose constituents, causing exudations of gum.

mucilaginous (mū′sĭlăj′ĭnŭs) *a.* [L. *mucus*, mucus.] *Pert.* containing, resembling, or composed of mucilage ; *appl.* certain glands of joints ; *appl.* cells, ducts, canals, slits.

mucin (mū′sĭn) *n.* [L. *mucus*, mucus.] A glucoproteid of mucus.

mucinogen (mūsĭn′öjĕn) *n.* [L. *mucus*, mucus ; Gk. *genos*, offspring.] A substance producing mucin by reaction of alkalies.

muciparous (mūsĭp′ărŭs) *a.* [L. *mucus*, mucus ; *parere*, to beget.] Mucus-secreting.

mucocellulose (mū′kösĕl′ūlōs) *n.* [L. *mucus*, mucus ; *cellula*, small cell.] Cellulose mixed with mucous substance, as in some seeds and fruits.

mucocutaneous (mū′kökūtā′nëŭs), **mucodermal** (mū′ködĕr′măl) *a.* [L. *mucus*, mucus ; *cutis*, *dermis*, skin.] *Pert.* skin and mucous membrane.

mucoid (mū′koid) *a.* [L. *mucus*, mucus ; Gk. *eidos*, like.] *Pert.* or caused by mucus or mucilage ; *appl.* degeneration, tissue.

mucosa (mūkō′să) *n.* [L. *mucus*, mucus.] A mucous membrane.

mucoserous (mū′kösē′rŭs) *a.* [L. *mucus*, mucus ; *serum*, whey.] Secreting mucus and body fluid.

mucous (mū′kŭs) *a.* [L. *mucus*, mucus.] Secreting, containing, or *pert.* mucus ; *appl.* glands, sheaths, tissue.

mucro (mū′krō) *n.* [L. *mucro*, sharp point.] A stiff or sharp point abruptly terminating an organ.

mucronate (mū′krönāt) *a.* [L. *mucro*, sharp point.] Abruptly terminated by a sharp spine ; mucroniferous.

mucronulate (mūkrŏn′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *mucro*, sharp point.] Tipped with small mucro.

mucronule (mū′krönūl) *n.* [L. *mucro*, sharp point.] A small mucro.

muculent (mū′kūlënt) *a.* [L. *mucus*, mucus.] Mucoid ; containing mucus ; mucilaginous.

mucus (mū′kŭs) *n.* [L. *mucus*, mucus.] The slimy, glairy substance secreted by mucous membrane.

Müllerian (mülē′rĭăn) *a.* [*Joh. Müller*, German anatomist, and other Müllers.] *Appl.* eminence, fibres, duct, corpuscles, larva.

Müllerian ducts,—ducts arising on lateral aspects of Wolffian ducts.

multangular (mŭltăng′gūlăr) *a.* [L. *multus*, many ; *angulus*, angle.] *Appl.* two carpal bones, greater and lesser multangulum, respectively trapezium and trapezoid.

multiarticulate (mŭl′tĭârtĭk′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many ; *articulus*, joint.] With many articulations ; many-jointed.

multicamerate (mŭl′tĭkăm′ërāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many ; *camera*, chamber.] Multilocular ; with many chambers.

multicapsular (mŭl′tĭkăp′sūlăr) *a.* [L. *multus*, many ; *capsula*, little chest.] With many capsules.

multicarinate (mŭl′tĭkăr′ĭnāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many ; *carina*, keel.] Having many keels.

multicellular (mŭl′tĭsĕl′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *multus*, many ; *cella*, storeroom.] Many-celled ; consisting of more than one cell.

multicentral (mŭl′tĭsĕn′trăl) *a.* [L. *multus*, many ; *centrum*, centre.] With more than one centre of growth or development.

multiciliate (mŭl′tĭsĭl′ĭāt) *n.* [L. *multus*, many ; *cilium*, eyelid.] With some or many cilia.

multicipital (mŭl′tĭsĭp′ĭtăl) *a.* [L. *multus*, many ; *caput*, head.] With many heads or branches arising from one point.

multicostate (mŭl′tĭkŏs′tāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many ; *costa*, rib.] With many ribs or veins ; with many ridges.

multicuspid (mŭl′tĭkŭs′pĭd) *a.* [L. *multus*, many ; *cuspis*, spear-head.] With several cusps or tubercles ; *appl.* molar teeth.

multidentate (mŭl′tĭdĕn′tāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many ; *dens*, tooth.] With many teeth, or indentations.

multidigitate (mŭl′tĭdĭj′ĭtāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many ; *digitus*, finger.] Many-fingered.

multifid (mŭl′tĭfĭd) *a.* [L. *multus*, many ; *fidus*, cleft.] Having many clefts or divisions.

multiflagellate (mŭl′tĭflăj′ëlāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many ; *flagellum*, whip.] Furnished with several or many flagella ; polymastigote.

multiflorous (mŭl′tĭflō′rŭs) *a.* [L. *multus*, many ; *flos*, flower.] Bearing many flowers.

multifoliate (mŭl′tĭfō′lĭāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many ; *folium*, leaf.] With many leaves.

multifoliolate (mŭl′tĭfō′lĭölāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many ; *foliolum*, small leaf.] With many leaflets.

multiganglionate (mŭl′tĭgăng′-glĭŏnāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many ; Gk. *ganglion*, small tumour.] With several or many ganglia.

multigyrate (mŭl′tĭjī′rāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many ; *gyrus*, circle.] With many gyri ; tortuous.

multijugate (mŭl′tĭjoog′āt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many ; *jugum*, yoke.] Having many pairs of leaflets.

multilaminate (mŭl′tĭlăm′ĭnāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many ; *lamina*, plate.] Composed of several or many laminae.

multilobate (mŭl′tĭlō′bāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many ; *lobus*, lobe.] Composed of many lobes.

multilobulate (mŭl′tĭlŏb′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many ; *lobulus*, small lobe.] Having many lobules.

multilocular (mŭl′tĭlŏk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *multus*, many ; *loculus*, chamber.] Having many cells or chambers.

multinervate (mŭl′tĭnĕr′vāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *nervus*, sinew.] With many nerves or nervures.

multinodal (mŭl′tĭnō′dăl) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *nodus*, knot.] With many nodes.

multinomial (mŭl′tĭnō′mĭăl) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *nomen*, name.] *Appl.* a name or designation composed of several names or terms; *cf.* binomial.

multinucleate (mŭl′tĭnū′klëāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *nucleus*, kernel.] With several or many nuclei.

multinucleolate (mŭl′tĭnū′klēölāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *nucleolus*, small kernel.] With more than one nucleolus.

multiovulate (mŭl′tĭō′vūlāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *ovum*, egg.] With several or many ovules.

multiparous (mŭltĭp′ărŭs) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *parere*, to beget.] Bearing several, or more than one, at a birth; developing several or many lateral axes.

multiple corolla,—a corolla with two or more whorls of petals.

multiple fission,—repeated division; division into a large number of parts or spores.

multipolar (mŭl′tĭpō′lăr) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *polus*, axis-end.] *Appl.* nerve-cells with many dendrites.

multiradiate (mŭl′tĭrā′dĭāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *radius*, ray.] Many-rayed.

multiramose (mŭl′tĭrā′mōs) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *ramus*, branch.] Much branched.

multiseptate (mŭl′tĭsĕp′tāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *septum*, partition.] Having numerous partitions.

multiserial (mŭl′tĭsē′rĭăl) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *series*, row.] Arranged in many rows.

multispiral (mŭl′tĭspī′răl) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *spira*, coil.] With many coils or whorls.

multistaminate (mŭl′tĭstăm′ĭnāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *stamen*, something standing.] Having several or many stamens.

multisulcate (mŭl′tĭsŭl′kāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *sulcus*, furrow.] Much furrowed.

multitentaculate (mŭl′tĭtĕntăk′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *tentaculum*, feeler.] Having many tentacles.

multituberculate (mŭl′tĭtūbĕr′kūlāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *tuberculum*, small hump.] Having several or many small prominences.

multituberculy (mŭl′tĭtūbĕr′kūlĭ) *n.* [L. *multus*, many; *tuberculum*, small hump.] The theory that molar teeth are derived from forms with a number of tubercles.

multivalve (mŭl′tĭvălv) *n.* [L. *multus*, many; *valvae*, folding-doors.] A shell composed of more valves or pieces than two.

multivincular (mŭl′tĭvĭng′kūlăr) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *vinculum*, chain.] *Appl.* hinge of bivalve shell with several ligaments.

multivoltine (mŭl′tĭvŏl′tĭn) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; It. *volta*, turn.] Having more than one brood in a year; *appl.* silkworms.

multocular (mŭltŏk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *oculus*, eye.] Many-eyed.

multungulate (mŭltŭng′gūlāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *unguis*, hoof.] Having the hoof in more than two parts.

muricate (mū′rĭkāt) *a.* [L. *muricatus*, full of sharp points.] Formed with sharp points; covered with short sharp prickles.

muriform (mū′rĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *murus*, wall; *forma*, shape.] Like a brick wall; *appl.* a parenchyma so arranged, occurring in medullary rays of Dicotyledons and in corky formations.

muscicoline (mŭsĭk′ölĭn) *a.* [L. *muscus*, moss; *colere*, to inhabit.] Living or growing among Mosses; muscicolus.

muscle (mŭs′ël) *n.* [L. *musculus*, muscle.] A mass of contractile fibres with motorial function; fleshy part of body, composed of muscular tissue.

muscle banners,—folds or plaits of mesogloea on sulcar aspects of Anthozoan mesenteries, supporting retractor muscles.

muscoid (mŭs′koid) *a.* [L. *muscus*, moss; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Mossy; muscous.

muscular (mŭs′kūlăr) *a.* [L. *musculus*, muscle.] *Pert.* or consisting of muscle ; *appl.* sense, excitability, stomach, fibres, process, tissue, triangle.

musculature (mŭs′kūlëtūr) *n.* [L. *musculus*, muscle.] The system or arrangement of muscles as a whole.

musculocutaneous (mŭs′kūlökūtā′-nëŭs) *a.* [L. *musculus*, muscle ; *cutis*, skin.] *Pert.* muscles and skin ; *appl.* limb veins and nerves supplying muscles and skin.

musculophrenic (mŭs′kūlöfrĕn′ĭk) *a.* [L. *musculus*, muscle ; Gk. *phren*, midriff.] Supplying diaphragm and body-wall muscles ; *appl.* an artery.

musculospiral (mŭs′kūlöspī′răl) *a.* [L. *musculus*, muscle ; *spira*, coil.] *Appl.* a nerve which passes spirally down humerus.

mutant (mū′tănt) *n.* [L. *mutare*, to change.] An individual with characteristics different from those of the parent form.

mutation (mūtā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *mutare*, to change.] Gradual variation towards a definite change of structure ; discontinuous variation ; the theory of De Vries that new forms, differing sufficiently to constitute a new variety, arise spontaneously and remain true.

muticous (mū′tĭkŭs) *a.* [L. *muticus*, maimed.] Without defensive structures, as clawless, toothless, blunt.

mutilation (mū′tĭlāshŭn) *n.* [L. *mutilare*, to maim.] Loss of an essential part of a structure ; amputation.

mutualism (mū′tūălĭzm) *n.* [L. *mutuus*, exchanged.] A form of symbiosis in which both parties derive advantage without sustaining injury.

myarian (mīā′rĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle.] *Appl.* classification according to musculature.

mycelioid (mīsē′lĭoid) *a.* [Gk. *mykes*, mushroom ; *eidos*, form.] Like mycelium.

mycelium (mīsē′lĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *mykes*, fungus.] Network of filamentous cells forming typical vegetative structure of Fungi ; mycele.

mycetocyte (mīsē′tösīt) *n.* [Gk. *mykes*, fungus ; *kytos*, hollow.] One of follicle-cells at posterior oocyte pole of Aphids through which the egg is infected by symbionts.

mycetogenetic (mīsē′töjënĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *mykes*, fungus ; *genesis*, descent.] Produced by a Fungus ; mycetogenic.

mycetoid (mīsē′toid) *a.* [Gk. *mykes*, fungus ; *eidos*, form.] Fungoid ; fungus-like.

Mycetology,—Mycology, *q.v.*

mycetoma (mīsētō′mă) *n.* [Gk. *mykes*, fungus.] The mycetocytes collectively.

mycetophagous (mī′sētŏf′ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *mykes*, fungus ; *phagein*, to eat.] Fungivorous ; feeding on Fungi.

mycoderm (mī′ködĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *mykes*, fungus ; *derma*, skin.] A bacterium of alcoholic fermentation.

Mycology (mīkŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *mykes*, fungus ; *logos*, discourse.] The department of Botany dealing with Fungi ; Mycetology.

mycoplasm (mī′köplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *mykes*, fungus ; *plasma*, form.] A parasitic substance of cereal seeds giving rise to rust Fungus.

mycorhiza (mī′körī′ză) *n.* [Gk. *mykes*, fungus ; *rhiza*, root.] Association of a fungus with roots of a higher plant, with mutual benefit.

mycorhizic (mī′körī′zĭk) *a.* [Gk. *mykes*, fungus ; *rhiza*, root.] Exhibiting the features of a mycorhiza ; partially symbiotic.

mycotrophic (mī′kötrŏf′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *mykes*, fungus ; *trophe*, nourishment.] *Appl.* plants living symbiotically with Fungi.

myelencephalon (mī′ëlĕnkĕf′ălŏn, -sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *myelos*, marrow ; *en*, in ; *kephale*, head.] The posterior part of hind-brain ; medulla oblongata ; brain and spinal cord generally.

myelin (mī′ëlĭn) *n.* [Gk. *myelos*, marrow.] A highly refracting fatty material forming medullary sheath of nerve fibres.

myelination (mī′ëlĭnā′shŭn) *n.* [Gk. *myelos*, marrow.] Acquisition of a medullary sheath ; myelinization.

myelocoel (mī′ëlösēl) *n.* [Gk. *myelos*, marrow; *koilos*, hollow.] The spinal cord canal.

myelocyte (mī′ëlösīt) *n.* [Gk. *myelos*, marrow; *kytos*, hollow.] An amoeboid marrow cell, resembling a lymphoid corpuscle.

myeloid (mī′ëloid) *a.* [Gk. *myelos*, marrow; *eidos*, form.] Like marrow in appearance or structure.

myelon (mī′ëlŏn) *n.* [Gk. *myelos*, marrow.] Spinal cord of Vertebrates.

myeloplast (mī′ëlöplăst) *n.* [Gk. *myelos*, marrow; *plastos*, formed.] A leucocyte of bone marrow.

myeloplax (mī′ëlöplăks) *n.* [Gk. *myelos*, marrow; *plax*, something flat.] A giant-cell of marrow and blood-forming organs, sometimes multinucleate, but in most cases multinucleolate.

myenteric (mīĕntĕr′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *enteron*, gut.] *Appl.* nerve plexus controlling movement of food towards anus.

mylohyoid (mī′löhī′oid) *a.* [Gk. *myle*, mill; *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] In the region of hyoid bone and posterior part of mandible; *appl.* artery, groove, muscle, nerve.

myoalbumin (mī′öălbū′mĭn) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; L. *albumen*, white of egg.] An albumin product of muscle.

myoblast (mī′öblăst) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *blastos*, bud.] A cell which develops into muscle fibre.

myocardium (mī′ökâr′dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *kardia*, heart.] The muscular walls of the heart.

myochrome (mī′ökrōm) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *chroma*, colour.] A muscle-pigment.

myocoel (mī′ösēl) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *koilos*, hollow.] Part of the coelom enclosed in a myotome.

myocomma (mī′ökŏm′ă) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *komma*, clause.] A myoseptum or ligamentous connection between successive myomeres.

myocyte (mī′ösīt) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *kytos*, hollow.] A contractile layer of ectoplasm of Gregarines; a contractile cell.

myodome (mī′ödōm) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; L. *domus*, house.] A chamber containing the eye-muscles in some Teleosts.

myodynamic (mī′ödĭnăm′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *dynamis*, power.] *Pert.* muscular force or contraction.

myoepicardial (mī′öĕpĭkâr′dĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *epi*, upon; *kardia*, heart.] *Appl.* a mantle, consisting of the mesocardium walls, destined to form the muscular and epicardial walls of the heart.

myoepithelial (mī′öĕpĭthē′lĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *epi*, upon; *thele*, nipple.] *Pert.* muscle and epithelium; *appl.* epithelium cells with contractile outgrowths, as in Coelenterates.

myofibrillae (mī′öfībrĭl′ē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; L. *fibrilla*, small fibre.] Contractile fibrils of muscular tissue.

myogenic (mī′öjĕn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *genos*, birth.] Having origin in muscular cells, as the heart-beat.

myoglobulin (mī′öglŏb′ūlĭn) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; L. *globulus*, small globe.] A globulin of muscle.

myohaematin (mī′öhē′mătĭn) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *haima*, blood.] A pigment of muscular tissue.

myoid (mī′oid) *a.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *eidos*, form.] Resembling or composed of muscular fibres.

myolemma (mī′ölĕm′ă) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *lemma*, skin.] The sheath of muscle fibre; sarcolemma.

Myology (mīŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *logos*, discourse.] The department of Anatomy dealing with muscles.

myomere (mī′ömēr) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *meros*, part.] A muscle-segment divided off by connective tissue insertions or myocommata.

myometrial (mī′ömĕt′rĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *metra*, uterus.] *Appl.* glandular tissue of uterus supposed to produce a hormone affecting growth of mammary glands.

myoneme (mī′önēm) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *nema*, thread.] A minute contractile fibril of Protista.

myoneural (mī′önū′răl) *a.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *neuron*, nerve.] *Appl.* junction of muscle with nerve.

myoneure (mī′önūr) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *neuron*, nerve.] A motorial nerve-cell.

myonicity (mī′önĭs′ĭtĭ) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle.] The contracting power of muscular tissue.

myophan (mī′öfăn) *a.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *phainein*, to appear.] *Appl.* striations in Protozoa; muscle-like.

myophore (mī′öfōr) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *pherein*, to bear.] A structure adapted for muscle attachment.

myophrisk (mī′öfrĭsk) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *phrix*, ripple.] A myoneme or contractile element of Protozoa.

myopolar (mī′öpō′lăr) *a.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *polos*, axle-end.] *Pert.* muscular polarity.

myoproteid (mī′öprō′tëĭd) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *protos*, first.] A globulin-like substance of fish muscle.

myoseptum (mī′ösĕp′tŭm) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; L. *septum*, partition.] A myocomma, *q.v.*

myosin (mī′ösĭn) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle.] A globulin of dead muscular tissue.

myotasis (mīŏt′ăsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *tasis*, tension.] Muscular tension or tonicity.

myotome (mī′ötōm) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *tome*, cutting.] One of a series of hollow cubes formed in early Vertebrate embryo; a muscular metamere of primitive Vertebrates and segmented Invertebrates.

myotonia (mīötō′nĭă) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *tonos*, tension.] Muscular tension or tonicity.

myrmecophagous (mĭrmĕkŏf′ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *myrmex*, ant; *phagein*, to eat.] Ant-eating.

myrmecophil (mĭr′mëköfĭl′) *n.* [Gk. *myrmex*, ant; *philos*, loving.] A guest insect in a nest of ants.

myrmecophilous (mĭr′mĕkŏf′ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *myrmex*, ant; *philos*, loving.] Pollinated by agency of ants.

myrmecophyte (mĭr′mëköfīt) *n.* [Gk. *myrmex*, ant; *phyton*, plant.] A myrmecophilous plant, one that benefits from ant inhabitants and has special adaptations for housing them.

myrosin (mĭr′ösĭn) *n.* [Gk. *myron*, unguent.] An enzyme of mustard seeds, acting upon glucosides.

myrtiform (mër′tĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *myrta*, myrtle; *forma*, shape.] *Appl.* incisive fossa.

myxamoeba (mĭk′sămē′bă) *n.* [Gk. *myxa*, slime; *amoibe*, change.] Mycetozoan spore in amoebula stage.

myxoflagellate (mĭk′söflăj′ëlāt) *n.* [Gk. *myxa*, slime; L. *flagellum*, whip.] A flagellula or zoospore, stage in mycetozoan development following myxamoeba.

myxopodium (mĭk′söpō′dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *myxa*, slime; *pous*, foot.] A slimy pseudopodium.

myxopterygium,—mixipterygium, *q.v.*

N

nacreous (nā′krëŭs) *a.* [Ar. *nakir*, hollowed.] Yielding or resembling mother-of-pearl or nacre.

nacrine (nā′krĭn) *n.* [Ar. *nakir*, hollowed.] Mother-of-pearl colour.

naiad (nī′ăd) *n.* [L. *naias*, water-nymph.] The nymph stage of hemimetabolic Insects.

nail (nāl) *n.* [A.S. *naegel*, nail.] Terminal horny plate of finger or toe.

nail bone,—terminal bone of finger or toe.

nanism (năn′ĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *nanos*, dwarf.] Dwarfishness.

nanoplankton (năn′öplăng′ktŏn) *n.* [Gk. *nanos*, dwarf; *plangktos*, wandering.] Microscopic floating plant and animal organisms.

napiform (nā′pĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *napus*, turnip; *forma*, shape.] Turnip-shaped; *appl.* roots.

narcosis (nârkō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *narke*, torpor.] State of unconsciousness or stupor.

narcotic (nârkŏt′ĭk) *n.* [Gk. *narke*, numbness.] A drug which produces unconsciousness.

nares (nā′rēz) *n. plu.* [L. *nares*, nostrils.] Nostrils.

nares, anterior,—openings of olfactory organ to exterior.

nares, posterior,—openings of olfactory organ into pharynx or throat.

narial (nā'rĭăl) *a.* [L. *nares*, nostrils.] *Pert.* the nostrils.

narial septum, — partition between nostrils.

naricorn (năr'ĭkôrn) *n.* [L. *nares*, nostrils; *cornu*, horn.] Terminal horny part of nostril of Turbinares; nasal scale.

nariform (năr'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *nares*, nostrils; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like nostrils.

nasal (nā'zăl) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose.] *Pert.* the nose.

nasion (nā'zĭŏn) *n.* [L. *nasus*, nose.] Middle of nasofrontal suture.

Nasmyth's membrane, — a transparent sheet of membrane over enamel of crown of a mammalian tooth.

nasoantral (nā'zöăn'trăl) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose; *antrum*, cavity.] *Pert.* nose and maxillary cavity.

nasobuccal (nā'zöbŭk'ăl) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose; *bucca*, cheek.] *Pert.* nose and cheek; *pert.* nose and mouth cavity.

nasociliary (nā'zösĭl'ĭărĭ) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose; *cilia*, eyelashes.] *Appl.* nasal nerve from which the ciliary nerves branch.

nasofrontal (nā'zöfrŭn'tăl) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose; *frons*, forehead.] *Appl.* part of superior ophthalmic vein in nose and forehead.

nasolabial (nā'zölā'bĭăl) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose; *labium*, lip.] *Pert.* nose and lip; *appl.* muscle.

nasolacrimal (nā'zölăk'rĭmăl) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose; *lacrima*, tear.] *Appl.* duct from lacrimal sac to meatus of nose.

nasomaxillary (nā'zömăksĭl'ărĭ) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose; *maxilla*, jaw.] *Pert.* nose and jaw.

nasooptic (nā'zöŏp'tĭk) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose; Gk. *optikos*, relating to sight.] *Appl.* an embryonic groove between nasal and maxillary processes.

nasopalatal (nā'zöpăl'ătăl) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose; *palatus*, palate.] *Appl.* a canal between nose and palate.

nasopalatine (nā'zöpăl'ătĭ̄n) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose; *palatus*, palate.] *Pert.* nose and palate.

nasopharyngeal (nā'zöfărĭn'jëăl) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose; Gk. *pharyngx*, gullet.] *Pert.* nose and pharynx.

nasopharynx (nā'zöfăr'ĭngks) *n.* [L. *nasus*, nose; Gk. *pharyngx*, gullet.] That part of pharynx continuous with posterior nares.

nasoturbinal (nā'zötŭr'bĭnăl) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose; *turbo*, whorl.] *Appl.* outgrowths from lateral wall of nasal cavity increasing area of sensory surface.

nastic (năs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *nastos*, pressed close.] *Appl.* plant movements caused by diffuse stimuli; as chemo-, nycti-, seismonasty.

nasus (nā'zŭs) *n.* [L. *nasus*, nose.] Nose; clypeus of insect head.

nasute (nā'sūt) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose.] *Appl.* a soldier termite with rostrum.

natal (nā'tăl) *a.* [L. *nates*, buttocks.] Connected with the buttocks.

natant (nā'tănt) *a.* [L. *natare*, to swim.] Floating on water surface.

natatorial (nā̆'tătō'rĭăl), **natatory** (nā̆'tătŏrĭ) *a.* [L. *natare*, to swim.] Formed or adapted for swimming.

native (nā'tĭv) *a.* [L. *natus*, born.] *Appl.* animals and plants which originated in district or area in which they live.

natural selection,—processes occurring in Nature resulting in survival of fittest and elimination of individuals less well-adapted to their environment.

nature (nā'tūr) *n.* [L. *natura*, nature.] Sum-total of inheritance; *opp.* nurture or environment.

nauplius (nô'plĭŭs) *n.* [L. *nauplius*, shell-fish.] The earliest larval stage of entomostracan Crustaceans.

nautiliform (nôt'ĭlĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *nautilus*, nautilus; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a nautilus shell.

navel (nā'vël) *n.* [A.S. *nafele*, navel.] Place of attachment of umbilical cord to body of embryo.

navicular (năvĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *navis*, ship.] Boat-shaped.

naviculare (năvĭk'ūlārē) *a.* [L. *navis*, ship.] The scaphoid radiale of mammalian carpus.

neanic (nëăn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *neanikos*, youthful.] *Appl.* larval phase preceding that of adult form; brephic.

nebenkern,—paranucleus, *q.v.*

nebenkörper (nā′bĕnkĕr′pĕr) *n.* [Ger. *neben*, near ; *körper*, body.] A body surrounded by oil-drops at hinder pole of Pyrodinium.

necrogenous (nĕkrŏj′ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *nekros*, dead ; *genos*, offspring.] Living or developing in dead bodies.

necrophagous (nĕkrŏf′ăgŭs), **necrophilous** (nĕkrŏf′ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *nekros*, dead ; *phagein*, to eat ; *philein*, to love.] Feeding on dead bodies.

nectar (nĕk′tăr) *n.* [Gk. *nektar*, nectar.] Sweet substance secreted by special glands, nectaries, in flowers.

nectar guides,—series of markings on petals of flowers, pointing apparently to easiest way to reach nectar, and at same time ensuring that insect visitor will cause cross-fertilization.

nectariferous (nĕk′tărĭf′ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *nektar*, nectar ; L. *ferre*, to carry.] Producing or having nectar-secreting structures.

nectarivorous (nĕk′tărĭv′örŭs) *a.* [Gk. *nektar*, nectar ; L. *vorare*, to devour.] Nectar-sipping ; *appl.* to certain Insects.

nectary (nĕk′tărĭ) *n.* [Gk. *nektar*, nectar.] A group of sub-epidermal cells of no definite position in a flower, secreting a sweet substance ; a nectar gland.

nectocalyx (nĕk′tökā′lĭks) *n.* [Gk. *nektos*, swimming ; *kalyx*, cup.] A modified medusiform person adapted for swimming purposes found as part of a Siphonophore colony.

nectocyst (nĕk′tösĭst) *n.* [Gk. *nektos*, swimming ; *kystis*, bladder.] The cavity of a nectocalyx ; nectosac.

nectomonad (nĕk′tömŏn′ăd) *n.* [Gk. *nektos*, swimming ; *monas*, unit.] A free form of certain parasitic Flagellates ; *cf.* haptomonad.

nectophore (nĕk′töfōr) *n.* [Gk. *nektos*, swimming ; *pherein*, to carry.] A nectocalyx ; that portion of common coenosarc on which nectocalyces are borne.

nectopod (nĕk′töpŏd) *n.* [Gk. *nektos*, swimming ; *pous*, foot.] An appendage modified for swimming.

nectosome (nĕk′tösōm) *n.* [Gk. *nektos*, swimming ; *soma*, body.] Upper or swimming part of a Siphonophore.

nectozooid (nĕk′tözō′oid) *n.* [Gk. *nektos*, swimming ; *zoon*, animal ; *eidos*, form.] A nectocalyx.

negative tropism,—tendency to move away from a source of stimulus.

nekton (nĕk′tŏn) *n.* [Gk. *nektos*, swimming.] The organisms swimming about surface of sea.

nemathecium (nĕm′ăthē′shĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *nema*, thread ; *theke*, box.] A protuberance on thallus of Thallophytes.

nematoblast (nĕm′ătöblăst) *n.* [Gk. *nema*, thread ; *blastos*, bud.] The cell from which a nematocyst develops.

nematocalyx (nĕm′ătökā′lĭks) *n.* [Gk. *nema*, thread ; *kalyx*, cup.] The "guard-polyp" of a Plumularian, carrying nematocysts.

nematocyst (nĕm′ătösĭst) *n.* [Gk. *nema*, thread ; *kystis*, bladder.] A stinging cell.

nematogene (nĕm′ătöjēn) *n.* [Gk. *nema*, thread ; *genos*, birth.] *Appl.* phase of Dicyema when its vermiform embryos escape from parent by perforating body wall.

nematogone (nĕm′ătögōn) *n.* [Gk. *nema*, thread ; *gonos*, offspring.] A thin-walled propagative cell in certain Mosses.

nematophore (nĕm′ătöfōr) *n.* [Gk. *nema*, thread ; *pherein*, to carry.] A nematocalyx.

nematophorous (nĕm′ătŏf′örŭs) *a.* [Gk. *nema*, thread ; *pherein*, to carry.] *Pert.* a nematophore.

nematozooid (nĕm′ătözō′oid) *n.* [Gk. *nema*, thread ; *zoon*, animal ; *eidos*, form.] A defensive zooid in a Hydrozoan.

nemorose (nĕm′örōs) *a.* [Gk. *nemos*, woodland with pasture.] Inhabiting open woodland places.

Neo-Darwinism,—a revival of Darwin's doctrine of natural selection as chief factor in evolution, working on germinal variations, not on acquired characters.

neoencephalon (nē′öĕnkĕf′ălŏn, -sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *neos*, young ; *engkephalos*, brain.] The telencephalon or latest evolved anterior portion of brain.

neogamous (nēŏg′ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *neos*, young; *gamos*, marriage.] *Appl.* forms of Protozoa exhibiting precocious association of gametocytes.

Neogene (nē′öjēn) *a.* [Gk. *neos*, young; *genos*, birth.] *Pert.* or *appl.* the late Tertiary geological period.

Neo-Lamarckism, — a revival of Lamarck's doctrine of evolution, that inherited acquired characters formed inception of specific differences.

Neolaurentian (nē′ölôrĕn′shĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *neos*, young; St *Lawrence* River.] *Pert.* or *appl.* early proterozoic era.

Neolithic (nē′ölĭth′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *neos*, young; *lithos*, stone.] *Pert.* that age following on Palaeolithic.

neomorph (nē′ömôrf) *n.* [Gk. *neos*, young; *morphe*, form.] A structural variation from type.

neomorphosis (nē′ömôr′fōsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *neos*, young; *morphosis*, change.] Regeneration in case where new part is unlike anything in body.

neonychium (nēönĭk′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *neos*, new; *onyx*, nail.] A soft pad enclosing each claw of embryo of unguiculate Vertebrates and of some other Mammals, to prevent tearing of foetal membranes.

neopallium (nē′öpăl′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *neos*, young; L. *pallium*, cloak.] In mammalian brain, a definite area of pallium for impressions of tactile, visual, and other senses.

neoplasm (nē′öplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *neos*, young; *plasma*, formation.] New or added tissue, generally pathological.

neoteinia (nē′ötī′nĭă) *n.* [Gk. *neos*, young; *teinein*, to stretch.] The state of having development arrested to prolong immaturity.

neoteinic (nē′ötī′nĭk) *a.* [Gk. *neos*, young; *teinein*, to stretch.] *Appl.* substitution royalties of termites which remain undeveloped in certain respects.

neoteny (nēŏt′ĕnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *neos*, young; *teinein*, to stretch.] Retention of larval characters beyond normal period, or occurrence of adult characteristics in larva, exemplified in Amphibia.

Neotropical (nē′ötrŏp′ĭkăl) *a.* [Gk. *neos*, young; *trepein*, to turn.] *Pert.* or designating a zoogeographical region consisting of South America, the Antilles, and tropical North America.

Neozoic (nē′özō′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *neos*, young; *zoe*, life.] *Pert.* period from Mesozoic to present day.

nephric (nĕf′rĭk) *a.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney.] *Pert.* kidney.

nephridial (nĕfrĭd′ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney; *idion*, *dim.*] Nephric, usually *appl.* the small excretory tubules in kidney; *pert.* excretory organ or nephridium of Invertebrates.

nephridiopore (nĕfrĭd′ĭöpōr) *n.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney; *idion*, *dim.*; *poros*, passage.] The external opening of a nephridium.

nephridium (nĕfrĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney; *idion*, *dim.*] An excretory organ; usually that of Invertebrates; embryonic kidney tubule of Vertebrates.

nephrocytes (nĕf′rösīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney; *kytos*, hollow.] Cells in Sponges and Insects which secrete waste and then migrate to surface of body to discharge.

nephrodinic (nĕf′rödĭn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney; *odis*, labour.] Having one duct, serving for both excretory and genital purposes.

nephrogonaduct (nĕf′rögŏn′ădŭkt) *n.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney; *gonos*, offspring; L. *ducere*, to lead.] Excretory and genital duct in one.

nephroid (nĕf′roid) *a.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney; *eidos*, form.] Kidney-shaped; reniform.

nephrolytic (nĕf′rölĭt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney; *lyein*, to dissolve.] *Pert.* or designating enzymatic action destructive to kidneys.

nephromixium (nĕf′römĭk′sĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney; *mixis*, mixing.] A compound excretory organ comprising flame cells and coelomic funnel.

nephropore (nĕf′röpōr) *n.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney; *poros*, passage.] A nephridiopore.

nephros (nĕf′rŏs) *n.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney.] A kidney; usually the functional portion of a kidney.

nephrostome (nĕf′röstōm) *n.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney ; *stoma*, mouth.] The opening of a nephridial tubule into coelom or body cavity.

nephrotome (nĕf′rötōm) *n.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney ; *temnein*, to cut.] That part of a somite developing into an embryonic excretory organ.

nervated (nĕr′vātĕd) *a.* [L. *nervus*, sinew.] Having nerves or veins.

nervation (nĕrvā′shŭn), **nervature** (nĕr′vătūr) *n.* [L. *nervus*, sinew.] The disposition of nerves or veins in a leaf or membranous wing.

nerve (nĕrv) *n.* [L. *nervus*, sinew.] One of numerous grey fibrous cords connecting brain with all other parts of body ; vein of insect wing ; a vein of leaf.

nerve canal,—a canal for passage of nerve to pulp of a tooth.

nerve cell,—a cell characteristic of brain and nerve tissue.

nerve centre,—collection of nerve cells associated with a particular function.

nerve eminence,—a superficial group of cells in some Fishes, acting as a sense organ and connected with lateral line system.

nerve ending,—the terminal distal portion of a nerve, modified in various ways.

nerve fibres,—thread-like structures of which nerves are composed.

nerve net,—a reticulum of nerve cells and their processes connecting sensory cells and muscular elements in Coelenterates.

nerve pentagon,—five-sided nerve ring round mouth of Echinoderms.

nervimotion (nĕr′vĭmō′shŭn) *n.* [L. *nervus*, sinew ; *movere*, to move.] Motion due to direct stimulus from nerves.

nervous (nĕr′vŭs) *a.* [L. *nervus*, sinew.] *Pert.* nerves ; *appl.* tissue composed of nerve fibres.

nervous system,—brain, spinal cord, nerves and all their branches taken collectively.

nervule (nĕr′vūl) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *nervus*, sinew.] Branch or terminal portion of nervure of insect wing.

nervuration (nĕr′vūrā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *nervus*, sinew.] Disposition of nervures.

nervure (nĕr′vūr) *n.* [L. *nervus*, sinew.] One of rib-like structures which support membranous wings of Insects, branches of tracheal system ; a leaf-vein.

nervus lateralis (nĕr′vŭs lăt′ërăl′ĭs) *n.* [L. *nervus*, sinew ; *lateralis*, *pert.* side.] A branch of vagus nerve in Fishes connecting sensory lateral line with brain.

net knots,—karyosomes.

netrum (nĕt′rŭm) *n.* [A.S. *net*, meshwork.] The initial spindle of a dividing cell.

netted-veined,—with veins in form of a network.

nettling cells,—stinging cells in Coelenterates.

neurad (nū′răd) *adv.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve.] Dorsally.

neural (nū′răl) *a.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve.] *Pert.* or closely connected with nerves.

neural arch,—arch formed on dorsal surface of vertebral centrum, by neural plates and neural spine, for passage of spinal cord.

neural canal,—canal formed by neural arches.

neural plates,—lateral members of a neural arch ; median row, usually of eight bony plates, in carapace of turtle.

neurapophysis (nūrăpŏf′ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve ; *apo*, from ; *phyein*, to grow.] The spinous process of a vertebra.

neuraxis (nūrăk′sĭs), **neuraxon** (nūrăk′sŏn) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve ; L. *axis*, axle.] The central cylinder of a medullated nerve-fibre.

neurenteric (nūrĕntĕr′ĭk, nūrĕn′tërĭk) *a.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve ; *enteron*, gut.] *Pert.* neurocoel and enteric cavity.

neurenteric canal,—a short canal connecting posterior end of central canal of spinal cord with posterior end of enteric cavity.

neuricity (nūrĭs′ĭtĭ) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve.] Property peculiar to nerves.

neurility (nūrĭl′ĭtĭ) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve.] The stimuli-transmitting capacity of nerves.

neurobiotaxis (nū′röbī′ötăk′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve ; *bios*, life ; *taxis*, arrangement.] Tendency of nerve fibres or ganglion cell groups to migrate towards source of most frequent stimulus.

neuroblast (nū′röblăst) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve ; *blastos*, bud.] Special epithelial cells from which nerve cells are formed.

neurocentral (nū′rösen′trăl) *a.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve ; L. *centrum*, centre.] *Appl.* two vertebral synchondroses persisting during first few years.

neurocirrus (nū′rösĭr′ŭs) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve ; L. *cirrus*, curl.] The cirrus of neuropodium of a polychaet Annelid.

neurocoel (nū′rösēl) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve ; *koilos*, hollow.] The cavity of central nervous system.

neurocranium (nū′rökrā′nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve ; *kranion*, skull.] The cartilaginous or bony case containing the brain and capsules of special sense organs ; *cf.* viscerocranium.

neurocyte (nū′rösīt) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve ; *kytos*, hollow.] Nerve cell.

neurodendron (nū′röděn′drŏn) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve ; *dendron*, tree.] A dendrite.

neuro-epithelium (nū′rö-ĕpĭthē′lĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve ; *epi*, upon ; *thele*, nipple.] Superficial layer of cells where specialized for a sense-organ.

neurofibrils (nū′röfī′brĭlz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve ; L. *fibrilla*, fine fibre.] Exceedingly fine fibres of which a medullated nerve fibre is composed ; also present in nerve cells, and believed to be conductors of nerve impulses.

neurogenesis (nū′röjĕn′ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve ; *genesis*, descent.] Nerve production.

neurogenic (nū′röjĕn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve ; *genos*, birth.] Depending on discharge of nervous stimuli, as certain heart rhythm.

neuroglia (nūrŏg′lĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve ; *glia*, glue.] Cells, fibrous or protoplasmic, supporting nerve cells and nerve fibres.

neurohypophysis (nū′röhīpŏf′ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve ; *hypo*, under ; *phyein*, to grow.] The pars nervosa of pituitary gland.

neuroid (nū′roid) *a.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve ; *eidos*, form.] Like a nerve.

neurokeratin (nū′rökĕr′ătĭn) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve ; *keras*, horn.] The keratin of nervous tissue.

neurolemma (nū′rölĕm′ă) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve ; *lemma*, skin.] The delicate tubular sheath of a nerve.

Neurology (nūrŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve ; *logos*, discourse.] That part of Anatomy dealing with details of nervous system.

neuromasts (nū′römăsts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve ; *mastos*, knoll.] Groups of sensory cells in lateral line of Fishes.

neuromere (nū′römēr) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve ; *meros*, part.] A spinal segment, a division of convenience not structural.

neuromery (nūrŏm′ĕrĭ) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve ; *meros*, part.] Appearance of segmentation in developing nervous system.

neuromuscular (nū′römŭs′kūlăr) *a.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve ; L. *musculus*, muscle.] *Pert.* nerve and muscle ; *appl.* junction of nerve and muscle ; *appl.* muscle containing both striped and smooth fibres.

neuron (nū′rŏn) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve.] The nerve-cell with its outgrowths ; also neurone.

neuroneme (nū′rönēm) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve ; *nema*, thread.] A nerve fibril running parallel to a myoneme in an Infusorian.

neuronephroblast (nū′rönĕf′röblăst) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve ; *nephros*, kidney ; *blastos*, bud.] One of cells derived from one of megameres in segmenting egg of Clepsine, which later give rise to part of germinal bands from which nerve cord and nephridia develop.

neurophags (nū′röfăgz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve ; *phagein*, to eat.] Phagocytic cells that encroach upon and destroy nerve-cells in old age.

neurophan (nū′röfăn) *a.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve ; *phainein*, to appear.] Nervous, sensory ; *appl.* supposed nervous fibrils of Ciliata.

neuropile (nū′röpīl) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve ; L. *pilus*, hair.] In ganglia, as of earthworm, a network of processes of association, motor, and sensory neurones ; neuropileus.

neuropodium (nū′röpō′dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve ; *pous*, foot.] Ventral lobe of polychaetan parapodium.

neuropore (nū′röpōr) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve ; *poros*, passage.] Anterior opening of neurocoel to exterior.

neuropterous (nūrŏp′tërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve ; *pteron*, wing.] Having wings with network of nervures.

neuroskeleton (nū′röskĕl′ëtŏn) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve ; *skeletos*, dried up.] Endoskeleton.

neurosynapse (nū′rösĭnăps′) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve ; *synapsis*, union.] Junction of nerve-cells through terminal arborizations.

neurotendinous (nū′rötĕn′dĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve ; *tenon*, tendon.] Concerning nerves and tendons.

neurotrophic (nū′rötrŏf′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve ; *trephein*, to nourish.] Nourishing the nervous system.

neurotropism (nūrŏt′röpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve ; *trepein*, to turn.] The attraction exerted by nervous tissue upon developing nerve tissue.

neuter (nū′tër) *a.* [L. *neuter*, of neither sex.] Sexless.

neutral (nū′trăl) *a.* [L. *neuter*, neither.] Neither male nor female.

neutrophil (nū′tröfĭl) *a.* [L. *neuter*, neither ; Gk. *philein*, to love.] *Appl.* white blood corpuscles whose granules stain only with neutral stains ; neutrophilic.

nictitant (nĭk′tĭtănt) *a.* [L. *nictare*, to wink.] *Appl.* an ocellus with central lunate spot.

nictitating membrane,—third eyelid, a transparent membrane which assists in keeping eye clean.

nidamental (nĭd′ămĕn′tăl) *a.* [L. *nidus*, nest.] *Appl.* glands which secrete material for an egg-covering.

nidation (nĭdā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *nidus*, nest.] The renewal of uterus lining between menstrual periods.

nidicolous (nĭdĭk′ölŭs) *a.* [L. *nidus*, nest ; *colere*, to cultivate.] Living in the nest for a time after hatching.

nidifugous (nĭdĭf′ūgŭs) *a.* [L. *nidus*, nest ; *fugere*, to flee.] Leaving the nest soon after hatching.

nidulus (nĭd′ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *nidus*, nest.] The nucleus from which a nerve originates.

nidus (nī′dŭs) *n.* [L. *nidus*, nest.] A nest ; a nest-like hollow ; a nucleus ; a cavity for development of spores.

nidus hirundinalis,—a fossa of cerebellum.

nigrescent (nĭgrĕs′ënt) *a.* [L. *nigrescere*, to turn black.] Approaching black in colour.

nipple (nĭp′ël) *n.* [*Dim.* of A.S. *nib*, for *neb*, nose.] Mamma ; teat.

Nissl granules, — angular particles found in cytoplasm of resting, unfatigued nerve cells.

nisus formativus (nī′sŭs fôrmătī′vŭs) *n.* [L. *niti*, to strive ; *formare*, to form.] The tendency to reproduce.

nitid (nĭt′ĭd), **nitidous** (nĭt′ĭdŭs) *a.* [L. *nitidus*, shining.] Glossy.

nitrogen (nī′tröjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *nitron*, soda ; *genos*, descent.] An elementary gas composing four-fifths of volume of atmosphere.

nitrogenous (nītrŏj′ënŭs) *a.* [Gk. *nitron*, soda ; *genos*, descent.] *Pert.* or containing nitrogen.

nitrogenous equilibrium, — equilibrium of body maintained by equality of income and output of nitrogen.

nitrophilous (nītrŏf′ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *nitron*, soda ; *philein*, to love.] Thriving in nitrogenous soils.

nociceptive (nō′sĭsĕp′tĭv) *a.* [L. *nocere*, to hurt ; *capere*, to take.] *Appl.* reflexes which protect from injury.

noctilucent (nŏk′tĭloo′sënt, -lū′-) *a.* [L. *nox*, night ; *lux*, light.] Phosphorescent.

nocturnal (nŏktŭr′năl) *a.* [L. *nox*, night.] Seeking food and moving about at night only.

nodal (nō′dăl) *a.* [L. *nodus*, knob.] *Pert.* a node.

node (nōd), **nodus** (nō′dŭs) *n.* [L. *nodus*, knob.] The knob or joint of a stem at which leaves arise.

nodose (nō′dōs) *a.* [L. *nodus*, knob.] Having intermediate and terminal joints thicker than remainder ; having knots or swellings.

nodular (nŏd′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *nodulus*, *dim.* of *nodus*, knob.] *Pert.* a nodule or knot.

nodule (nŏd′ūl), **nodulus** (nŏd′ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *nodulus*, *dim.* of *nodus*, knob.] A small knob-like structure.

noduliferous (nŏd′ūlĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *nodus*, knob; *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing nodules; *appl.* roots of leguminous plants.

nomenclature (nō′mënklā′tūr, nömĕn′klătūr) *n.* [L. *nomen*, name; *calare*, to call.] System of naming plants, animals, organs, etc.; binomial nomenclature.

nomogenesis (nō′möjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *nomos*, law; *genesis*, descent.] View that evolution is due to chemical laws of development irrespective of environment.

non-disjunction,—of chromosomes, failure of a normal pair to separate at maturation.

non-medullated, **non-myelinated**, **amyelinated**, **nerve fibres**,—fibres without medullary sheath.

non-viable,—incapable of developing normally or of surviving parturition.

norma (nôr′mă) *n.* [L. *norma*, rule.] View of the skull as a whole from certain points.

normoblasts (nôr′möblăsts) *n. plu.* [L. *norma*, rule; Gk. *blastos*, bud.] Immature nucleated blood-discs found in circulation at times of quickened blood-formation.

nostrils (nŏs′trĭlz) *n. plu.* [A.S. *nosthyrl*, nostril.] The external openings of the nose.

notochord (nō′tökôrd) *n.* [Gk. *noton*, back; *chorde*, cord.] The dorsal supporting axis of lowest Vertebrates, transitory in the others.

notochordal (nō′tökôr′dăl) *a.* [Gk. *noton*, back; *chorde*, cord.] *Pert.* or enveloping notochord; *appl.* sheath, tissue, etc.

notocirrus (nō′tösĭr′ŭs) *n.* [L. *notum*, back; *cirrus*, curl.] Cirrus of notopodium of polychaet Annelid.

notonectal (nō′tönĕk′tăl) *a.* [Gk. *noton*, back; *nektos*, swimming.] Swimming back downwards.

notopodium (nō′töpō′dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *noton*, back; *pous*, foot.] Dorsal lobe of polychaetan parapodium.

nototribe (nō′tötrīb) *a.* [Gk. *noton*, back; *tribein*, to rub.] *Appl.* flowers whose anthers and stigma touch back of insect as it enters calyx, a device for securing cross-fertilization.

notum (nō′tŭm) *n.* [L. *notum*, back.] The dorsal portion of insect segment; tergum.

nucellus (nūsĕl′ŭs) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *nux*, nut.] The central region and chief part of an ovule.

nuchal (nū′kăl) *a.* [L.L. *nucha*, spinal marrow.] *Appl.* two sense organs regarded as olfactory, on prostomium of Chaetopoda; *n.* an unpaired posterior dorsal skull bone in Chondrostei.

nuchal cartilage,—a thin shield-shaped plate on posterior surface of neck of Sepia.

nuciferous (nūsĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *nux*, nut; *ferre*, to carry.] Nut-bearing.

nucivorous (nūsĭv′örŭs) *a.* [L. *nux*, nut; *vorare*, to devour.] Nut-eating.

nuclear (nū′klëăr) *a.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel.] *Pert.* the nucleus.

nuclear disc,—a star-like structure formed by chromosomes in equator of spindle during mitosis.

nuclear membrane,—delicate membrane bounding a nucleus, formed from surrounding cytoplasm.

nuclear plate,—the equatorial plate.

nuclear spindle,—a spindle-shaped structure formed of fine fibrils, in cytoplasm surrounding nucleus, a stage in mitosis.

nuclease (nū′klëās) *n.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel.] Enzyme of pancreatic and other cells.

nucleate (nū′klëāt) *a.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel.] Having a nucleus.

nucleation (nūklëā′shŭn) *a.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel.] Nucleus formation.

nucleic (nū′klēĭk) *a.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel.] *Pert.* an acid containing phosphorus, found in some nuclei.

nucleiform (nū′klēĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a nucleus.

nuclein (nū′klēĭn) *n.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel.] A chemical compound found in nuclei,—similar to protein but with addition of phosphorus.

nucleochylema (nū'klëökīlē'mă) *n.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel ; Gk. *chylos*, juice.] The ground substance of a cell-nucleus ; karyenchyma.

nucleohyaloplasm (nū'klëöhī'ălöplăzm) *n.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel ; Gk. *hyalos*, glass ; *plasma*, mould.] The semi-fluid ground-substance of a nucleus.

nucleolar (nūklē'ölăr) *a.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel.] *Pert.* a nucleolus.

nucleolinus (nū'klēölī'nŭs) *n.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel.] Small intranucleolar deeply staining granule which may divide in mitosis.

nucleolo-centrosome,—a nuclear body which may act as a centrosome during mitosis.

nucleolus (nūklē'ölŭs) *n.* [L. *nucleolus*, *dim.* of *nucleus*, little kernel.] A rounded mass occurring in a nucleus ; a plasmosome or a karyosome.

nucleomicrosomes (nū'klëömī'krösōmz) *n. plu.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel ; Gk. *mikros*, small ; *soma*, body.] Nuclear chromatin granules.

nucleoplasm (nū'klëöplăzm) *n.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel ; Gk. *plasma*, mould.] Reticular nuclear substance ; *cf.* cytoplasm.

nucleoproteid (nū'klëöprō'tëĭd) *n.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel ; Gk. *protos*, first ; *eidos*, form.] A nuclein with much albumin.

nucleus (nū'klëŭs) *n.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel.] Complex spheroidal mass essential to life of most cells.

nucleus pulposus,—the soft core of an intervertebral disc, remnant of notochord.

nuculanium (nū'kūlā'nĭŭm) *n.* [L. *nucula*, small nut.] A fleshy fruit like a grape.

nudibranchiate (nū'dĭbrăng'kĭāt) *a.* [L. *nudus*, naked ; Gk. *brangchia*, gills.] Having gills not covered by a protective shell or membrane.

nudicaudate (nū'dĭkôd'āt) *a.* [L. *nudus*, naked ; *cauda*, tail.] Having a tail not covered by hair or fur.

nudicaulous (nū'dĭkôl'ŭs) *a.* [L. *nudus*, naked ; *caulis*, stem.] *Appl.* stems without leaves.

nudiflorous (nū'dĭflō'rŭs) *a.* [L. *nudus*, naked ; *flos*, flower.] Having flowers without glands or hairs.

nummulation (nŭm'ūlā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *nummus*, coin.] The tendency of red blood corpuscles to adhere together like piles of coins.

nummulitic (nŭm'ūlĭt'ĭk) *a.* [L. *nummus*, coin.] Like or *pert.* a Nummulite.

nuptial flight,—flight taken by queen bee when fertilization takes place.

nurse cells,—single cells or layers of cells attached to or surrounding an egg-cell, probably for elaboration of food-material.

nurse generation,—an asexual budding generation of some Tunicates, in which phorozooids act as foster parents to later formed buds, the gonozooids.

nurture (nŭr'tūr) *n.* [M.E. *norture*, nursing.] The sum-total of environmental influences, *opp.* nature.

nut (nŭt) *n.* [A.S. *knutu*, nut.] Dry, hard, indehiscent one-celled fruit.

nutation (nūtā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *nutare*, to nod.] Curvature or change of position in organs of a growing plant.

nutlet (nŭt'lët) *n.* [*Dim.* of nut.] The stone formed in drupaceous fruits.

nutricism (nū'trĭsĭzm) *n.* [L. *nutrix*, nurse.] Symbiotic relationship with all the benefit to one partner.

nutrition (nūtrĭsh'ŭn) *n.* [L. *nutrix*, nurse.] The ingestion, digestion, and assimilation of food materials by animals and plants.

nutritive (nū'trĭtĭv) *a.* [L. *nutrix*, nurse.] Concerned in function of nutrition ; *appl.* yolk, polyp, zooid, plasma.

nyctanthous (nĭktăn'thŭs) *a.* [Gk. *nyktios*, nightly ; *anthos*, flower.] Flowering at night.

nyctinasty (nĭk'tĭnăs'tĭ) *n.* [Gk. *nyktios*, nightly ; *nastos*, pressed close.] Sleep movement of plants.

nyctipelagic (nĭk'tĭpĕlăj'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *nyktios*, nightly ; *pelagos*, sea.] Rising to surface of sea only at night.

nyctitropism (nĭktĭt'röpizm) *n.* [Gk. *nyktios*, nightly ; *trepein*, to turn.] Tendency of certain leaves to curve upwards at night ; sleep movement ; nyctinasty ; nyctitropic curvature.

nymph (nĭmf) *n.* [Gk. *nymphe*, bride.] A stage following the larval in insect metamorphosis.

nymphae (nĭm'fē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *nymphe*, bride.] The labia minora.

O

oar-feathers,—the wing feathers used in flight.

obcompressed (ŏb′kŏmprĕst′) *a.* [L. *ob*, towards; *comprimere*, to compress.] Flattened in a vertical direction.

obcordate (ŏbkôr′dāt) *a.* [L. *ob*, against; *cor*, heart.] Inversely heart-shaped; *appl.* leaves which have stalk attached to apex of heart.

obdiplostemonous (ŏbdĭplŏstĕm′ŏnŭs) *a.* [L. *ob*, against; Gk. *diploos*, double; *stemon*, warp.] With outer series of stamens opposite petals.

obelion (ŏbē′lĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *obelos*, spit.] The point between two foramina on interparietal suture.

obex (ō′bĕks) *n.* [L. *obex*, obstacle.] A triangular layer of grey matter above calamus in roof of fourth ventricle.

obimbricate (ŏbĭm′brĭkāt) *a.* [L. *ob*, in the way; *imbrex*, tile.] With regularly overlapping scales, with the overlapping ends downwards.

oblanceolate (ŏblăn′sëŏlāt) *a.* [L. *ob*, reversely; *lancea*, spear.] Inversely lanceolate.

obligate or **obligatory parasites,**—parasites which are limited to one mode of life, and cannot exist independently of a host; *cf.* facultative.

oblique (ŏblēk′), **obliquus** (ŏblē′kwŭs) *a.* [L. *obliquus*, bent.] Placed obliquely; *appl.* certain muscles; asymmetrical.

obliterate (ŏblĭt′ĕrāt) *a.* [L. *ob*, reversely; *litera*, letter.] Indistinct or profuse; *appl.* markings on Insects.

obovate (ŏbō′vāt) *a.* [L. *ob*, reversely; *ovum*, egg.] Inversely egg-shaped, with narrow end attached to stalk.

obovoid (ŏbō′void) *a.* [L. *ob*, against; *ovum*, egg; Gk. *eidos*, shape.] Inversely ovoid; roughly egg-shaped, with narrow end downwards.

obsolescence (ŏbsŏlĕs′ĕns) *n.* [L. *obsolescere*, to wear out.] The gradual reduction and consequent disappearance of an organism; a blurred portion of a marking on an animal.

obsolete (ŏb′sŏlēt) *a.* [L. *obsolescere*, to wear out.] Wearing out or disappearing; *appl.* any character that is becoming less and less distinct in each succeeding generation.

obtect (ŏbtĕkt′) *a.* [L. *ob*, in the way; *tectus*, covered.] *Appl.* pupa with wings and legs attached to body.

obturator (ŏb′tūrā′tŏr) *a.* [L. *obturare*, to close.] *Pert.* any structure in neighbourhood of obturator foramen.

obturator foramen,—an oval foramen between ischium and pubis.

obtuse (obtūs′) *a.* [L. *obtusus*, blunt.] With blunt end, not pointed; *appl.* leaves.

obtusilingual (ŏbtū′sĭlĭng′gwăl) *a.* [L. *obtundere*, to make blunt; *lingua*, tongue.] Short-tongued.

obumbrate (ŏbŭm′brāt) *a.* [L. *obumbrare*, to overshadow.] With some structure overhanging the part so as partially to conceal it.

obverse (ŏb′vĕrs, ŏbvĕrs′) *a.* [L. *obvertere*, to turn round.] With base narrower than apex.

obvolute (ŏb′vŏlūt) *a.* [L. *obvolvere*, to wrap round.] Overlapping; *appl.* leaves when half of one leaf is wrapped round half of another similar leaf.

obvolvent (ŏbvŏl′vënt) *a.* [L. *obvolvere*, to wrap round.] Bent downwards and inwards; *appl.* wings, elytra of Insects, etc.

occipital (ŏksĭp′ĭtăl) *a.* [L. *occiput*, back of head.] *Pert.* back part of head or occipital bones.

occipitalia (ŏk′sĭpĭtā′lĭă) *n. plu.* [L. *occiput*, back of head.] The group of parts of cartilaginous brain case forming back part of head; occipital bones.

occiput (ŏk′sĭpoot, ŏk′sĭpŭt) *n.* [L. *occiput*, back of head.] Occipital region of skull; dorsolateral region of insect head.

occlusor (ŏkloo′sŏr) *a.* [L. *occludere*, to shut in.] *Appl.* muscles of an operculum or movable lid.

ocellate (ŏsĕl′āt) *a.* [L. *ocellus*, little eye.] Like an eye or eyes; *appl.* markings on many animals.

ocellated (ŏsĕl′ātĕd, ŏs′ĕlātĕd) *a.* [L. *ocellus*, little eye.] Having ocelli; having eye-like spots or markings; ocelliferous.

ocellation (ŏs′ëlā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *ocellus*, little eye.] Condition of having ocelli, or of having ocellate markings ; ocellate marking.

ocellus (ösĕl′ŭs) *n.* [L. *ocellus*, little eye.] A simple single eye or eyespot found in many lower animals ; an eye-like marking as in many Insects.

ochrea, ocrea (ŏk′rëă, ō′krëă) *n.* [L. *ocrea*, greave.] A tubular sheath-like expansion at base of petiole ; a sheath.

ochrophore (ŏk′röfŏr) *n.* [Gk. *ochros*, pale yellow ; *pherein*, to bear.] A yellow pigment-bearing cell ; iridocyte.

ocreaceous (ök′rëā′shŭs) *a.* [L. *ocrea*, greave.] Ocrea-like ; *appl.* various structures in plants and animals.

ocreate (ök′rëāt) *a.* [L. *ocrea*, greave.] Having an ocrea ; booted, sheathed.

octactine (ŏktăk′tĭn) *n.* [Gk. *okta*, eight ; *aktis*, ray.] A sponge spicule with eight rays, a modification of a hexactine.

octamerous (ŏktăm′ërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *okta*, eight ; *meros*, part.] *Appl.* organs or parts of organs when arranged in eights ; *appl.* parts of whorls of certain plants ; *appl.* parts of certain Alcyonaria.

octandrous (ŏktăn′drŭs) *a.* [Gk. *okta*, eight ; *aner*, man.] Having eight stamens.

octant (ŏk′tănt) *n.* [L. *octo*, eight.] One of eight cells formed by division of fertilized ovule in plants ; one of units in eight-celled stage in segmentation of ovum.

octogynous (ŏktŏj′ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *okta*, eight ; *gyne*, woman.] Having eight pistils.

octopetalous (ŏk′töpĕt′ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *okta*, eight ; *petalon*, petal.] Having eight petals.

octopod (ŏk′töpŏd) *a.* [Gk. *okta*, eight ; *pous*, foot.] Having eight feet or arms.

octoradiate (ŏk′törā′dĭāt) *a.* [L. *octo*, eight ; *radius*, spoke.] Having eight rays or arms.

octosepalous (ŏk′tösĕp′ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *okta*, eight ; *sepalon*, sepal.] Having eight sepals.

octosporous (ŏktŏs′pörŭs) *a.* [Gk. *okta*, eight ; *sporos*, seed.] Having eight spores.

octostichous (ŏktŏs′tĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *okta*, eight ; *stichos*, row.] Having leaves in eights, as in phyllotaxis.

octozoic (ŏk′tözō′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *okta*, eight ; *zoon*, animal.] *Appl.* a spore of Gregarines, containing eight sporozoites.

ocular (ŏk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *oculus*, eye.] *Pert.* or perceived by the eye.

ocular lobe,—projecting thoracic lobe in some beetles.

ocular plates,—plates at end of ambulacral areas in sea urchins.

oculate (ŏk′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *oculus*, eye.] Having eyes, or eye-like spots.

oculiferous (ŏk′ūlĭf′ërŭs), **oculigerous** (ŏk′ūlĭj′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *oculus*, eye ; *ferre*, *gerere*, to carry.] Bearing eyes.

oculofrontal (ŏk′ūlöfrŭn′tăl) *a.* [L. *oculus*, eye ; *frons*, forehead.] *Pert.* region of forehead and eye.

oculomotor (ŏk′ūlömō′tŏr) *a.* [L. *oculus*, eye ; *movere*, to move.] Causing movements of eyeball ; *appl.* third cranial nerve.

oculonasal (ŏk′ūlönā′zăl) *a.* [L. *oculus*, eye ; *nasus*, nose.] *Pert.* eye and nose.

oculus (ŏk′ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *oculus*, eye.] The eye ; a leaf-bud in a tuber.

odontoblast (ödŏn′töblăst) *n.* [Gk. *odous*, tooth ; *blastos*, bud.] One of columnar cells on outside of pulp that form dentine.

odontoclast (ödŏn′töklăst) *n.* [Gk. *odous*, tooth ; *klan*, to break.] One of large multinucleate cells that absorb roots of milk teeth.

odontogeny (ödŏntŏj′ënĭ) *n.* [Gk. *odous*, tooth ; *genos*, offspring.] The origin and development of teeth.

odontoid (ödŏn′toid) *a.* [Gk. *odous*, tooth ; *eidos*, form.] Tooth-like ; *pert.* the odontoid process.

odontoid process,—a tooth-like peg on axis round which atlas rotates, the centrum of atlas, which has first become free and finally fused with axis.

Odontology (ödŏntŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *odous*, tooth ; *logos*, discourse.] Dental anatomy, histology, physiology, and pathology.

odontophore (ödŏn′töfōr) *n.* [Gk. *odous*, tooth ; *pherein*, to carry.] The radula or tooth-bearing organ in Molluscs ; a structure over which the radula slides.

odontoplast (ödŏn′töplăst) *n.* [Gk. *odous*, tooth ; *plastos*, moulded.] An odontoblast cell.

odontostomatous (ödŏn′töstŏm′ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *odous*, tooth ; *stoma*, mouth.] Having tooth-bearing jaws.

oecoid (ē′koid) *n.* [Gk. *oikos*, house ; *eidos*, form.] The stroma of a blood corpuscle.

Oecology (ēkŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *oikos*, house ; *logos*, discourse.] Bionomics ; Ecology.

oedematin (ēdĕm′ătĭn) *n.* [Gk. *oidema*, swelling.] The microsomes of ground substance of nucleus.

oenocyte (ē′nösīt) *n.* [Gk. *oinos*, wine ; *kytos*, hollow.] One of large cells from clusters which surround trachea and fat body of Insects.

oesophageal (ēsŏf′ăjē′ăl, ēsŏfăj′ëăl) *a.* [Gk. *oisophagos*, gullet.] *Pert.* or near oesophagus, as ganglia.

oesophagus (ēsŏf′ăgŭs) *n.* [Gk. *oisophagos*, gullet.] That part of alimentary canal between pharynx and stomach, or part equivalent thereto.

oestrual (ē′strooăl) *a.* [Gk. *oistros*, gadfly.] *Pert.* oestrus ; oestrous.

oestrus (ē′strŭs) *n.* [Gk. *oistros*, gadfly.] The sexual heat of animals ; rut ; oestruation.

offset,—a short prostrate branch which takes root at apex and develops new individuals.

offshoot,—lateral shoot from main stem.

oidium (ōĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg ; *idion*, *dim.*] The conidial stage of some Mildews.

oikoplast (oik′öplăst) *n.* [Gk. *oikos*, house ; *plastos*, moulded.] One of large glandular ectoderm cells which form gelatinous layer of Appendicularians.

oil gland,—the uropygial gland in Birds ; a gland which secretes oil.

oleaginous (ŏl′ëăj′ĭnŭs) *a.* [L. *olea*, oil.] *Pert.* oil ; containing oil ; producing oil.

olecranon (ölĕk′rănŏn) *n.* [Gk. *olekranon*, point of elbow.] A large process at upper end of ulna.

oleiferous (ölēĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *oleum*, oil ; *ferre*, to carry.] Producing oil.

olein (ō′lēĭn) *n.* [L. *oleum*, oil.] A fat found in animal and vegetable tissues and liquid at ordinary temperatures.

oleocyst (ō′lëösĭst) *n.* [L. *oleum*, oil ; Gk. *kystis*, bladder.] A diverticulum of the nectocalyx.

olfactory (ôlfăk′törĭ) *a.* [L. *olere*, to smell ; *facere*, to make.] *Pert.* structures associated with sense of smell.

olfactory lobe,—small lobe projecting from anterior lower margin of cerebral hemispheres.

olfactory pit,—an olfactory organ of nature of a small pit or hollow ; depression which later forms nasal passage.

oligacanthous (ŏl′ĭgăkăn′thŭs) *a.* [Gk. *oligos*, few ; *akantha*, spine.] Bearing few spines.

oligandrous (ŏl′ĭgăn′drŭs) *a.* [Gk. *oligos*, few ; *aner*, man.] Having few stamens.

oligocarpous (ŏl′ĭgökâr′pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *oligos*, few ; *karpos*, fruit.] Having few carpels.

Oligocene (ŏl′ĭgösēn′) *a.* [Gk. *oligos*, few ; *kainos*, recent.] *Appl.* a tertiary period between Eocene and Miocene.

oligodendroglia (ŏl′ĭgödĕndrŏg′lĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *oligos*, few ; *dendron*, tree ; *glia*, glue.] Adendritic corpuscles present in nervous matter.

oligodynamic (ŏl′ĭgödĭnăm′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *oligos*, few ; *dynamis*, power.] Caused by small or minute forces.

oligomerous (ŏl′ĭgŏm′ërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *oligos*, few ; *meros*, part.] Having one or more whorls with fewer members than the rest.

oligonephrous (ŏl′ĭgönĕf′rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *oligos*, few ; *nephros*, kidney.] Having few Malpighian tubules ; *appl.* Insects.

oligopod (ŏl′ĭgöpŏd) *a.* [Gk. *oligos*, few ; *pous*, foot.] Furnished with few feet or legs.

oligopyrene (ŏl′ĭgöpīrēn′) *a.* [Gk. *oligos*, few ; *pyren*, fruit-stone.] *Appl.* certain spermatozoa with reduced number of chromosomes.

oligospermous (ŏl′ĭgöspĕr′mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *oligos*, few ; *sperma*, seed.] Bearing few seeds.

oligostemonous (ŏl′ĭgŏstĕm′ŏnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *oligos*, few ; *stemon*, stamen.] Having few stamens.

oligotaxy (ŏl′ĭgŏtăk′sĭ) *n.* [Gk. *oligos*, few ; *taxis*, arrangement.] Diminution in number of whorls.

oligotokous (ŏl′ĭgŏt′ŏkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *oligos*, few ; *tokos*, offspring.] Bearing few young.

oliva (ŏlī′vă), **olive** (ŏl′ĭv) *n.* [L. *oliva*, olive.] A prominence on each side of anterior end of medulla just below pons.

olivary (ŏl′ĭvărĭ) *a.* [L. *oliva*, olive.] *Pert.* the oliva, or olivary body.

omasum (ŏmā′sŭm) *n.* [L. *omasum*, paunch.] The psalterium or third division of a ruminant's stomach.

omental (ŏmĕn′tăl) *a.* [L. *omentum*, fold.] *Pert.* omentum or omenta.

omentum (ŏmĕn′tŭm) *n.* [L. *omentum*, fold.] A fold of peritoneum either free or acting as connecting link between viscera.

ommateum (ŏm′ătē′ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *omma*, eye.] A compound eye.

ommatidium (ŏm′ătĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *omma*, eye ; *idion*, *dim.*] One of component elements of a compound eye.

ommatoids (ŏm′ătoidz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *omma*, eye ; *eidos*, form.] Two or four light-coloured spots on last abdominal segment of Pedipalpi,—of disputed function.

ommatophore (ŏm′ătŏfōr) *n.* [Gk. *omma*, eye ; *pherein*, to bear.] A movable process bearing an eye.

omnivorous (ŏmnĭv′ŏrŭs) *a.* [L. *omnis*, all ; *vorare*, to devour.] Eating both animal and vegetable tissue.

omohyoid (ō′mŏhī′oid) *a.* [Gk. *omos*, shoulder ; *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] *Pert.* shoulder and hyoid ; *appl.* a muscle.

omoideum (ŏmoid′ĕŭm) *n.* [Gk. *omos*, shoulder ; *eidos*, shape.] Pterygoid bone of Bird's skull.

omosternum (ō′mŏstĕr′nŭm) *n.* [Gk. *omos*, shoulder ; *sternon*, breast.] An element of Amphibian sternum.

omphalic (ŏmfăl′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *omphalos*, navel.] *Pert.* the umbilicus.

omphaloid (ŏm′făloid) *a.* [Gk. *omphalos*, navel ; *eidos*, like.] Like a navel ; having an umbilicus.

omphaloidium (ŏm′făloid′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *omphalos*, navel ; *idion*, *dim.*] The scar at hilum of a seed, or hilum itself.

omphalomesenteric (ŏm′fălŏmĕs′ĕntĕr′ĭk, -mĕz-) *a.* [Gk. *omphalos*, navel ; *mesenteron*, mid-gut.] *Pert.* umbilicus and mesentery ; *appl.* veins, ducts.

onchosphere (ŏng′kŏsfēr) *n.* [Gk. *ongkos*, hook ; *sphaira*, globe.] Larval stage of tapeworm preceding cysticercus ; proscolex or six-hooked embryo stage of Cestoidea ; oncosphere.

ontocycle (ŏn′tŏsī′kĕl) *n.* [Gk. *on*, being ; *kyklos*, circle.] Evolution which in its later stages tends to produce forms exactly like those in the early stages.

ontogenesis (ŏn′tŏjĕn′ĕsĭs), **ontogeny** (ŏntŏj′ĕnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *on*, being ; *genesis*, descent.] The life-history of a single individual.

ontogenetic (ŏn′tŏjĕnĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *on*, being ; *genesis*, descent.] *Pert.* ontogeny, or development of individual.

onychium (ŏnĭk′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *onyx*, nail.] The layer below the nail ; a pulvillus ; in some Spiders a special false articulation at end of tarsus to bear claws.

onychogenic (ŏn′ĭkŏjĕn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *onyx*, nail ; *genos*, offspring.] Capable of producing a nail or nail-like substance ; *appl.* material in nail matrix, and cells forming fibrous substance and cuticula of hairs.

ooblastema (ō′ōblăstē′mă) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg ; *blastos*, bud.] The egg after fertilization.

oocyst (ō′ŏsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg ; *kystis*, bladder.] Cyst formed round two conjugating gametes in Sporozoa ; pseudonavicella.

oocyte (ō′ōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg ; *kytos*, hollow.] An egg before formation of first polar body ; in Protozoa a stage in supposedly female conjugant before it prepares for fertilization.

oocytin (ō′ŏsī′tĭn) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg ; *kytos*, hollow.] Substance extracted from spermatozoa which has a fertilizing and agglutinating effect on ova of same species.

ooecium (ōē′shĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg ; *oikos*, house.] An ovicell, or brood pouch.

oogamete (ō′ōgămēt′) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg ; *gamos*, marriage.] An oosphere of Sporozoa.

oogamous (ōŏg′ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *oon*, egg ; *gamos*, marriage.] Having sexually differentiated gametes ; exhibiting oogamy.

oogenesis (ō′ōjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg ; *genesis*, descent.] Formation, development, and maturation of egg.

oogloea (ō′ōglē′ă) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg ; *gloia*, glue.] Egg cement.

oogonial (ō′ōgō′nĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *oon*, egg ; *gonos*, descent.] *Pert.* oogonium.

oogonium (ō′ōgō′nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg ; *gonos*, offspring.] The female reproductive organ in certain Thallophytes ; the mother egg-cell.

ooid (ō′oid) *a.* [Gk. *oon*, egg ; *eidos*, form.] Egg-shaped ; oval.

ookinesis (ō′ōkĭnē′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg ; *kinein*, to move.] The karyokinetic stages of nucleus in maturation and fertilization of egg.

ookinete (ō′ōkĭnēt′) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg ; *kinein*, to move.] The motile worm-shaped stage of the zygote in certain Protozoa.

oolemma (ō′ōlĕm′ă) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg ; *lemma*, husk.] The vitelline membrane of an egg.

oophore (ō′ōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg ; *pherein*, to bear.] Oophyte, *q.v.*

oophoridium (ō′ōfōrĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg ; *pherein*, to bear ; *idion*, *dim.*] The megasporangium in certain plants.

oophyte (ō′ōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg ; *phyton*, plant.] The sexual generation in such plants as Liverwort ; gametophyte.

ooplasm (ō′ōplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg ; *plasma*, mould.] Cytoplasm, yolk, or cell substance of an egg.

oopod (ō′ōpŏd) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg ; *pous*, foot.] A component part of sting or ovipositor.

oosome (ō′ōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg ; *soma*, body.] Spherical body in egg supposed to pass later to germ-cells.

oosperm (ō′ōspĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg ; *sperma*, seed.] A fertilized egg.

oosphere (ō′ōsfēr) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg ; *sphaira*, globe.] An egg before fertilization ; a female gamete.

oospore (ō′ōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg ; *sporos*, seed.] The zygote or fertilized egg-cell ; encysted zygote in certain Protozoa.

oostegite (ōŏs′tĕjīt) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg ; *stege*, roof.] A plate-like structure on basal portion of thoracic limb in certain Crustacea, which helps to form a receptacle for the egg.

oostegopod (ō′ōstĕg′öpŏd) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg ; *stege*, roof ; *pous*, foot.] A thoracic foot bearing an oostegite.

ootheca (ō′ōthē′ka) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg ; *theke*, case.] A sporangium ; an egg-case, as in Insects.

ootid (ō′ōtĭd) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg ; *idion*, *dim.*] On analogy of spermatid, one of four parts into which egg divides at maturation.

ootocoid (ōŏt′ökoid) *a.* [Gk. *oon*, egg ; *tokos*, offspring ; *eidos*, form.] Giving birth to young at a very early stage, and then carrying them in a marsupium.

ootocous (ōŏt′ökŭs) *a.* [Gk. *oon*, egg ; *tokos*, offspring.] Egg-laying.

ootype (ō′ōtīp) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg ; *type*, place.] Part of oviduct where shell is formed ; shell-gland of flatworms.

ooze (ooz) *n.* [A.S. *wōs*, juice.] A soft deposit found over large areas of ocean floor.

oozooid (ō′ōzō′oid) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg ; *zoon*, animal ; *eidos*, form.] Any individual developed from an egg.

opercular (öpĕr′kūlăr) *n.* [L. *operculum*, lid.] Posterior bone of fish operculum.

operculate (öpĕr′kūlāt) *a.* [L. *operculum*, lid.] Having a lid, as the capsule of Mosses ; having a covering for gills, as most Fishes ; operculiferous.

operculiform (öpĕr′kūlĭfôrm′) *a.* [L. *operculum*, lid ; *forma*, shape.] Lid-like.

operculigenous (öpĕr′kūlĭj′ënŭs) *a.* [L. *operculum*, lid ; Gk. *genos*, offspring.] Producing or forming a lid.

operculum (öpĕr'kūlŭm) *n.* [L. *operculum*, lid.] A lid or flap, as in capsules of Mosses; a convolution of island of Reil; lid-like structure seen in Gastropods; movable plates in shell of Barnacle; first pair of abdominal appendages in Limulus; gill-cover of Fishes; small plate covering opening of a lung book in Spiders.

ophiocephalous (ŏf'ĭökĕf'ălŭs,- sĕf-) *a.* [Gk. *ophis*, serpent; *kephale*, head.] *Appl.* larval pedicellariae of Echinoids.

ophiopluteus (ŏf'ĭöploot'ëŭs) *n.* [Gk. *ophis*, serpent; L. *pluteus*, shed.] The pluteus larva of an Ophiuran.

ophryon (ŏf'rĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *ophrys*, brow.] Point of junction of median line of face with a line across narrowest part of forehead.

opisthion (öpĭs'thĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *opisthe*, behind.] Median point of posterior margin of foramen magnum.

opisthocoelous (öpĭs'thösē'lŭs) *a.* [Gk. *opisthe*, behind; *koilos*, hollow.] Having the centrum concave behind; *appl.* vertebrae.

opisthodetic (öpĭs'thödĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *opisthe*, behind; *detos*, bound.] Lying posterior to beak; *appl.* ligaments in some bivalve shells.

opisthoglossal (öpĭs'thöglŏs'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *opisthe*, behind; *glossa*, tongue.] Having tongue fixed in front, free behind.

opisthognathous (öpĭsthŏg'năthŭs) *a.* [Gk. *opisthe*, behind; *gnathos*, jaw.] Having retreating jaws.

opisthonephros (öpĭs'thönĕf'rŏs) *n.* [Gk. *opisthe*, behind; *nephros*, kidney.] A renal organ of embryo consisting of meso- and metanephric series of tubules.

opisthosoma (öpĭs'thösō'mă) *n.* [Gk. *opisthe*, behind; *soma*, body.] Posterior body region, as in Arachnids.

opisthotic (ŏp'ĭsthŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *opisthe*, behind; *ous*, ear.] *Pert.* inferior posterior bony element of otic capsule.

opisthure (ŏp'ĭsthūr') *n.* [Gk. *opisthe*, behind; *oura*, tail.] The projecting tip of vertebral column.

opponens (ŏpō'nĕnz) *a.* [L. *opponere*, to oppose.] *Pert.* muscles which cause digits to approach one another.

opposite (ŏp'özĭt) *a.* [L. *opponere*, to oppose.] *Pert.* leaves which are opposite one another at same level on stem.

opsonic (ŏpsŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *opsonein*, to cater.] *Pert.* or affected by opsonin.

opsonin (ŏp'sönĭn) *n.* [Gk. *opsonein*, to cater.] A constituent of blood which helps phagocytes to destroy invading bacteria; bacteriotropin.

optic (ŏp'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *opsis*, sight.] *Pert.* vision.

optic lobes,—that part of brain which supplies eyes.

opticociliary (ŏp'tĭkösĭl'ĭărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *opsis*, sight; L. *cilia*, eyelashes.] *Pert.* optic and ciliary nerves.

opticon (ŏp'tĭkŏn) *n.* [Gk. *opsis*, sight.] Inner zone of optic lobes of Insects.

opticopupillary (ŏp'tĭköpū'pĭlărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *opsis*, sight; L. *pupilla*, pupil of eye.] *Pert.* optic nerve and pupil.

optimum (ŏp'tĭmŭm) *n.* [L. *optimus*, best.] The most suitable degree of heat, etc., for full development of organism concerned; point at which best response can be obtained.

optocoel (ŏp'tösēl) *n.* [Gk. *opsis*, sight; *koilos*, hollow.] The cavity in optic lobes of brain.

optogram (ŏp'tögrăm) *n.* [Gk. *opsis*, sight; *graphein*, to write.] The image impressed on retina by action of light on visual purple.

ora serrata,—wavy border of retina, where nervous elements cease.

oral (ō'răl) *a.* [L. *os*, mouth.] *Pert.* or belonging to mouth; on side on which mouth lies.

orbicular (ôrbĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [Gk. *orbis*, orb.] Round or shield-shaped with petiole attached to centre, *appl.* leaves; *appl.* eye muscles.

orbicularis (ôrbĭk'ūlā'rĭs) *a.* [L. *orbis*, orb.] *Appl.* a muscle whose fibres surround an opening.

orbiculate (ôrbĭk'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *orbis*, orb.] Nearly circular in outline; *appl.* leaves.

orbit (ôr′bĭt) *n.* [L. *orbita*, circuit.] Bony cavity in which eye is situated; skin round eye of Bird; hollow in arthropod cephalothorax where eye-stalk arises.

orbital (ôr′bĭtăl) *a.* [L. *orbita*, circuit.] *Pert.* the orbit.

orbitomalar (ôr′bĭtōmā′lăr) *a.* [L. *orbita*, circuit; *mala*, cheek.] *Pert.* orbit and malar bone.

orbitonasal (ôr′bĭtōnā′zăl) *a.* [L. *orbita*, circuit; *nasus*, nose.] *Pert.* orbit and nasal portions of adjoining bones.

orbitosphenoid (ôr′bĭtōsfē′noid) *a.* [L. *orbita*, circuit; Gk. *sphen*, wedge; *eidos*, form.] *Pert.* paired cranial elements lying between presphenoid and frontal.

orchitic (ôrkĭt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *orchis*, testis.] Testicular; *appl.* extracts of testicle.

order (ôr′dĕr) *n.* [L. *ordo*, order.] Any group of organisms closely allied, ranking between family and class.

ordinate (ôr′dĭnāt) *a.* [L. *ordo*, order.] Having markings or ornamentation arranged in rows.

ordinatopunctate (ôr′dĭnā′tōpŭng′ktāt) *a.* [L. *ordo*, order; *punctum*, prick.] Indicating serial presence of dots, etc.

Ordovician (ôr′dōvĭsh′ăn) *a.* [L. *Ordovices*, people of Wales.] *Pert.* or *appl.* the later early Palaeozoic geological period.

organ (ôr′găn) *n.* [Gk. *organon*, implement.] Any part or structure of an organism adapted for a special purpose.

organ of Corti, or organon spirale,—Corti's organ, *q.v.*

organellae (ôrgănĕl′ē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument.] The various parts of a cell.

organic (ôr′găn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument.] *Pert.*, derived from, or showing the peculiarities of a living organism.

organific (ôr′gănĭf′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument; L. *facere*, to make.] Producing an organism; making an organized structure.

organism (ôr′gănĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument.] Any living animal or plant; anything capable of carrying on life processes.

organized (ôr′gănīzd) *a.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument.] Exhibiting characteristics of, or behaving like an organism.

organogen (ôrgăn′ōjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument; *genos*, offspring.] Any of the four elements C., H., O., N.

organogenesis (ôr′gănōjĕn′ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument; *genesis*, descent.] Formation and development of organs; organogeny.

organography (ôr′gănŏg′răfĭ) *n.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument; *graphein*, to write.] The description of organs in a living organism.

organoleptic (ôr′gănōlĕp′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument; *lambanein*, to take hold of.] Capable of being impressed, or of making an impression.

organonomy (ôr′gănŏn′ōmĭ) *n.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument; *nomos*, law.] The laws that deal with life or living organisms.

organonymy (ôr′gănŏn′ĭmĭ) *n.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument; *onyma*, name.] The nomenclature of organs.

organophyly (ôr′gănŏf′ĭlĭ) *n.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument; *phylon*, tribe.] The phylogeny of organs.

organotrophic (ôr′gănōtrŏf′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument; *trephein*, to nourish.] *Pert.* formation and nourishment of organs.

organule (ôr′gănūl) *n.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument.] A cell or element of an organism.

orgasm (ôr′găzm) *n.* [Gk. *organ*, to swell.] Immoderate excitement; turgescence of an organ.

orientation (ō′rĭĕntā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *oriens*, rising.] Alteration in position shown by organs or organisms under stimulus.

orifice (ŏr′ĭfĭs) *n.* [L. *os*, mouth; *facere*, to make.] Mouth or aperture; opening of a tube, duct, etc.

original (ŏrĭj′ĭnăl) *a.* [L. *origo*, origin.] *Pert.* beginning; *appl.* wild species from which cultivated have been derived.

ornis (ôr′nĭs) *n.* [Gk. *ornis*, bird.] The bird fauna of a region.

ornithic (ôrnĭth′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ornis*, bird.] *Pert.* Birds.

ornithichnite (ôr′nĭthĭk′nīt) *n.* [Gk. *ornis*, bird; *ichnos*, track.] The fossil track or foot-print of a Bird.

ornithine (ôr′nĭthĭn) *n.* [Gk. *ornis*, bird.] An organic substance found in excreta of Birds.

ornithocopros (ôr′nĭthökŏp′rŏs) *n.* [Gk. *ornis*, bird; *kopros*, dung.] The dung of Birds.

Ornithogaea (ôr′nĭthöjē′ă) *n.* [Gk. *ornis*, bird; *gaia*, land.] The zoographical region which includes New Zealand.

Ornithology (ôr′nĭthŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *ornis*, bird; *logos*, discourse.] Branch of Zoology dealing with Birds.

ornithophilous (ôr′nĭthŏf′ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *ornis*, bird; *philein*, to love.] Bird-loving; *appl.* flowers pollinated through agency of Birds; characterized by ornithophily.

oroanal (ō′röā′năl) *a.* [L. *os*, mouth; *anus*, anus.] Serving as mouth and anus.

oronasal (ō′rönā′zăl) *a.* [L. *os*, mouth; *nasus*, nose.] *Pert.* or designating groove connecting mouth and nose.

orthochromatic (ôr′thökrömăt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *orthos*, straight; *chroma*, colour.] *Appl.* large oval erythrocytes with nuclear strands passing out to nuclear membrane.

orthoenteric (ôr′thöĕntĕr′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *orthos*, straight; *enteron*, intestine.] Having alimentary canal along internal ventral body surface; *appl.* certain Tunicates.

orthogenesis (ôr′thöjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *orthos*, straight; *genesis*, descent.] Variation which, irrespective of natural selection or external forces, gradually produces a new and distinct type; evolution in a definite direction.

orthopterous (ôrthŏp′tërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *orthos*, straight; *pteron*, wing.] Having straight folded posterior wings.

orthoradial (ôr′thörā′dĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *orthos*, straight; L. *radius*, ray.] *Appl.* cleavage where divisions are symmetrically disposed round egg-axis.

orthospermous (ôr′thöspĕr′mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *orthos*, straight; *sperma*, seed.] With straight seeds.

orthostichous (ôrthŏs′tĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *orthos*, straight; *stichos*, row.] *Appl.* fin skeleton when peripheral somactids are parallel.

orthostichy (ôrthŏs′tĭkĭ) *n.* [Gk. *orthos*, straight; *stichos*, row.] Vertical line on which a row of leaves or scales is found; arrangement of leaves or scales in this row.

orthotriaene (ôr′thötrī′ēn) *n.* [Gk. *orthos*, straight; *triaina*, trident.] A triaene with cladi directed outwards at right angles to shaft.

orthotropism (ôrthŏt′röpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *orthos*, straight; *trope*, turn.] Growth in a vertical line; condition of an orthotropic plant organ.

orthotropous (ôrthŏt′röpŭs) *a.* [Gk. *orthos*, straight; *trope*, turn.] Having chalaza, hilum, and micropyle in a straight line; *appl.* ovules.

os (ŏs) *n.* [L. *os*, bone.] A bone.

osculant (ŏs′kūlănt) *a.* [L. *osculans*, kissing.] Closely adherent; intermediate in character between two groups, genera, or species.

oscular (ŏs′kūlăr) *a.* [L. *osculum*, small mouth.] *Pert.* an osculum.

osculate (ŏs′kūlāt) *v.* [L. *osculare*, to kiss.] To have characters intermediate between two groups.

osculiferous (ŏs′kūlĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *osculum*, small mouth; *ferre*, to bear.] Having oscula.

osculum (ŏs′kūlŭm) *n.* [L. *osculum*, small mouth.] An excurrent opening in a Sponge.

osmeterium (ŏs′mëtē′rĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *osme*, smell.] A forked protrusible organ borne on first thoracic segment of larva of many butterflies, emitting an offensive smell.

osmosis (ŏsmō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *osmos*, impulse.] A diffusion which takes place between two miscible fluids through a permeable membrane.

osmotic (ŏsmŏt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *osmos*, impulse.] *Pert.* osmosis.

osphradium (ŏsfrā′dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *osphradion*, strong scent.] A sense organ associated with visceral ganglia in Molluscs.

ossa triquetra,—Wormian bones.

ossein (ŏs′ëĭn) *n.* [L. *osseus*, bony.] The organic base of bone.

osseous (ŏs′ëŭs) *a.* [L. *osseus*, bony.] Composed of or resembling bone.

ossicle (ŏs′ĭkël) *n.* [L. *os*, bone.] Any small bone; one of those in sclerotic; one of those in gastric mill of Crustacea; a plate of sea-urchin's test.

ossicular (ŏsĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *os*, bone.] *Pert.* ossicles.

ossiculum (ŏsĭk′ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *os*, bone.] An ossicle; a lithodesma; a pyrene.

ossification (ŏs′ĭfĭkā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *os*, bone; *facere*, to make.] The formation of bone; replacement of cartilage by bone.

ossify (ŏs′ĭfī) *v.* [L. *os*, bone; *fieri*, to become.] To change to bone.

osteoblast (ŏs′tëöblăst) *n.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *blastos*, bud.] A bone-forming cell.

osteoclast (ŏs′tëöklăst) *n.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *klan*, to break.] A cell which absorbs or breaks up bony tissue or cartilage matrix.

osteocomma (ŏs′tëökŏm′ă) *n.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *komma*, piece.] A segment of the vertebral skeleton.

osteocranium (ŏs′tëökrā′nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *kranion*, skull.] Bony skull as distinguished from cartilaginous or chondrocranium.

osteodentine (ŏs′tëödĕn′tĭn) *n.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; L. *dens*, tooth.] A variety of dentine which closely approaches bone in structure.

osteodermis (ŏs′tëödĕr′mĭs) *n.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *derma*, skin.] A dermis which is more or less ossified; a bony dermal plate.

osteogen (ŏs′tëöjĕn′) *n.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *genos*, offspring.] The tissue which alters and forms bone.

osteogenesis (ŏs′tëöjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *genesis*, descent.] Bone formation.

osteogenetic (ŏs′tëöjĕnĕt′ĭk), **osteogenic** (ŏs′tëöjĕn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *genesis*, descent.] *Pert.* or causing formation of bone.

osteoid (ŏs′tëoid) *a.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *eidos*, form.] Bone-like.

Osteology (ŏs′tëŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *logos*, discourse.] That part of Zoology dealing with structure, nature, and development of bones.

osteoplastic (ŏs′tëöplăs′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *plastos*, moulded.] Producing bone; *appl.* certain cells.

osteoporosis (ŏs′tëöpörō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *poros*, pore.] The absorption of bone, resulting in a porous structure.

ostiate (ŏs′tĭāt) *a.* [L. *ostium*, door.] Furnished with ostia.

ostiolar (ŏs′tĭölăr) *a.* [L. *ostiolum*, little door.] *Pert.* an ostiole.

ostiolate (ŏs′tĭölāt) *a.* [L. *ostiolum*, little door.] Provided with ostioles.

ostiole (ŏs′tĭōl) *n.* [L. *ostiolum*, little door.] Opening of conceptacle, perithecium, stoma, anther sac; inhalant aperture of Sponge.

ostium (ŏs′tĭŭm) *n.*, **ostia** (ŏs′tĭă) *plu.* [L. *ostium*, door.] Any mouth-like opening; openings of Fallopian tubes; opening in crustacean heart by which blood enters from pericardium; opening from flagellate canal into paragastric cavity in Sponges.

otic (ō̆′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ous*, ear.] *Pert.* region of auditory capsule.

otidium (ötĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *ous*, ear; *idion*, *dim.*] The otocyst of a Mollusc.

otoconium (ō′tökō′nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *ous*, ear; *konia*, grain of sand.] One of minute particles found in internal ear.

otocrypt (ō′tökrĭpt) *n.* [Gk. *ous*, ear; *kryptos*, hidden.] An open invagination of integument of foot in certain Molluscs.

otocyst (ō′tösĭst) *n.* [Gk. *ous*, ear; *kystis*, bladder.] A sac containing fluid and otoliths, supposed to be auditory.

otolith (ō′tölĭth) *n.* [Gk. *ous*, ear; *lithos*, stone.] Calcareous particle or plate-like structure found in auditory organ of many animals.

otooccipital (ō′töŏksĭp′ĭtăl) *n.* [Gk. *ous*, ear; L. *occiput*, back of head.] Bone formed by fusion of opisthotic with exoccipital.

otoporpae (ō′töpŏr′pē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *ous*, ear; *porpe*, brooch.] Stripes of cnidoblasts on exumbrella of Hydromedusae.

otostapes (ō′tŏstā′pēz) *n.* [Gk. *ous*, ear; L.L. *stapes*, stirrup.] Otic portion of columellar primordium which in adult may give rise to stapes and part of columella.

oval (ō′văl) *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg.] Egg-shaped; *pert.* an egg.

ovalbumin (ō′vălbū′mĭn) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg; *albumen*, white of egg.] The chief constituent of white of egg.

ovarian (ōvā′rĭăn) *a.* [L. *ovarium*, ovary.] *Pert.* an ovary.

ovariole (ōvăr′ĭōl) *n.* [L. *ovarium*, ovary.] Ovarian tube of Insect.

ovariotestis (ōvăr′ĭōtĕs′tĭs) *n.* [L. *ovarium*, ovary; *testis*, testicle.] Generative organ when both male and female elements are formed, as in case of sex reversal.

ovarium (ōvā′rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *ovarium*, ovary.] An ovary.

ovary (ō′vărĭ) *n.* [L. *ovarium*, ovary.] The essential female reproductive gland; an enlarged portion of pistil or gynoecium.

ovate (ō′vāt) *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg.] Egg-shaped, attached by broader end.

ovate-acuminate, — *appl.* an ovate lamina with very sharp point; *appl.* leaves.

ovate-ellipsoidal,—ovate, approaching ellipsoid; *appl.* leaves.

ovate-lanceolate,—having a form of lamina intermediate between ovate and lanceolate.

ovate-oblong, — having an oblong lamina with one end narrower.

ovenchyma (ōvĕng′kĭmă) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg; Gk. *engchyma*, infusion.] A connective tissue with ovoid cells.

ovicell (ō′vĭsĕl) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg; *cellula*, cell.] A dilatation of zooecium, serving as a brood pouch.

oviduct (ō′vĭdŭkt) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg; *ducere*, to lead.] The tube which carries eggs from ovary to exterior; Müllerian duct.

oviferous (ōvĭf′ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg; *ferre*, to carry.] Serving to carry eggs.

oviform (ō′vĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg; *forma*, shape.] Egg-shaped; oval.

oviparity (ō′vĭpăr′ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg; *parere*, to bring forth.] Condition of being oviparous.

oviparous (ōvĭp′ărŭs) *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg; *parere*, to bring forth.] Producing eggs; egg-laying; *cf.* viviparous; ovoviviparous.

oviposit (ō′vĭpŏz′ĭt) *v.* [L. *ovum*, egg; *ponere*, to place.] To lay eggs; *appl.* Insects.

ovipositor (ō′vĭpŏz′ĭtŏr) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg; *ponere*, to place.] A specialized structure in Insects for placing eggs in a suitable place; a tubular extension of genital orifice in Fishes.

ovisac (ō′vĭsăk) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg; *saccus*, bag.] An egg-capsule, or receptacle.

ovism (ō′vĭzm) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg.] Theory held by ovists that the egg contained the germ with germs of all future generations within it.

ovist (ō′vĭst) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg.] A supporter of the ovism theory.

ovocentre (ō′vōsĕn′tĕr) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg; *centrum*, centre.] The egg-centrosome during fertilization.

ovocyst, ovogenesis,—oocyst, oogenesis, *q.v.*

ovoid (ō′void) *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Somewhat egg-shaped.

ovomucoid (ō′vōmū′koid) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg; *mucus*, mucus; Gk. *eidos*, form.] A mucoid of eggs.

ovotestis (ō′vōtĕs′tĭs) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg; *testis*, testicle.] The hermaphrodite reproductive gland of certain Gastropods.

ovoviviparous (ō′vōvīvĭp′ărŭs) *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg; *vivus*, living; *parere*, to bring forth.] *Pert.* forms which produce an egg with definite shell, which yet hatches out internally; *cf.* oviparous, viviparous.

ovulate (ōv′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg.] Containing an egg or ovule.

ovule (ō′vūl) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg.] The megasporangium of seed-plant; a small egg or egg-like structure.

ovuliferous (ō′vūlĭf′ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg; *ferre*, to carry.] Ovule-producing; containing ovules.

ovuliferous scales,—stout scales, each bearing two ovules, developed on bract scales.

ovum (ō′vŭm) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg.] A female germ cell.

oxalates (ŏk′sălāts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp.] Substances occurring in certain fruits and vegetables, due to accumulation of oxalic acid.

oxea (ŏk′sēă) *n.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp.] A sponge spicule, rod-shaped and sharp at both ends.

oxeote (ŏk′sēōt) *a.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp.] Like an oxea; in form of a simple rod; *appl.* sponge spicules.

oxyaster (ŏk′sĭăs′tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *aster*, star.] Stellate sponge spicule with sharp-pointed rays.

oxychlorocruorin(ŏk′sĭklō′rŏkroo′ŏrĭn) *n.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *chloros*, green; L. *cruor*, blood.] Chlorocruorin combined with oxygen as in aerated blood of Worms.

oxychromatin (ŏk′sĭkrō′mătĭn) *n.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *chroma*, colour.] Linin.

oxydactyl (ŏk′sĭdăk′tĭl) *a.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *daktylos*, finger.] Having slender tapering digits.

oxydase (ŏk′sĭdās) *n.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp.] An enzyme which promotes oxydation.

oxydiact (ŏk′sĭdī′ăkt) *a.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *di*, two; *aktis*, ray.] Having three rays with two fully developed; *appl.* sponge spicules.

oxydize (ŏk′sĭdīz) *v.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp.] To combine with more oxygen; to increase oxygen content of blood.

oxygnathous (ŏksĭg′năthŭs) *a.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *gnathos*, jaw.] Having more or less sharp jaws.

oxyhaemocyanin (ŏk′sĭhē′mŏsī′ănĭn) *n.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *haima*, blood; *kyanos*, blue.] Haemocyanin combined with oxygen as in aerated blood of Molluscs and Crustacea.

oxyhaemoglobin (ŏk′sĭhē′mŏglō′bĭn) *n.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *haima*, blood; L. *globus*, globe.] Haemoglobin combined with oxygen, as found in arterial blood.

oxyhexactine (ŏk′sĭhĕksăk′tĭn) *n.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *hex*, six; *aktis*, ray.] A hexactine with rays ending in sharp points.

oxyhexaster (ŏk′sĭhĕksăs′tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *hex*, six; *aster*, star.] A hexaster with rays ending in sharp points.

oxyntic (ŏksĭn′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *oxyein*, to make acid.] Secreting acid; *appl.* cells, glands.

oxyphil (ŏk′sĭfĭl) *a.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *philein*, to love.] Having strong affinity for acidic stains; oxyphilic.

oxytocic (ŏk′sĭtŏs′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *tokos*, birth.] *Appl.* hormone of uterine stimulation.

oxytropism (ŏksĭt′rŏpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *trope*, turn.] Tendency of organisms to be attracted by oxygen.

oxytylote (ŏk′sĭtī′lōt) *n.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *tylos*, knob.] A slender, straight sponge spicule, sharp at one end, knobbed at the other.

P

P_1,—denoting first parental generation, P_2 the grandparents, etc., in law of Mendel. See F_1.

pachydermatous (păk′ĭdĕr′mătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *pachys*, thick; *derma*, skin.] With thick skin or covering.

pachynema (păk′ĭnē′mă) *n.* [Gk. *pachys*, thick; *nema*, thread.] Pachytene stage in meiosis.

pachytene (păk′ĭtēn) *a.* [Gk. *pachys*, thick; *tainia*, band.] *Appl.* stage in meiosis where chromatin is in form of thick bands after syndesis.

Pacinian bodies or corpuscles,—distal nerve-endings, consisting of lamellated connective-tissue capsule with core of nucleated protoplasmic cells containing ramifications of a medullated nerve-fibre.

paedogenesis (pē′dŏjĕn′ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *pais*, child; *genesis*, descent.] Breeding of young or larval stages, as Axolotl, certain Diptera.

paedomesoblast (pē′dŏmĕz′ŏblăst) *n.* [Gk. *pais*, boy; *mesos*, middle; *blastos*, bud.] Portions of primitive mesoblast destined to form transitory larval structures.

paired bodies,—small bodies lying close to sympathetic chain in Elasmobranchs, representing the adrenal medulla.

paired fins,—pectoral and pelvic fins of Fishes.

Palaeobotany (păl′ēŏbŏt′ănĭ) *n.* [Gk. *palaios*, ancient; *botane*, plant.] Botany of fossil plants and plant impressions; Palæophytology.

palaeocranium (păl′ëökrā′nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *palaios*, ancient; *kranion*, skull.] Type of skull or stage in development extending no further back than vagus nerve.

palaeoencephalon (păl′ëöĕnkĕf′ălŏn, -sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *palaios*, ancient; *engkephalos*, brain.] The segmental or primitive vertebrate brain.

Palaeogene (păl′ëöjēn) *a.* [Gk. *palaios*, ancient; *genos*, birth.] *Pert.* or *appl.* the early Tertiary geological period.

palaeogenetic (păl′ëöjĕnĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *palaios*, ancient; *genesis*, descent.] *Appl.* atavistic features fully developed, which are usually characteristically embryonic.

Palaeolaurentian (păl′ëölôrĕn′shĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *palaios*, ancient; St *Lawrence* River.] *Pert.* or *appl.* archaeozoic era.

Palaeontology (păl′ëŏntŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *palaios*, ancient; *on*, being; *logos*, discourse.] The science of past organic life based on fossils and fossil impressions.

Palaeozoic (păl′ëözō′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *palaios*, ancient; *zoon*, animal.] *Appl.* geological era before Mesozoic, the age of Fishes and Amphibia.

Palaeozoology (păl′ëözōŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *palaios*, ancient; *zoon*, animal; *logos*, discourse.] Zoology of fossil animals and animal impressions.

palama (păl′ămă) *n.* [Gk. *palame*, the palm.] Foot-webbing of aquatic birds.

palatal (păl′ătăl) *a.* [L. *palatum*, palate.] *Pert.* palate; palatine; *appl.* bone, sinus, etc.

palate (păl′ĕt) *n.* [L. *palatum*, palate.] Roof of mouth; insect epipharynx; projection of lower lip of personate corolla.

palatine (păl′ătĭn) *a.* [L. *palatum*, palate.] *Pert.* or in region of palate; *appl.* artery, bone, foramen.

palatoglossal (păl′ătöglŏs′ăl) *a.* [L. *palatum*, palate; Gk. *glossa*, tongue.] *Pert.* palate and tongue; *appl.* a muscle.

palatonasal (păl′ătönā′zăl) *a.* [L. *palatum*, palate; *nasus*, nose.] *Pert.* palate and nose.

palatopharyngeal (păl′ătöfărĭn′jëăl) *a.* [L. *palatum*, palate; Gk. *pharyngx*, pharynx.] In region of palate and pharynx; *appl.* a muscle.

palatopterygoid (păl′ătöptĕr′ĭgoid) *a.* [L. *palatum*, palate; Gk. *pterygion*, little wing; *eidos*, form.] *Pert.* palate and pterygoid.

palatoquadrate (păl′ătökwôd′rāt) *a.* [L. *palatum*, palate; *quadratus*, squared.] Connecting palatine and quadrate; *appl.* dorsal cartilage of mandibular arch.

palea (pā′lëă) *n.* [L. *palea*, chaff.] A small bract on floret of Compositae; an inner chaffy bract of Grasses.

paleaceous (pālëā′shŭs) *a.* [L. *palea*, chaff.] *Appl.* a capitulum furnished with small scaly bracts or paleae.

paliform (pā′lĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *palus*, stake; *forma*, shape.] Like an upright stake.

palingenesis (păl′ĭnjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *palin*, anew; *genesis*, descent.] Abrupt metamorphosis; rebirth of ancestral characters.

palingenetic (păl′ĭnjënĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *palin*, anew; *genesis*, descent.] Of remote or ancient origin.

palisade tissue, — general ground tissue of many foliage leaves, so called from palisade-like arrangement of elongated cells.

pallet (păl′ët) *n.* [L. *pala*, spade.] A shelly plate on a bivalve siphon.

pallial (păl′ĭăl) *a.* [L. *pallium*, mantle.] *Pert.* molluscan pallium or mantle; *appl.* line, groove, sinus, muscles.

palliate (păl′ĭāt) *a.* [L. *pallium*, mantle.] Having a mantle or similar structure.

palliopedal (păl′ĭöpĕd′ăl) *a.* [L. *pallium*, mantle; *pes*, foot.] *Pert.* molluscan mantle and foot.

pallium (păl′ĭŭm) *n.* [L. *pallium*, mantle.] A mollusc or brachiopod mantle; portion of cerebral wall.

palmar (păl′măr) *a.* [L. *palma*, palm of hand.] *Pert.* palm of hand; *appl.* aponeurosis, nerve, muscle.

palmaria (pălmā′rĭă) *n. plu.* [L. *palmaris*, *pert.* palm.] The third brachials of Crinoids.

palmate (păl′māt) *a.* [L. *palma*, palm of hand.] *Appl.* leaves divided into lobes arising from a common centre; having anterior toes webbed, as in most aquatic Birds.

palmatifid (pălmăt′ĭfĭd) *a.* [L. *palma*, palm of hand; *findere*, to cleave.] *Appl.* leaves divided into lobes to about middle, at acute angles to each other.

palmatilobate (pălmăt′ĭlō′bāt) *a.* [L. *palma*, palm; *lobus*, lobe.] Palmate with rounded lobes and divisions half-way to base.

palmatipartite (pălmăt′ĭpâr′tīt) *a.* [L. *palma*, palm; *partitus*, divided.] Palmate with divisions more than half-way to base.

palmatisect (pălmăt′ĭsĕkt) *a.* [L. *palma*, palm; *sectus*, cut.] Palmate with divisions nearly to base.

palmella (pălmĕl′ă) *n.* [Gk. *palmos*, quivering.] A stage of certain Algae, consisting of groups of rounded cells in a jelly-like mass.

palmitin (păl′mĭtĭn) *n.* [Gk. *palma*, palm-tree.] A compound of fatty acid and glycerine found in adipose tissue, and palm-oil.

palmula (păl′mūlă) *n.* [L. *palma*, palm.] Terminal lobe or process between paired claws of insect feet.

palp,—palpus, *q.v.*

palpacle (păl′păkĕl) *n.* [L. *palpare*, to feel.] The tentacle of a dactylozooid or palpon of Siphonophora.

palpal (păl′păl) *a.* [L. *palpare*, to stroke.] *Pert.* a palpus.

palpate (păl′pāt) *a.* [L. *palpare*, to stroke.] Provided with palpus or palpi.

palpebra (păl′pĕbră) *n.* [L. *palpebra*, eyelid.] An eyelid.

palpebral (păl′pĕbrăl) *a.* [L. *palpebra*, eyelid.] *Pert.* eyelids; *appl.* arteries, ligament, nerves; *appl.* a lobe or buttress on which the eye of Trilobites rests.

palpifer (păl′pĭfĕr), **palpiger** (păl′pĭjĕr) *n.* [L. *palpare*, to feel; *ferre*, *gerere*, to carry.] A maxilla lobe bearing palpus of Insects; prementum.

palpiform (păl′pĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *palpare*, to feel; *forma*, shape.] Resembling a palpus or insect-feeler.

palpimacula (păl′pĭmăk′ūlă) *n.* [L. *palpare*, to feel; *macula*, spot.] Sensory area on labial palps of certain Insects.

palpocil (păl′pösĭl) *n.* [L. *palpare*, to touch; *cilium*, lash.] A stiff sensory filament attached to sense cells of Hydromedusae.

palpon (păl′pŏn) *n.* [L. *palpare*, to feel.] A hydrocyst or dactylozooid of Siphonophores.

palpulus (păl′pūlŭs) *n.* [L. *palpare*, to feel.] A small palpus or feeler.

palpus (păl′pŭs) *n.*, **palpi** (păl′pī) *plu.* [L. *palpare*, to feel.] Labial feelers of Insects; sensory appendages on prostomium of Polychaets, on mandibles of Crustacea.

paludicole (pălū′dĭkōl) *a.* [L. *palus*, marsh; *colere*, to inhabit.] Living in ponds and streams; paludal.

palule (păl′ūl) *n.* [L. *palus*, stake.] An unattached calcareous process of Corals; a small palus.

palus (pā′lŭs) *n.*, **pali** (pā′lī) *plu.* [L. *palus*, stake.] A series of small pillars projecting upwards from theca-base towards stomodaeum of madrepore Corals.

pampiniform (pămpĭn′ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *pampinus*, tendril; *forma*, shape.] Tendril-like; *appl.* a convoluted vein plexus of spermatic cord.

pancreas (păn′krëăs) *n.* [Gk. *pan*, all; *kreas*, flesh.] A compound racemose gland, with exocrine and endocrine functions, of most Vertebrates.

pancreatic (pănkrëăt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *pan*, all; *kreas*, flesh.] *Pert.* pancreas; *appl.* artery, duct, vein.

pancreaticoduodenal,—*pert.* pancreas and duodenum; *appl.* artery, glands, veins.

panduriform (păndū′rĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *pandura*, lute; *forma*, shape.] Fiddle-shaped; *appl.* leaves.

pangamic (păngăm′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *pan*, all; *gamos*, union.] *Appl.* indiscriminate mating.

pangen (păn′jĕn) *n.* [Gk. *pan*, all; *genos*, offspring.] A hypothetical unit, *q.v.*

pangenesis (pănjĕn′ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *pan*, all; *genesis*, descent.] The gemmule theory, that hereditary characteristics are carried by germs from individual body cells.

panicle (păn′ĭkĕl) *n.* [L. *panicula*, tuft.] A tuft or bunch of flowers or seeds, close or scattered; a compound raceme.

paniculate (pănĭk′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *panicula*, tuft.] Having flowers arranged in panicles.

panmeristic (păn′mĕrĭs′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *pan*, all; *meros*, part.] *Appl.* an ultimate protoplasmic structure of independent units.

panmixia (pănmĭk′sĭă) *n.* [Gk. *pan*, all; *mixis*, mixing.] Indiscriminate interbreeding consequent on suspension of influence of natural selection.

panphotometric (păn′fōtōmĕt′rĭk) *a.* [Gk. *pan*, all; *phos*, light; *metron*, measure.] *Appl.* leaves oriented to avoid maximum direct sunlight; *cf.* euphotometric.

pansporoblast (pănspō′rōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *pan*, all; *sporos*, seed; *blastos*, bud.] A cell-complex of Neosporidia producing sporoblasts and spores; an archespore.

papilionaceous (păpĭl′ĭŏnā′shŭs) *a.* [L. *papilio*, butterfly.] Resembling a butterfly; *appl.* a five-petal corolla, one enlarged posterior, two united anterior forming a keel, and two lateral, the wings or alae.

papilla (păpĭl′ă) *n.* [L. *papilla*, pimple.] A glandular hair with one secreting cell above the epidermis level; an accessory adhesive organ with retractile tip, of some Trematodes; a conical dermal structure on Birds, the beginning of a feather; one of various small projections of corium of tongue, and eminences on skin.

papillary (păpĭl′ărĭ) *a.* [L. *papilla*, pimple.] *Pert.* papillae; *appl.* a dermal layer with papillae.

papillate (păp′ĭlāt) *a.* [L. *papilla*, pimple.] Covered by papillae; papillose; like a papilla; *appl.* petals with external cells projecting slightly above surface.

papilliform (păpĭl′ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *papilla*, pimple; *forma*, shape.] Like a papilla in shape.

pappiferous (păpĭf′ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *pappos*, old man; L. *ferre*, to carry.] Pappus-bearing.

pappose (păp′ŏs, păpōs′) *a.* [Gk. *pappos*, old man.] Having limb of calyx developed as a tuft of hairs or bristles; downy, or covered with feathery processes.

pappus (păp′ŭs) *n.* [Gk. *pappos*, old man.] A circle or tuft of bristles, hairs, or feathery processes in place of limb of a calyx.

papulae (păp′ūlē) *n. plu.* [L. *papula*, pimple.] Dermal gills; soft skin of Asteroids raised up into finger-like processes with respiratory function; pimples; pustules.

papyraceous (păpĭrā′shŭs) *a.* [L. *papyrus*, papyrus-tree.] Of papery texture.

parabasal (părăbā′săl) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *basis*, base.] *Appl.* a striated apparatus surrounding the calyx of certain Protozoa; and to kinetonucleus, a cell-body of Flagellates.

parabasalia (păr′ăbăsā′lĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *basis*, base.] The basalia of Crinoids when a circlet of perradial infrabasalia occurs beneath them.

parabiotic (păr′ăbīŏt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *bios*, life.] Conjoined to greater or less extent.

parablast (păr′ăblăst) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *blastos*, bud.] The yolk of meroblastic eggs; large nuclei of cells laden with yolk-granules, in development of higher Mammals.

parabranchia (părăbrăng′kĭă) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *brangchia*, gills.] A much plumed mollusc osphradium or organ of smell.

parabronchi (părăbrŏng′kī) *n. plu.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *brongchos*, windpipe.] The tertiary lung tubes of Birds, their terminations being embedded in lung mesenchyme.

paracentral (părăsĕn′trăl) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *centrum*, centre.] Situated at or near the centre; *appl.* lobule, gyrus, fissure.

parachordal (părăkôr′dăl) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *chorde*, cord.] *Appl.* paired horizontal cartilage plates on sides of chondrocranium.

parachromatin (părăkrō′mătĭn) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *chroma*, colour.] Achromatic nuclear substance giving rise to spindle-fibres.

parachute (păr′ăshoot) *n.* [L. *parare*, to prepare; F. *chute*, fall.] A special structure of seeds as aril, caruncle, wing, assisting dispersal.

paracme (părăk′mē) *n.* [Gk. *parakme*, decadence.] The decline of a species or race after reaching highest point of development.

paracoel (păr′ăsēl) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *koilos*, hollow.] Lateral ventricle, or cavity of cerebral hemisphere.

paracondyloid (părăkŏn′dĭloid) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *kondylos*, knob; *eidos*, form.] *Appl.* process of occipital occurring beside condyles of some Mammals.

paracone (păr′ăkōn) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *konos*, cone.] Antero-external cusp of upper molar.

paraconid (părăkō′nĭd) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *konos*, cone.] Antero-internal cusp of lower molar.

paracorolla (păr′ăkörŏl′ă) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *corolla*, small crown.] A corolla appendage.

paracyst (păr′ăsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *kystis*, bladder.] The antheridium of Pyronema.

paraderm (păr′ădĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *para*. beside; *derma*, skin.] The delicate limiting membrane of a pronymph.

paradesmus (păr′ădĕs′mŭs) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *desma*, bond.] Secondary connection between centrioles outside nucleus in mitosis of Flagellates; also paradesmose.

paradidymis (părădĭd′ĭmĭs) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *didymos*, testicle.] A small collection of convoluted tubules anterior to lower part of spermatic cord.

parafibula (părăfĭb′ūlă) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *fibula*, buckle.] An accessory element outside fibula at proximal end, seen in some Lacertilia and young Marsupials.

paraflagellum (păr′ăflăjĕl′ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *flagellum*, whip.] A subsidiary flagellum.

parafrons (păr′ăfrŏnz) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *frons*, forehead.] Area between eyes and frontal suture in certain Insects.

paraganglia (păr′ăgăng′glĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *ganglion*, swelling.] Scattered remains of ganglia left along aorta when suprarenal ganglion has been formed.

paragaster (părăgăs′tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *gaster*, stomach.] A central cavity of Sponges into which gastric ostia open.

paragastric (părăgăs′trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *gaster*, stomach.] *Pert.* a paragaster; *appl.* passages or cavities in branches of Sponge; paired blind canals from infundibulum to oral cone of Ctenophores.

paragastrula (părăgăs′troolă) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *gaster*, stomach.] Stage of amphiblastula of Sponge when flagellated cells are invaginated into dome of rounded cells.

paragenesia (părăjënē′sĭă) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *genesis*, descent.] Hybrids' fertility with parent species but not *inter se*.

paraglobulin (păr′ăglŏb′ūlĭn) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *globus*, globe.] Globulin of blood serum.

paraglossa (părăglŏs′ă) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *glossa*, tongue.] A process on each side of ligula of Insects; hypopharynx; a paired cartilage of chondrocranium.

paraglycogen (părăglī′köjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *glykys*, sweet; *genos*, birth.] Reserve food-material stored in protoplasm-grains of Gregarines.

paragnatha (părăgnā′thă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *gnathos*, jaw.] Paired, delicate, unjointed processes of maxilla of certain Arthropods.

paragnathous (păr′ăgnā′thŭs) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *gnathos*, jaw.] With mandibles of equal length; *appl.* Birds.

paragula (părăgū′lă) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *gula*, gullet.] A region beside gula on insect head.

paraheliotropism (păr′ăhēlĭŏt′röpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *helios*, sun; *trope*, turn.] Tendency of plants to turn edges of leaves to too brilliant illumination to save surfaces.

parahormone (păr′ăhôr′mōn) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *hormao*, I arouse.] A substance which acts like a hormone but is a product of ordinary metabolism of cells.

parahypophysis (păr′ăhīpŏf′ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *hypo*, under; *phyein*, to grow.] Vestigial structure below pituitary gland.

paralinin (părălī′nĭn) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *linum*, linen thread.] Nuclear ground-substance.

parallelinervate, parallelodrome,—*appl.* leaves with veins or nerves parallel.

paramastigote (părămăs′tĭgōt) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *mastis*, whip.] Having one long principal flagellum and a short accessory one, as certain Mastigophora.

paramastoid (părămăs′toid) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *mastos*, breast; *eidos*, form.] Beside the mastoid; *appl.* two paroccipital processes of exoccipitals.

paramere (păr′ămēr) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *meros*, part.] Half of a bilaterally symmetrical structure.

parametrium (părămĕt′rĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *metra*, uterus.] Fibrous tissue partly surrounding uterus.

paramitome (părămī′tŏm) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *mitos*, thread.] Interfilar substance of protoplasm.

paramylum (părăm′ĭlŭm) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *amylon*, starch.] A substance allied to starch, occurring in certain Flagellates.

paranephric (părănĕf′rĭk) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *nephros*, kidney.] Beside the kidney; *appl.* a fatty body behind renal fascia.

paranephros (părănĕf′rŏs) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *nephros*, kidney.] An adrenal body.

paranuclein (părănū′klēĭn) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *nucleus*, kernel.] The substance of a true nucleolus.

paranucleus (părănū′klēŭs) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *nucleus*, kernel.] A micronucleus; a spherical mass of mitochondria; late nebenkern; an aggregation of mitochondria in the spermatid destined to form axial filament envelope.

paraphysis (părăf′ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *physis*, growth.] A slender filamentous epidermal outgrowth occurring among sporogenous organs; a non-nervous outgrowth on top of brain of nearly all Vertebrates.

parapineal (părăpīnē′ăl) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *pinea*, pine-cone.] *Appl.* an eye-like epiphysis of lampreys, pineal body of other Vertebrates.

paraplasm (păr′ăplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *plasma*, mould.] Vegetative or less active part of cell substance; metaplasm.

parapodium (părăpō′dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *pous*, foot.] A paired process on body-segments of Polychaets.

parapolar (părăpō′lăr) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *polos*, pivot.] Beside the pole; *appl.* first two trunk cells in development of Rhombozoa.

parapophysis (păr′ăpŏf′ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *apo*, from; *physis*, growth.] A transverse process arising from a vertebral centrum.

parapostgenal (păr′ăpŏstjē′năl) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *post*, after; *gena*, cheek.] *Appl.* thickened portion of occiput in Insects.

parapsid (părăp′sĭd) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *apsis*, arch.] *Appl.* skull with single vacuity, bounded by parietal, postorbital and squamosal.

parapteron (părăp′tĕrŏn) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *pteron*, wing.] Tegula, shoulder-lappet, or scapula of insect mesothorax; parapterum.

parapyles (păr′ăpīlz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *pyle*, gate.] Two accessory openings in certain developing Radiolarians.

paraquadrate (părăkwôd′rāt) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *quadratus*, squared.] The squamosal, a hammer-shaped investing bone supporting the suspensorium, externally.

pararectal (părărĕk′tăl) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *rectus*, straight.] Beside rectum; *appl.* fossa, lymph glands.

paraseptal (părăsĕp′tăl) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *septum*, partition.] *Appl.* cartilage more or less enclosing Jacobson's organ.

parasite (păr′ăsīt) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *sitos*, food.] An organism living with or within another to its own advantage in food or shelter.

parasitic (părăsĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *sitos*, food.] *Appl.* an organism living at expense of another, and in or on it.

parasitic castration,—castration caused by presence of a parasite, as in male crabs infested by Sacculina.

parasitism (păr'ăsĭtĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *sitos*, food.] A form of symbiosis in which one symbiont, or parasite, receives advantage to detriment of other, or host.

Parasitology (păr'ăsĭtŏl'öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *sitos*, food; *logos*, discourse.] The science treating of plant and animal parasites, especially those of human beings.

parasphenoid (părăsfē'noid) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *sphen*, wedge; *eides*, like.] Membrane bone forming floor of cranium in certain Vertebrates.

parastemon (părăstē'mŏn) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *stemon*, warp.] A sterile stamen; parastamen.

parasternum (părăstĕr'nŭm) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *sternon*, breast.] The sum-total of abdominal ribs of certain Reptiles.

parastichy (părăs'tĭkĭ) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *stichos*, row.] A secondary spiral in phyllotaxis.

parastipes (păr'ăstī'pēz) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *stipes*, stalk.] Subgalea or inner sclerite of insect stipes.

parasympathetic (păr'ăsĭmpăthĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *syn*, with; *pathos*, feeling.] Enteral; *appl.* the non-sympathetic portion of the autonomic nervous system.

parasynapsis (păr'ăsĭnăp'sĭs), **parasyndesis** (păr'ăsĭn'dësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *synapsis*, union; *syndesis*, binding together.] Syndesis where homologous chromosomes conjugate lengthwise.

parately (părăt'ëlĭ) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *telos*, end.] Evolution from material unrelated to that of type, but resulting in superficial resemblance.

paratestis (păr'ătĕs'tĭs) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *testis*, testicle.] Small reddish-yellow fatty body in male tritons,—produces autacoids regulating appearance of nuptial apparel.

parathyrin (păr'ăthī'rĭn) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *thyreos*, shield.] Principle of internal secretion of parathyroids, — regulates calcium metabolism.

parathyroid (părăthī'roid) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *thyreos*, shield.] One of four small brownish-red endocrine glands near the thyroid.

paratonic (părătŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *tonos*, pitch.] Stimulating; *appl.* influence of light on growing plants; *appl.* induced movements.

paratrophic (păr'ătrŏf'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *trephein*, to nourish.] *Appl.* method of nutrition of obligatory parasites.

paratype (păr'ătīp) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *typos*, image.] Specimen described at same time as one regarded as type of a new genus or species.

paravesical (părăvĕs'ĭkăl) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *vesica*, bladder.] Beside the bladder; *appl.* a fossa.

paraxial (părăk'sĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *axis*, axle.] Alongside the axis; *appl.* a medial column of mesoderm.

parencephalon (păr'ĕnkĕf'ălŏn, -sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *engkephalos*, brain.] One of paired cerebral hemispheres.

parenchyma (părĕng'kĭmă) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *engchyma*, infusion.] The soft, succulent tissue commonest in plants; ground-work tissue of organs.

parenchymalia (părĕng'kĭmā'lĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *engchyma*, infusion.] Spicules of parenchyma of Hexactinellids.

parenchymatous (părĕngkĭm'ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *engchyma*, infusion.] *Pert.* or found in parenchyma; *appl.* a kind of cell.

parenchymula (părĕngkĭm'ūlă) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *engchyma*, infusion.] A flagellate Sponge larva with cavity filled with gelatinous connective tissue.

parental generation,—see P_1.

parenteral (părĕn'tĕrăl) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *enteron*, gut.] *Appl.* injections administered otherwise than by way of alimentary canal.

parhomology (pâr′hömŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *homos*, alike; *logos*, discourse.] Apparent similarity of structure.

parichnos (părĭk′nŏs) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *ichnos*, trace.] Two lateral scars at sides of vascular bundle trace in certain extinct Ferns.

paries (pā′rĭēz) *n.* [L. *paries*, wall.] The central division of a compartment of Cirripedia.

parietal (părī′ëtăl) *a.* [L. *paries*, wall.] *Pert.* or forming part of wall of a structure; *appl.* cells, membrane, lobe; layer; area between frons and occiput in Insects.

parietal bone,—a paired bone of roof of skull.

parietomastoid (părī′ëtömăs′toid) *a.* [L. *paries*, wall; Gk. *mastos*, breast.] Connecting mastoid with parietal; *appl.* a suture.

parieto-occipital (părī′ëtö-ŏksĭp′ĭtăl) *a.* [L. *paries*, wall; *occiput*, back of head.] *Appl.* fissure between parietal and occipital lobes of cerebrum.

parietotemporal (părī′ëtötĕm′pörăl) *a.* [L. *paries*, wall; *temporalis*, temporary.] *Pert.* parietal and temporal regions; *appl.* an artery.

paripinnate (păr′ĭpĭn′āt) *a.* [L. *par*, equal; *pinna*, wing.] Pinnate without a terminal leaflet.

paroccipital (părŏksĭp′ĭtăl) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *occiput*, back of head.] *Appl.* ventrally-directed processes of exoccipitals.

parocciput (pârŏk′sĭpoot) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *occiput*, back of head.] In Insects, a thickening of occiput for articulation of neck sclerites.

paroecious (părē′shŭs) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *oikos*, house.] With antheridium and archegonium close to one another; paroicous.

parolfactory (păr′ôlfăk′törĭ) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *olfactorius*, olfactory.] *Appl.* an area and sulcus adjoining olfactory trigone of rhinencephalon.

paronychia (păr′önĭk′ĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *onyx*, nail.] Bristles on pulvillus of insect foot.

paroophoron (păr′ööf′örŏn) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *oon*, egg; *pherein*, to bear.] A few scattered rudimentary tubules, remnants of Wolffian body in female.

parosteal (părŏs′tëăl) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *osteon*, bone.] *Appl.* abnormal bone formations.

parosteosis (păr′ŏstëō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *osteon*, bone.] Bone formation in tracts normally fibrous.

parotic (părŏt′ĭk) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *ous*, ear.] A process formed by fusion of exoccipital and opisthotic in adult lizards.

parotid glands, — paired salivary glands opening into mouth cavity of Mammals; in some Amphibians large swellings on side of head formed of aggregated cutaneous glands, sometimes poisonous.

parovarium (păr′ōvā′rĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *ovarium*, ovary.] A small collection of tubules anterior to ovary, the remnant in adult of embryonic mesonephros.

pars (pârz) *n.* [L. *pars*, part.] A part of an organ, as pars glandularis, nervosa, intermedia, tuberalis, of pituitary gland.

parthenocarpy (pâr′thĕnökâr′pĭ) *n.* [Gk. *parthenos*, virgin; *karpos*, fruit.] Condition of producing fruit without seeds; or of having parthenocarpic fruits.

parthenogenesis (pâr′thĕnöjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *parthenos*, virgin; *genesis*, descent.] Reproduction without fertilization by a male element.

parthenogenetic (pâr′thĕnöjĕnĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *parthenos*, virgin; *genesis*, descent.] *Appl.* plants or animals developed from seed or ovum without fertilization by pollen or spermatozoon.

parthenogonidia (pâr′thĕnögönĭd′ĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *parthenos*, virgin; *gonos*, offspring; *idion*, *dim.*] Zooids of a protozoan colony, with function of asexual reproduction.

parthenosperm (pâr′thĕnöspĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *parthenos*, virgin; *sperma*, seed.] A sperm produced without fertilization, but resembling a zygote.

parthenospore (pâr′thĕnöspōr) *n.* [Gk. *parthenos*, virgin; *sporos*, seed.] A spore produced without fertilization, but resembling a zygospore.

particulate inheritance,—inheritance in one organism of distinctive paternal and maternal characteristics.

partite (pâr′tīt) *a.* [L. *partitus*, divided.] Divided nearly to base.

parumbilical (păr′ŭmbĭl′ĭkăl) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside ; L. *umbilicus*, navel.] Beside the navel ; *appl.* small veins from anterior abdominal wall to portal and iliac veins.

patagial (pătā′jĭăl) *a.* [L. *patagium*, border.] *Pert.* a patagium.

patagiate (pătā′jĭāt) *a.* [L. *patagium*, border.] Furnished with a patagium.

patagium (pătā′jĭŭm) *n.* [L. *patagium*, border.] Membranous expansion between fore and hind limbs of bats, and flying squirrels and foxes ; similar expansion on bird's wing ; tegula, or dorsal process of prothorax of certain Lepidoptera.

patella (pătĕl′ă) *n.* [L. *patella*, small pan.] The knee-cap or elbow-cap ; a rounded apothecium of Lichens.

patellar (pătĕl′ăr) *a.* [L. *patella*, small pan.] *Pert.* a patella.

patelliform (pătĕl′ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *patella*, small pan ; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a patella ; pan-shaped ; like a bordered disc ; patellaroid.

patent (păt′ĕnt) *a.* [L. *patens*, lying open.] Spreading widely ; expanded.

pathetic (păthĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *pathos*, feeling.] *Appl.* trochlear nerve and superior oblique muscle of eye.

pathogenic (păth′öjĕn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *pathos*, suffering ; *genos*, offspring.] Disease-producing ; *appl.* a parasite in relation to a particular host.

patina (păt′ĭnă) *n.* [L. *patina*, dish.] Circles of plates round calyx of Crinoids.

patriclinous (păt′rĭklī′nŭs) *a.* [L. *pater*, father ; Gk. *klinein*, to incline.] With hereditary characteristics more paternal than maternal ; patroclinic.

patulent (păt′ūlĕnt), **patulous** (păt′ūlŭs) *a.* [L. *patulus*, standing open.] Spreading open ; expanding.

paturon (pătū′rŏn) *n.* [Gk. *patein*, to trample on.] Basal joint of arachnid chelicerae, used for crushing and expressing fluids of insects.

paulospore (pôl′öspōr) *n.* [Gk. *paula*, rest ; *sporos*, seed.] A resting stage in development, as cyst ; stage of suspended development.

paunch (pônsh) *n.* [L. *pantex*, paunch.] The rumen, an expansion of oesophagus, first stomach of ruminants.

pavement epithelium,—simple squamous epithelium of flat, nucleated scales in mosaic pattern.

paxilla (păksĭl′ă) *n.* [L. *paxillus*, peg.] Thick plate supporting calcareous pillars, summit of each covered by group of small spines, in certain Stelleroids ; paxillus.

paxillar (păksĭl′ăr) *a.* [L. *paxillus*, peg.] *Pert.* a paxilla.

paxilliform (păksĭl′ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *paxillus*, peg ; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a paxilla.

pearl (pĕrl) *n.* [F. *perle*, pearl.] In shells of some Mollusca, an abnormal growth formed with a grain of foreign matter or a minute organism for nucleus and many thin layers of nacre surrounding it.

pectase (pĕk′tās) *n.* [Gk. *pektos*, congealed.] An enzyme of plants which forms vegetable jelly.

pecten (pĕk′tĕn) *n.* [L. *pecten*, comb.] Any comb-like structure ; a process of inner retinal surface in Reptiles, expanded into a folded quadrangular plate in Birds ; stridulating organ of certain Arachnids ; a sterigma.

pectic (pĕk′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *pcktos*, congealed.] *Appl.* acids and bodies consisting of pectase, pectin, pectose.

pectinal (pĕk′tĭnăl) *a.* [L. *pecten*, comb.] *Pert.* a pecten.

pectinate (pĕk′tĭnāt) *a.* [L. *pecten*, comb.] Comb-like ; pectiniform ; *appl.* leaves, a ligament of iris, certain gills, pedicellariae of Asteroids, a septum between corpora cavernosa.

pectineal (pĕktĭn′ëăl) *a.* [L. *pecten*, comb.] *Appl.* process of pubis of Birds ; *appl.* a ridge-line on femur and attached muscle.

pectinellae (pĕk′tĭnĕl′ē) *n. plu.* [L. *pectinella*, small comb.] Transverse, comb-like membranellae constituting adoral ciliary spiral of some Infusoria.

pectinirhomb (pĕk′tĭnĭrŏmb′) *n.* [L. *pecten*, comb; Gk. *rhombos*, wheel.] A type of stereom-folding in Cystidea.

pectocellulose (pĕk′tōsĕl′ūlōs) *n.* [Gk. *pektos*, congealed; L. *cellula*, small cell.] Cellulose mixed with pectose, as in fleshy roots and fruits.

pectoral (pĕk′tōrăl) *a.* [L. *pectus*, breast.] *Pert.* chest; in chest region; *appl.* arch, girdle, fins.

pectoralis major and minor,—outer and inner chest muscles connecting ventral chest wall with shoulder and humerus.

pectose (pĕk′tōs) *n.* [Gk. *pektos*, congealed.] A carbohydrate constituent of plant cell walls.

pectus (pĕk′tŭs) *n.* [L. *pectus*, breast.] The chest or breast region.

pedal (pĕd′ăl, pē′dal) *a.* [L. *pes*, foot.] *Pert.* foot or feet; *appl.* cords, ganglia.

pedate (pĕd′āt) *a.* [L. *pes*, foot.] Pedatipartite; with toe-like parts.

pedatipartite (pĕdăt′ĭpâr′tīt) *a.* [L. *pes*, foot; *partitus*, divided.] *Appl.* a variety of palmate leaf with cymose branching of third order.

pedatisect (pĕdăt′ĭsĕkt) *a.* [L. *pes*, foot; *sectus*, cut.] In pedate arrangement, and with divisions nearly to midrib.

pedicel (pĕd′ĭsĕl) *n.* [L. *pediculus*, small foot.] A small, short footstalk of leaf, flower, fruit, or sporangium; foot-stalk or stem of stationary or fixed organism or organ, as optic.

pedicellariae (pĕd′ĭsĕlăr′ĭē) *n. plu.* [L. *pediculus*, small foot.] Minute pincer-like structures studding the surface of certain Echinoderms.

pedicellate (pĕd′ĭsĕl′āt) *a.* [L. *pediculus*, small foot.] Supported by a pedicel; *appl.* Hymenoptera with stalked abdomen; *cf.* pseudosessile.

pedicellus (pĕd′ĭsĕl′ŭs) *n.* [L. *pediculus*, small foot.] A short footstalk; second joint of insect antennae.

pedicle (pĕd′ĭkĕl) *n.* [L. *pediculus*, small foot.] A short stem; backward-projecting vertebral process; narrow stalk uniting thorax with abdomen in Arachnids.

pedipalpus (pĕd′ĭpăl′pŭs) *n.* [L. *pes*, foot; *palpare*, to feel.] In Arachnids, second cephalothoracic paired appendage, variously a pincer-like claw, a simple or leg-like appendage, a chelate structure.

pedogamy (pĕdŏg′ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *pais*, child; *gamos*, union.] Type of autogamy in Protozoa where gametes are formed after multiple division of nucleus; paedogamy.

peduncle (pĕdŭng′kĕl) *n.* [L. *pedunculus*, small foot.] A stem or stalk, supporting flower or fruit; a band of white fibres joining different parts of brain; stalk of Brachiopods and Barnacles; link between thorax and abdomen in Arthropods.

pedunculate (pĕdŭng′kūlāt) *a.* [L. *pedunculus*, small foot.] Growing on or having a peduncle; *appl.* primordial cerebral lobe of Hymenoptera; pediferous.

pelagic (pĕlăj′ĭk) *a.* [L. *pelagus*, sea.] Ocean-inhabiting.

pelasgic (pĕlăs′jĭk) *a.* [L. *Pelasgus*, Pelasgian.] Moving from place to place.

pellicle (pĕl′ĭkĕl) *n.* [L. *pellicula*, small skin.] The delicate protective investment of Protozoa; any filmy protective covering; pellicula.

pelliculate (pĕlĭk′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *pellicula*, small skin.] Having a pellicle on external surface.

pellions (pĕl′ĭŏnz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pella*, cup.] Ring of plates supporting suckers of Echinoids; rosettes.

pelma (pĕl′mă) *n.* [Gk. *pelma*, sole.] The sole of foot.

peloria (pĕlō′rĭă) *n.* [Gk. *pelorios*, monstrous.] Condition of abnormal regularity; a modification of structure from irregularity to regularity.

peloric (pĕlŏr′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *pelorios*, monstrous.] *Appl.* a flower which, normally irregular, becomes regular.

pelta (pĕl′tă) *n.* [Gk. *pelte*, shield.] The shield-like apothecium of certain Lichens.

peltate (pĕl′tāt) *a.* [Gk. *pelte*, shield.] Shield-shaped; fastened to stalk at a point within margin, as a leaf.

pelvic (pĕl′vĭk) *a.* [L. *pelvis*, basin.] *Pert.* or situated at or near pelvis; *appl.* girdle, cavity, fin, limbs, plexus.

pelvis (pĕl'vĭs) *n.* [L. *pelvis*, basin.] In Vertebrates the bony cavity formed by pelvic girdle along with coccyx and sacrum; expansion of ureter at its junction with kidney; basal portion of cup of Crinoids.

pen (pĕn) *n.* [L. *penna*, feather.] A leaf midrib; skeletal part of cuttle-fish.

pendulous (pĕn'dūlŭs) *a.* [L. *pendere*, to hang.] Bending downwards from point of origin; overhanging; *appl.* ovules, branches, flowers.

penial setae, — paired needle-like chitinoid bodies at nematode anus, which also serves as reproductive aperture.

penicillate (pĕn'ĭsĭl'āt) *a.* [L. *penicillum*, painter's brush.] Penicilliform; pencil-shaped; tipped with hairs; having a structure like a camel-hair brush.

penis (pē'nĭs) *n.* [L. *penis*, penis.] The male copulatory organ.

pennaceous (pĕnā'shŭs) *a.* [L. *penna*, feather.] Penniform; like a plume or feather.

pentacapsular (pĕn'tăkăp'sūlăr) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; L. *capsula*, capsule.] With five capsules.

pentacarpellary (pĕn'tăkârpĕl'ărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *karpos*, fruit.] With five carpels.

pentachenium (pĕn'tăkē'nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *a*, not; *chainein*, to gape.] A form of schizocarp with five carpels.

pentacoccous (pĕn'tăkŏk'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *kokkos*, kernel.] With five seeds or carpels.

pentacrinoid (pĕn'tăkrī'noid) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *krinon*, lily; *eidos*, form.] Resembling a Pentacrinus; *appl.* larval stage of Feather-stars.

pentactinal (pĕntăk'tĭnăl) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *aktis*, ray.] Five-rayed; five-branched.

pentacula (pĕntăk'ūlă) *n.* [Gk. *pente*, five; L. *aculens*, prickle.] In life-history of Echinoderms, the stage with five tentacles.

pentacyclic (pĕn'tăsĭk'lĭk) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *kyklos*, circle.] Arranged in five whorls.

pentadactyl (pĕn'tădăk'tĭl) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *daktylos*, finger.] Having all four limbs normally terminating in five digits.

pentadelphous (pĕn'tădĕl'fŭs) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *adelphos*, brother.] Having five clusters of more or less united filaments.

pentafid (pĕn'tăfĭd) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; L. *findere*, to cleave.] In five divisions or lobes.

pentagonal (pĕntăg'önăl) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *gonia*, angle.] *Appl.* symmetry of a pentamerous flower; quinary; having five angles.

pentagynous (pĕntăj'ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *gyne*, woman.] Having five styles.

pentamerous (pĕntăm'ërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *meros*, part.] Composed of five parts; in whorls of five or a multiple of five.

pentandrous (pĕntăn'drŭs) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *aner*, male.] Having five stamens.

pentapetalous (pĕn'tăpĕt'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *petalon*, petal.] Having five petals.

pentapterous (pĕntăp'tërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *pteron*, wing.] With five wings, as some fruits.

pentarch (pĕnt'ârk) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *arche*, beginning.] With five alternating xylem and phloem groups.

pentasepalous (pĕn'tăsĕp'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; L. *separare*, to divide.] Having five sepals.

pentastichous (pĕntăs'tĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *stichos*, row.] Arranged in five vertical rows.

pepo (pē'pö) *n.* [Gk. *pepon*, melon.] An inferior one-celled, many-seeded pulpy fruit.

pepsin (pĕp'sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *pepsis*, digesting.] An enzyme secreted by stomach, acting on proteids.

peptic (pĕp'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *pepsis*, digesting.] Relating to or promoting digestion; *appl.* pepsin-secreting glands of stomach.

peptonephridia (pĕp'tönĕfrĭd'ĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pepsis*, digestion; *nephros*, kidney.] The anterior nephridia of Oligochaets which function as digestive glands.

percnosome (përk'nösōm) *n.* [Gk. *perknos*, dark; *soma*, body.] Deeply-staining granule of an androcyte, possibly a chromatoid body.

percurrent (pĕrkŭr′ĕnt) *a.* [L. *percurrens*, running through.] Extending throughout length, or from base to apex.

pereion (pĕrī′ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *peraioun*, to convey.] The thorax of Crustacea.

pereiopods (pĕrī′ōpŏdz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *peraioun*, to convey; *pous*, foot.] The locomotory thoracic limbs of Malacostraca; trunk-legs.

perennation (pĕr′ĕnā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *per*, through; *annus*, year.] Condition of living for a number of years.

perennial (pĕrĕn′ĭăl) *a.* [L. *per*, through; *annus*, year.] Persisting through the year or for a number of years.

perennibranchiate (pĕrĕn′ĭbrăng′kĭăt) *a.* [L. *per*, through; *annus*, year; Gk. *brangchia*, gills.] Having gills persisting throughout life, as certain Amphibians.

perfect (pĕr′fĕkt) *a.* [L. *perfectus*, finished.] Complete; *appl.* flower with both stamens and pistil.

perfoliate (pĕrfō′lĭāt) *a.* [L. *per*, through; *folium*, leaf.] *Appl.* a leaf with basal lobes so united as to appear as if stem ran through it.

perforate (pĕr′fōrāt) *a.* [L. *perforare*, to bore through.] Having pores, as Corals, Foraminifers; *appl.* certain areas of brain perforated by small blood-vessels.

perforator (pĕr′fōrā′tŏr) *n.* [L. *perforare*, to bore through.] A barbed spear-like head and process of some spermatozoa, as of Salamander.

perforatorium,—acrosome, *q.v.*

perhydridase (pĕrhī′drĭdās) *n.* [L. *per*, through; Gk. *hydor*, water.] An enzyme which causes activation of perhydride hydrogen.

perianth (pĕr′ĭănth) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *anthos*, flower.] A floral envelope; external floral whorls, including calyx and corolla.

periblast (pĕr′ĭblăst) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *blastos*, bud.] The outside layer, epiblast, or blastoderm of an insect embryo.

periblastic (pĕrĭblăs′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *blastos*, bud.] *Pert.* periblast; superficial, as *appl.* segmentation.

periblastula (pĕr′ĭblăs′tūlă) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *blastos*, bud.] A blastula resulting from periblastic segmentation.

periblem (pĕr′ĭblĕm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *blema*, coverlet.] Layers of ground or fundamental tissue between dermatogen and plerome of growing points.

peribranchial (pĕr′ĭbrăng′kĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *brangchia*, gills.] Around gills; *appl.* type of gemmation and an atrial cavity in Ascidians; *appl.* circular spaces surrounding basal parts of papulae of Asteroids.

pericardiac (pĕr′ĭkâr′dĭăk), **pericardial** (pĕr′ĭkâr′dĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *kardia*, heart.] *Pert.* pericardium; surrounding heart; *appl.* cavity, septum.

pericardium (pĕr′ĭkâr′dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *kardia*, heart.] The cavity containing heart; membrane enveloping heart.

pericarp (pĕr′ĭkârp) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *karpos*, fruit.] The ovary walls of fruits; a fruit covering.

pericentral (pĕr′ĭsĕn′trăl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; L. *centrum*, centre.] Round or near centre; *appl.* auxiliary cells.

perichaetial (pĕr′ĭkē′shĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *chaite*, hair.] *Appl.* leaves surrounding and protecting archegonia or antheridia of Mosses.

perichaetium (pĕr′ĭkē′shĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *chaite*, hair.] One of membranes enveloping archegonia of Mosses.

perichondral (pĕr′ĭkôn′drăl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *chondros*, cartilage.] *Appl.* ossification in cartilage from without inwards; *cf.* endochondral.

perichondrium (pĕr′ĭkôn′drĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *chondros*, cartilage.] A fibrous membrane that covers cartilages.

perichordal (pĕr′ĭkôr′dăl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *chorde*, cord.] Enveloping or near the notochord.

perichylous (pĕr′ĭkī′lŭs) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *chylos*, juice.] With water-storage cells outside chlorenchyma.

pericladium (pĕr′ĭklā′dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *klados*, branch.] The lowermost clasping portion of a sheathing petiole.

periclinal (pĕr′ĭklī′năl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *kleiein*, to surround.] *Appl.* system of cells parallel to surface of apex of a growing point.

periclinium (pĕr′ĭklĭn′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *kline*, bed.] The involucre of a composite flower.

pericranium (pĕr′ĭkrā′nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *kranion*, skull.] Fibrous membrane investing skull.

pericycle (pĕr′ĭsī′kĕl) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *kyklos*, circle.] The external layer of stele.

peridental (pĕr′ĭdĕn′tăl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; L. *dens*, tooth.] Investing a tooth ; periodontal.

periderm (pĕr′ĭdĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *derma*, skin.] The outer layer of bark ; external cuticular layer of Hydrozoa.

peridesm (pĕr′ĭdĕzm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *desme*, bundle.] Tissue surrounding a vascular bundle.

peridesmium (pĕr′ìdĕz′mĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *desmos*, band.] Tissue surrounding a ligament.

peridial (pĕrĭd′ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *peridion*, small wallet.] *Pert.* a peridium.

perididymis (pĕr′ĭdĭd′ĭmĭs) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *didymos*, testicle.] The fibrous covering of testis.

peridiolum (pĕrĭd′ĭōlŭm) *n.* [*Dim.* of Gk. *peridion*, small wallet.] A small peridium or collection of spores enclosed within peridial covering ; peridiole.

peridium (pĕrĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peridion*, small wallet.] The coat investing the sporophore of Fungi ; outer covering of a puff-ball.

peridural (pĕr′ĭdū′răl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; L. *durus*, hard.] *Appl.* perimeningeal space at later stage of development.

perienteric (pĕr′ĭĕn′tĕrĭk, -ĕntĕr′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *enteron*, gut.] Surrounding the enteron.

perienteron (pĕr′ĭĕn′tĕrŏn) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *enteron*, gut.] A cavity surrounding enteron ; visceral cavity in embryo.

perifoliary (pĕr′ĭfō′lĭărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; L. *folium*, leaf.] Round a leaf margin.

perigastric (pĕr′ĭgăs′trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *gaster*, stomach.] Surrounding viscera ; *appl.* abdominal cavity.

perigastrula (pĕr′ĭgăs′troolă) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *gaster*, stomach.] The gastrula resulting after superficial segmentation.

perigonium (pĕr′ĭgō′nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *gone*, generation.] A floral envelope or perianth ; involucre round antheridium of Mosses ; a gonotheca ; perigone.

perigynium (pĕr′ĭjĭn′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *gyne*, female.] Fruit-investing utricle of Carex ; membranous perianth of Mosses.

perigynous (pĕrĭj′ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *gyne*, female.] Having sepals, petals, stamens round the gynoecium.

perigyny (pĕrĭj′ĭnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *gyne*, female.] Arrangement in a perigynous manner.

perihaemal (pĕr′ĭhē′măl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *haima*, blood.] *Appl.* blood-vascular system of canals and spaces of Echinoderms ; *appl.* dorsal outgrowths of third body-cavity of Enteropneusta.

perikaryon (pĕr′ĭkăr′ĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *karyon*, nucleus.] A nerve cell body as distinct from its axon and dendrons.

perilymph (pĕr′ĭlĭmf) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; L. *lympha*, water.] A fluid separating membranous from osseous labyrinth of ear.

perimedullary (pĕr′ĭmĕdŭl′ărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; L. *medulla*, marrow.] Surrounding pith of a stem ; *appl.* a zone.

perimeningeal (pĕr′ĭmĕnĭn′jĕăl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *meningx*, membrane.] *Appl.* a space between endorhachis and meninx primitiva or spinal cord envelope.

perimysium (pĕr′ĭmĭz′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *mys*, muscle.] Connective tissue binding numbers of fibres into bundles and muscles, and continuing into tendons ; alternatively, *appl.* only to fasciculi envelopes ; *cf.* epimysium.

perinaeal (pĕr′ĭnē′ăl) *a.* [Gk. *perinaion*, part between anus and scrotum.] *Pert.* perinaeum ; *appl.* artery, body, nerve, gland ; also perineal.

perinaeum (pĕr′ĭnē′ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *perinaion*, part between anus and scrotum.] A surface of body limited by scrotum in front, buttocks behind, and laterally by medial side of thigh.

perinephrium (pĕr′ĭnĕf′rĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *nephros*, kidney.] The enveloping tissue of kidney.

perineurium (pĕr′ĭnū′rĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *neuron*, nerve.] The tubular sheath of a small bundle of nerve fibres.

perinium (pĕrĭn′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *is*, fibre.] An epispore, or microspore-coating of certain Pteridophytes.

periodicity (pē′rĭŏdĭs′ĭtĭ) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *odos*, way.] The fulfilment of functions at regular periods or intervals ; rhythm.

periodontal (pĕr′ĭödŏn′tăl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *odous*, tooth.] Covering a tooth ; *appl.* membrane, etc.

perioesophageal (pĕr′ĭē′sŏfăjē′ăl, -ăj′ëăl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *oisophagos*, gullet.] Surrounding oesophagus ; *appl.* a nerve ring.

periopticon (pĕr′ĭŏp′tĭkŏn) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *opsis*, sight.] In Insects, the zone of optic lobes nearest the eye.

periosteum (pĕr′ĭŏs′tëŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *osteon*, bone.] The connective membranous tissue investing surface of bones.

periostracum (pĕr′ĭŏs′trăkŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *ostrakon*, shell.] The chitinous external layer of most Mollusc shells.

periotic (pĕr′ĭŏt′ĭk) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *ous*, ear.] A cranial bone enclosing parts of membranous labyrinth of internal ear.

peripetalous (pĕr′ĭpĕt′ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *petalon*, leaf.] Surrounding petals or petaloid structure.

peripharyngeal (pĕr′ĭfărĭn′jëăl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *pharyngx*, gullet.] Encircling or surrounding pharynx ; *appl.* cilia of Ascidians.

peripheral (pĕrĭf′ërăl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *pherein*, to bear.] Distant from centre ; near circumference ; *appl.* end-organs of nerves, nervous system.

peripherical (pĕr′ĭfĕr′ĭkăl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *pherein*, to bear.] *Appl.* an embryo more or less completely surrounding endosperm in seed.

periphysis (pĕrĭf′ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *physis*, growth.] In certain Fungi, a filament branching from a hymenium without asci.

periplasm (pĕr′ĭplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *plasma*, mould.] The region of an oogonium outside oosphere, in Fungi ; centroplasm.

periplast (pĕr′ĭplăst) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *plastos*, moulded.] Centrosome ; attraction-sphere ; ectoplasm of flagellates ; firm cuticle of certain Mastigophora ; intercellular substance of tissues.

peripneustic (pĕr′ĭpnū′stĭk) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *pneustikos*, *pert.* breathing.] Having stigmata arranged along sides of body, normal in insect larvae.

periproct (pĕr′ĭprŏkt) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *proktos*, anus.] The surface immediately surrounding anus of Echinoids.

perisarc (pĕr′ĭsârk) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *sarx*, flesh.] The tough outer membrane of Hydrozoa.

periscleral (pĕr′ĭsklē′răl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *skleros*, hard.] *Appl.* lymph-space external to sclera of eye.

perisome (pĕr′ĭsōm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *soma*, body.] A body-wall ; integument of Echinoderms.

perisperm (pĕr′ĭspërm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *sperma*, seed.] The remains of nucellus of ovule when it is not all absorbed during development of embryo.

perispore (pĕr′ĭspōr) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *sporos*, seed.] Spore-covering ; mother cell in Alga spores.

perissodactyl (përĭs′ödăk′tĭl) *a.* [Gk. *perissos*, odd ; *daktylos*, finger.] With uneven number of digits.

peristalsis (pĕr′ĭstăl′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *stellein*, to place.] Movement of digestive tract, by means of involuntary muscle contractions.

peristaltic (pĕr′ĭstăl′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *stellein*, to place.] *Appl.* movement by which food is forced along alimentary canal.

peristethium (pĕr′ĭstē′thĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *stethos*, breast.] An insect mesosternum.

peristome (pĕr′ĭstōm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *stoma*, mouth.] The region surrounding mouth ; used in connection with Mosses, Vorticella, Actinozoa, Annulates, Insects.

perisystole (pĕr′ĭsĭs′tölē) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *systole*, drawing together.] The interval elapsing between diastole and systole of heart.

perithecium (pĕr′ĭthē′shĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *theke*, case.] A flask-shaped cavity with terminal ostiole in stroma of Fungi.

peritoneal (pĕr′ĭtönē′ạl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *teinein*, to stretch.] *Pert.* peritoneum ; *appl.* cavity, fossa, membrane.

peritoneum (pĕr′ĭtönē′ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *teinein*, to stretch.] A serous membrane partly applied to abdominal walls, partly reflected over contained viscera.

peritreme (pĕr′ĭtrēm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *trema*, hole.] Margin of a shell-opening ; small plate perforated by spiracle-opening in Insects.

peritrichous (pĕr′ĭtrĭk′ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *thrix*, hair.] Having adoral band of cilia arranged in a spiral as in Vorticella.

peritrochium (pĕr′ĭtrō′kĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *trochos*, wheel.] A ciliary band ; a circularly ciliated larva.

peritrophic (pĕr′ĭtrŏf′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; *trophe*, food.] *Appl.* a fold of membrane in latter part of intestine of Insects and space between it and gut lining.

perivascular (pĕr′ĭvăs′kūlăr) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; L. *vasculum*, small vessel.] Surrounding blood-vessels ; *appl.* lymph channels.

perivisceral (pĕr′ĭvĭs′ĕrăl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; L. *viscera*, bowels.] Surrounding viscera ; *appl.* body cavity.

perivitelline (pĕr′ĭvĭtĕl′ĭn) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round ; L. *vitellus*, yolk of egg.] Surrounding yolk of an egg.

permanent cartilage, — cartilage which remains unossified throughout life ; *opp.* temporary.

permanent teeth,—set of teeth developed after milk or deciduous dentition ; second set of most, third set of some, first set of other Mammals.

permanent tissue,—tissue consisting of cells which have completed their period of growth and subsequently change little till they lose their protoplasm and die.

Permian (pĕr′mĭăn) *a.* [*Perm*, E. Russia.] The sixth rock-system of the primary group.

peronate (pĕr′önāt) *a.* [L. *peronatus*, round-booted.] Covered with woolly hairs; powdery or mealy externally.

peroneal (pĕrönē′ăl) *a.* [Gk. *perone*, fibula.] *Pert.* or lying near the fibula ; *appl.* artery, nerve.

peroneotibial (pĕr′önēötĭb′ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *perone*, fibula ; L. *tibia*, tibia.] In region of fibula and tibia ; *appl.* certain muscles.

peronium (pĕrō′nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *perone*, fibula.] In Trachomedusae, one of mantle-rivets, or cartilaginous processes ascending from disc margin towards centre.

peroral (pĕrō′răl) *a.* [L. *per*, through ; *os*, mouth.] *Appl.* a membrane of Infusoria formed by concrescence of rows of cilia.

peroxidase (pĕrŏk′sĭdās) *n.* [L. *per*, through ; Gk. *oxys*, sharp.] An enzyme which causes activation of peroxide oxygen.

perradius (pĕr′rā′dĭŭs) *n.* [L. *per*, through ; *radius*, radius.] One of four primary radii of Coelenterates.

persistent (pĕrsĭs′tĕnt) *a.* [L. *per*, through ; *sistere*, to be fixed.] Remaining attached till maturation, as a corolla ; *appl.* teeth with continuous growth ; *appl.* organs or parts in adult which normally disappear with larval stage or youth, as gills.

person (pĕr′sŏn) *n.* [L. *persona*, person.] An individual or zooid of a colony.

personate (pĕr′sönāt) *a.* [L. *personatus*, masked.] *Appl.* a corolla of two lips, closely approximated and with a projection of lower closing the throat of corolla.

perspiration (pĕr′spĭrā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *per*, through; *spirare*, to breathe.] Exudation or excretion through pores of skin.

pertusate (pĕrtū′sāt) *a.* [L. *pertusus*, thrust through.] Pierced at apex.

perula (pĕr′oolă) *n.* [Gk. *pera*, wallet.] A leaf-bud scale.

pervalvar (pĕrvăl′văr) *a.* [L. *per*, through; *valvae*, folding-doors.] Dividing a valve longitudinally.

pervious (pĕr′vĭŭs) *a.* [L. *per*, through; *via*, a way.] Perforated; permeable; *appl.* nostrils with no septum between nasal cavities.

pes (pĕz) *n.* [L. *pes*, foot.] A foot or foot-like structure; as certain parts of brain, branches of facial nerve.

pessulus (pĕs′ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *pessulus*, bolt.] An internal skeletal element in syrinx of some Birds.

petal (pĕt′ăl) *n.* [Gk. *petalon*, petal.] One of the parts of a corolla.

petaliform (pĕtăl′ĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *petalon*, petal; L. *forma*, shape.] Petal shaped; petal-like; petaloid; petaline.

petalled (pĕt′ăld) *a.* [Gk. *petalon*, petal.] With petals; petaliferous; *opp.* apetalous.

petalody (pĕtăl′ŏdĭ) *n.* [Gk. *petalon*, petal; *eidos*, form.] Conversion of other parts of a flower into petals.

petaloid (pĕt′ăloid) *a.* [Gk. *petalon*, petal; *eidos*, form.] Like a petal; *appl.* ambulacral areas of certain Echinoderms.

petaloideous (pĕt′ăloid′ëŭs) *a.* [Gk. *petalon*, petal; *eidos*, form.] Petaloid; *appl.* Monocotyledons with coloured perianth.

petasma (pĕtăz′mă) *n.* [Gk. *petasma*, anything spread out.] A complicated membranous plate on inner side of peduncle with interlocking coupling hooks, an apparatus of certain Crustacea.

petiolar (pĕt′ĭŏlăr) *a.* [L. *petiolus*, little foot.] *Pert.* having, or growing on a small stalk.

petiolate (pĕt′ĭŏlāt) *a.* [L. *petiolus*, small foot.] Growing on a petiole; having thorax and abdomen connected by a petiole.

petiole (pĕt′ĭōl) *n.* [L. *petiolus*, small foot.] The foot-stalk of a leaf; a slender stalk connecting thorax and abdomen in Insects.

petiolule (pĕt′ĭōlūl) *n.* [*Dim.* of L. *petiolus*, small foot.] The foot-stalk of a leaflet of a compound leaf.

petrifaction (pĕt′rĭfăk′shŭn) *n.* [Gk. *petros*, stone; L. *facere*, to make.] Fossilization through saturation by mineral matter in solution, subsequently turned to solid form.

petrohyoid (pĕt′rōhī′oid) *a.* [Gk. *petros*, stone; *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] *Pert.* hyoid and petrous part of temporal.

petromastoid (pĕt′rōmăs′toid) *a.* [Gk. *petros*, stone; *mastos*, breast; *eidos*, form.] *Pert.* mastoid process and petrous portion of temporal.

petrooccipital (pĕt′rōŏksĭp′ĭtăl) *a.* [Gk. *petros*, stone; L. *occiput*, back of head.] *Pert.* occipital and petrous part of temporal; *appl.* a fissure.

petrophyte (pĕt′rōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *petros*, stone; *phyton*, plant.] A rock-plant.

petrosal (pĕtrō′săl) *a.* [Gk. *petros*, stone.] Of compact bone; *appl.* a sphenoidal process, a ganglion of glossopharyngeal, to nerves and sinus in region of petrous portion of temporal bone; *appl.* otic bones of Fishes; the periotic.

petrosphenoidal (pĕt′rōsfēnoid′ăl) *a.* [Gk. *petros*, stone; *sphen*, wedge; *eidos*, form.] *Pert.* sphenoid and petrous part of temporal; *appl.* a fissure.

petrosquamosal (pĕt′rōskwămō′săl) *a.* [Gk. *petros*, stone; L. *squama*, scale.] *Pert.* squamosal and petrous part of temporal; *appl.* sinus and suture.

petrotympanic (pĕt′rōtĭmpăn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *petros*, stone; *tympanon*, drum.] *Pert.* tympanum and petrous portion of temporal; *appl.* a fissure.

petrous (pĕt′rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *petros*, stone.] Very hard or stony; *appl.* a pyramidal portion of temporal bone wedged in between sphenoid and occipital; also a ganglion on its lower border.

Peyer's patches,—oval patches of aggregated lymph follicles on intestine walls.

phacella (făsĕl′ă) *n.* [Gk. *phakelos*, bundle of faggots.] A delicate filament with mesogloea core, and supplied with stinging capsules, occurring in rows in stomach of certain Coelenterates.

phacoid (făk′oid) *a.* [Gk. *phako*, lentil ; *eidos*, form.] Lentil-shaped.

phaeism (fē′ĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *phaios*, dusky.] Duskiness ; *appl.* colouring of butterflies.

phaeochrome (fē′ökrōm) *n.* [Gk. *phaios*, dusky ; *chroma*, colour.] Chromaphil.

phaeochrous (fēŏk′rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *phaios*, dusky ; *chros*, colour.] Of dusky colour.

phaeodium (fēō′dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *phaios*, dusky ; *eidos*, form.] In certain Protozoa, an aggregation of food and excretory substances forming a mass round central capsule aperture.

phaeophyll (fē′öfĭl′) *n.* [Gk. *phaios*, dusky ; *phyllon*, leaf.] The colouring matter of brown Algae.

phagocytable (făg′ösī′tăbël) *a.* [Gk. *phagein*, to eat ; *kytos*, hollow.] *Appl.* Bacteria rendered more easily ingested by leucocytes.

phagocyte (făg′ösīt) *n.* [Gk. *phagein*, to eat ; *kytos*, hollow.] A colourless blood-corpuscle which tends to take in foreign particles.

phagocytosis (făg′ösītō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *phagein*, to eat ; *kytos*, hollow.] The ingestion and destruction of microparasites by phagocytes.

phagolysis (făgôl′ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *phagein*, to eat ; *lysis*, loosing.] Dissolution of phagocytes.

phalange (fălănj′) *n.* [Gk. *phalangx*, line of battle.] A bundle of stamens united by filaments.

phalangeal (fălăn′jëăl) *a.* [Gk. *phalangx*, line of battle.] *Pert.* phalanges ; *appl.* bones, processes of Corti's rods, etc.

phalanx (făl′ăngks) *n.*, **phalanges** (fălăn′jēz) *plu.* [Gk. *phalangx*, line of battle.] Segments of digits of Vertebrates.

phallus (făl′ŭs) *n.* [Gk. *phallos*, penis.] The indeterminate embryonic structure which becomes penis or clitoris.

phanerocodonic (făn′ëröködŏn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *phaneros*, manifest ; *kodon*, bell.] *Appl.* detached and free-swimming zooids of a hydroid colony ; *opp.* adelocodonic.

phanerogam (făn′ërögăm) *n.* [Gk. *phaneros*, manifest ; *gamos*, union.] A phaenogam or plant with conspicuous flowers ; *cf.* cryptogam.

phanerogamous (fănërŏg′ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *phaneros*, manifest ; *gamos*, union.] *Appl.* plants with flowers containing pistils and stamens.

phanerophyte (făn′ëröfīt) *n.* [Gk. *phaneros*, manifest ; *phyton*, plant.] Tree or shrub with aerial dormant buds.

pharyngeal (fărĭn′jëăl) *a.* [Gk. *pharyngx*, gullet.] *Pert.* pharynx ; *appl.* artery, membrane, nerve, tonsil, tubercle, veins.

pharyngobranchial (fărĭng′göbrăng′kĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *pharyngx*, gullet ; *brangchia*, gills.] *Pert.* pharynx and gills ; *appl.* certain bones of Fishes.

pharyngopalatine (fărĭng′göpăl′ătĭn) *a.* [Gk. *pharyngx*, gullet ; L. *pallatus*, palate.] *Pert.* pharynx and palatine ; *appl.* arch and muscle.

pharynx (fă̄r′ĭngks) *n.* [Gk. *pharyngx*, gullet.] A musculo-membranous tube extending from under surface of skull to level of sixth cervical vertebra; gullet or anterior part of alimentary canal following buccal cavity.

phelloderm (fĕl′öděrm) *n.* [Gk. *phellos*, cork ; *derma*, skin.] The secondary parenchymatous subereous cortex of trees, formed on inner side of cork-cambium.

phellogen (fĕl′öjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *phellos*, cork ; *gene*, production.] The cork cambium of tree stems, arising as a secondary meristem.

phenotype (fĕn′ötīp) *n.* [Gk. *phainein*, to appear ; *typos*, image.] A group of individuals similar in appearance but not in genetical constitution.

phenotypic (fĕn′ötĭp′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *phainein*, to show ; *typos*, image.] *Appl.* characters arising from environmental stimulus.

philtrum (fĭl′trŭm) *n.* [Gk. *philtron*, philtre.] The depression on upper lip beneath septum of nose.

phlebenterism (flëbĕn′tërĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *phleps*, vein ; *enteron*, intestine.] Condition of having branches of intestine extending into other organs, as arms or legs.

phleboedesis (flĕbē′dësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *phleps*, vein ; *oidein*, to swell.] Condition of having circulatory system cavity so distended and insinuated as to diminish the coelom, especially so in Molluscs.

phloem (flō′ĕm) *n.* [Gk. *phloios*, smooth bark.] The soft bast of vascular bundles, consisting of sieve-tube tissue.

phloem parenchyma, — thin-walled parenchyma associated with sieve-tubes of phloem.

phloem sheath,—pericycle, together with inner layer of a bundle sheath where latter consists of two layers.

phloeoterma (flē′ötĕr′mă) *n.* [Gk. *phloios*, bark ; *terma*, end.] Endodermis ; innermost layer of cortex.

pholidosis (fŏl′ĭdō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *pholis*, scale.] Scale arrangement of scaled animals.

phonation (fönā′shŭn) *n.* [Gk. *phone*, sound.] Of Insects, sound production.

phoranthium (förăn′thĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pherein*, to bear ; *anthos*, flower.] The receptacle of composite plants.

phorozooid (fō′rözō′oid) *n.* [Gk. *pherein*, to bear ; *zoon*, animal ; *eidos*, form.] Foster forms of Doliolum buds, never sexually mature but set free with gonozooids attached to a ventral outgrowth.

phorozoon (förözō′ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *pherein*, to bear ; *zoon*, animal.] An asexual organism or larval stage preceding the sexual.

phosphene (fŏs′fēn) *n.* [Gk. *phos*, light ; *phainein*, to show.] A light impression on retina due to stimulus other than rays of light.

phosphorescence (fŏs′förĕs′ëns) *n.* [Gk. *phosphoros*, bringing light.] The state of being luminous without sensible heat ; common in marine Protozoa, some Copepods, and majority of deep-sea animals.

photodynamics (fō′tödĭnăm′ĭks) *n.* [Gk. *phos*, light ; *dynamis*, strength.] The study of effects of light-stimulation on plants.

photogen (fō′töjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *phos*, light ; *gene*, production.] The light-producing organ of Polychaets.

photogenic (fō′töjĕn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *phos*, light ; *gene*, production.] Light-producing ; phosphorescent.

photonasty (fō′tönăs′tĭ) *n.* [Gk. *phos*, light ; *nastos*, close pressed.] Response to diffuse light stimuli, or variations in illuminations.

photopathy (fötŏp′ăthĭ) *n.* [Gk. *phos*, light ; *pathos*, feeling.] Response to light stimulus.

photophilous (fötŏf′ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *phos*, light ; *philos*, loving.] Seeking, and thriving in, strong light.

photophore (fō′töfōr) *n.* [Gk. *phos*, light ; *pherein*, to bear.] A phosphorescent organ of Fishes.

photophygous (fötŏf′ĭgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *phos*, light ; *phyge*, flight.] Avoiding strong light.

photoreceptor (fō′törësĕp′tŏr) *n.* [Gk. *phos*, light ; L. *receptus*, received.] Terminal organ receiving light stimuli.

photospheres (fō′tösfērz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *phos*, light ; *sphaira*, globe.] Luminous organs of Crustacea.

photosynthesis (fō′tösĭn′thësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *phos*, light ; *synthesis*, putting together.] Carbon assimilation.

photosynthetic (fō′tösĭnthĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *phos*, light ; *synthesis*, putting together.] *Appl.* nutrition by carbon assimilation ; feeding like a green plant.

phototaxis (fō′töt ăk′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *phos*, light ; *taxis*, arrangement.] Response to stimulus of light.

phototonus (fō′tötō′nŭs, fötŏt′önŭs) *n.* [Gk. *phos*, light ; *tonos*, tension.] Sensitiveness to light ; condition of plant or plant organ induced by light.

phototropism (fötŏt′röpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *phos*, light ; *trope*, turn.] The tendency shown by most plants to turn their aerial growing parts towards the greater light.

phragma (frăg′mă) *n.* [Gk. *phragma*, fence.] A spurious dissepiment ; a septum ; a thoracic partition in Insects.

phragmocone (frăg′mökōn) *n.* [Gk. *phragma*, fence ; *konos*, cone.] In Belemnites and other Molluscs, a cone divided internally by a series of septa perforated by a siphuncle.

phragmoplast (frăg′möplăst) *n.* [Gk. *phragma*, fence ; *plastos*, moulded.] Barrel-shaped stage of spindle in mitosis.

phrenic (frĕn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *phren*, diaphragm.] *Pert.* or in region of diaphragm ; *appl.* artery, nerve, plexus, vein.

phrenicocolic (frĕn′ĭkökŏl′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *phren*, diaphragm ; *kolon*, part of intestine.] *Appl.* a ligament, consisting of a fold of peritoneum from left colic flexure to diaphragm.

phrenicocostal (frĕn′ĭkökŏs′tăl) *a.* [Gk. *phren*, diaphragm ; L. *costa*, rib.] *Appl.* a narrow slit or sinus between costal and diaphragmatic pleurae.

phrenicolienal (frĕn′ĭkölīē′năl) *a.* [Gk. *phren*, diaphragm ; L. *lien*, spleen.] *Appl.* ligament forming part of peritoneum reflected over spleen and extending to diaphragm.

phrenicopericardiac (frĕn′ĭköpĕrĭkâr′dĭăk) *a.* [Gk. *phren*, diaphragm ; *peri*, round ; *kardia*, heart.] *Appl.* a ligament extending from diaphragm to pericardium.

phthisaner (fthĭzā′nĕr) *n.* [Gk. *phthisis*, wasting ; *aner*, male.] Pupal male ant parasitized by an Orasema larva.

phthisergate (fthĭzĕr′gāt) *n.* [Gk. *phthisis*, wasting ; *ergates*, worker.] Pupal worker ant parasitized by an Orasema larva.

phthisogyne (fthĭz′öjīn) *n.* [Gk. *phthisis*, wasting ; *gyne*, female.] Pupal female ant parasitized by an Orasema larva.

phycochrome (fī′kökrōm) *n.* [Gk. *phykos*, seaweed ; *chroma*, colour.] A pigment of blue-green Algae.

phycocyanin (fī′kösī′ănĭn) *n.* [Gk. *phykos*, seaweed ; *kyanos*, dark blue.] A pigment of blue-green Algae.

phycoerythrin (fī′köĕrĭth′rĭn) *n.* [Gk. *phykos*, seaweed ; *erythros*, red.] The colouring matter of red Algae.

Phycology (fīkŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *phykos*, seaweed ; *logos*, discourse.] The part of Botany dealing with Algae.

phycophaein (fī′köfē′ĭn) *n.* [Gk. *phykos*, seaweed ; *phaios*, dusky.] The pigment of brown Algae.

phycoxanthin (fī′közăn′thĭn) *n.* [Gk. *phykos*, seaweed ; *xanthos*, yellow.] The buff-coloured substance of Diatoms.

phylactocarp (fīlăk′tökârp) *n.* [Gk. *phylaktikos*, guarding ; *karpos*, fruit.] A modification of hydrocladium in Hydromedusae for protection of gonophore.

phylephebic (fī′lĕfē′bĭk) *a.* [Gk. *phylon*, race ; *ephebeia*, manhood.] *Appl.* adult stage in race history.

phyletic (fīlĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *phylon*, race.] *Pert.* a phylum or race.

phyllade (fĭl′ād) *n.* [Gk. *phyllas*, foliage.] A reduced scale-like leaf.

phyllary (fĭl′ărĭ) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf.] A bract of the involucre of Compositae.

phyllidium (fĭlĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *phyllidion*, little leaf.] An outgrowth from side of scolex of Cestoidea ; bothridium.

phyllobranchia (fĭl′öbrăng′kĭă) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf ; *brangchia*, gills.] A gill consisting of numbers of lamellae or thin plates.

phylloclade (fĭl′öklād′) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf ; *klados*, sprout.] A green flattened or rounded stem functioning as a leaf, as in Cactus ; flattened axillary bud as in Ruscus ; phyllocladium.

phyllocyst (fĭl′ösĭst) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf ; *kystis*, bladder.] The rudimentary cavity of a hydrophyllium or protective medusoid.

phyllode (fĭl′ōd) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf ; *eidos*, form.] Winged petiole with flattened surfaces placed laterally to stem, functioning as leaf.

phyllody (fĭl′ödĭ) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf ; *eidos*, form.] Metamorphosis of an organ into a foliage leaf.

phyllogenetic (fĭl′öjënĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf ; *genesis*, descent.] Producing or developing leaves.

phylloid (fĭl′oid) *a.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf ; *eidos*, form.] Leaf-like.

phyllomania (fĭl′ömā′nĭă) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf ; *mania*, madness.] Abnormal leaf-production.

phyllomorphosis (fĭl′ömôr′fösĭs) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf ; *morphe*, form.] Phyllody ; variation of leaves at different seasons.

phyllophagous (fīlŏf′ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf ; *phagein*, to eat.] Feeding on leaves.

phyllophore (fĭl′öfōr) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf ; *pherein*, to bear.] Terminal bud or growing point of palms.

phyllophorous (fīlŏf′örŭs) *a.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf ; *pherein*, to bear.] Bearing or producing leaves.

phyllopode (fĭl′öpōd) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *pous*, foot; *eidos*, form.] A sheathing leaf of Isoetes.

phyllopodium (fĭl′öpō′dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *pous*, foot; *eidos*, form.] The axis of a leaf.

phyllopodous (fĭlŏp′ödŭs) *a.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *pous*, foot; *eidos*, form.] Having leaf-like swimming-feet, as in Branchiopods.

phylloptosis (fĭlŏptō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *ptosis*, falling.] The fall of the leaf.

phyllospondylous (fĭl′öspŏn′dĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *sphondylos*, vertebra.] *Appl.* vertebrae consisting of hypocentrum and neural arch, both contributing to hollow transverse process, as in Stegocephals.

phyllotaxis (fĭl′ötăk′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *taxis*, arrangement.] The system of leaf-arrangement on an axis or stem.

phylloxanthin,—xanthophyll, *q.v.*

phyllozooid (fĭl′özō′oid) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, form.] A shield-shaped medusoid of protective function; a hydrophyllium of Hydromedusae.

phylogenesis (fī′löjĕn′ësĭs), **phylogeny** (fĭlŏj′ënĭ) *n.* [Gk. *phylon*, race; *genesis*, descent.] History of development of species or race, *opp.* ontogeny, that of individual.

phylogenetic (fī′löjënĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *phyllon*, race; *genesis*, descent.] *Pert.* race-history; *appl.* reproductive cells *opp.* autogenetic or body cells.

phylogerontic (fī′löjërŏn′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *phylon*, race; *geron*, old man.] *Appl.* decadent stage in race-history.

phylon (fī′lŏn), **phylum** (fī′lŭm) *n.* [Gk. *phylon*, race or tribe.] A group of animals or plants constructed on a similar general plan; a division in classification.

phyloneanic (fī′lönēăn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *phylon*, race; *neanikos*, youthful.] *Appl.* youthful stage in race-history.

phylonepionic (fī′lönĕp′ĭŏnĭk) *a.* [Gk. *phylon*, race; *nepios*, infant.] *Appl.* post-embryonic stage in race-history.

physicist (fĭz′ĭsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *physikos*, physical.] From biological standpoint, an upholder of theory that vital phenomena are explicable on a physico-chemical basis.

physiogeny (fĭzĭŏj′ënĭ) *n.* [Gk. *physis*, nature; *gene*, production.] The development of vital activities.

Physiology (fĭzĭŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *physis*, nature; *logos*, discourse.] That part of Biology dealing with functions and activities of organisms.

physoclistous (fī′söklĭs′tŭs) *a.* [Gk. *physa*, bladder; *kleiein*, to close.] Having no channel connecting swim-bladder and digestive tract, as in most Teleosts.

physodes (fī′sōdz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *physa*, bubble.] Spindles of phloroglucin contained in plasmodium of certain Sarcodina.

physostomous (fīsŏs′tömŭs) *a.* [Gk. *physa*, bladder; *stoma*, mouth.] Having swim-bladder and digestive tract connected throughout life by pueumatic duct, as in Ganoids.

Phytobiology (fī′töbīŏl′öji) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *bios*, life; *logos*, discourse.] The life-history of plants.

Phytochemistry (fī′tökĕm′ĭstrĭ) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *chemeia*, infusion.] The chemistry of plants.

phytogenesis (fī′töjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *genesis*, descent.] The development of plants.

Phytogeography (fī′töjēŏg′răfĭ) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *ge*, earth; *graphein*, to write.] Geographical distribution of plants.

phytoid (fī′toid) *a.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *eidos*, form.] Plant-like.

Phytology (fītŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *logos*, discourse.] Botany.

phytoma (fītō′mă) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant.] Vegetative plant-substance.

phytomer (fī′tömër) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *meros*, part.] A structural unit of a plant; a bud-bearing node.

phytomorphic (fī′tömôr′fĭk) *a.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *morphe*, form.] With plant-like structure.

phyton (fī′tŏn) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant.] A rudimentary plant; a phytomer.

phytonomy (fītŏn′ömĭ) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *nomos*, law.] The laws of origin and development of plants.

Phytopathology (fī′töpăthŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *pathos*, feeling; *logos*, discourse.] The study of abnormalities of formation and function in plants.

phytophagous (fītŏf′ăgŭs), **phytophilous** (fītŏf′ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *phagein*, to eat; *philos*, loving.] Feeding on plants; herbivorous.

Phytophysiology (fī′töfĭzĭŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *physis*, nature; *logos*, discourse.] Plant physiology, a branch of Botany.

phytoplasm (fī′töplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *plasma*, mould.] Plant protoplasm.

phytotoxin (fī′tötŏk′sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *toxikon*, poison.] A soluble toxin of certain plants and some pollens, *eg.* ricin, crotin, robin.

pia mater (pī′ă mā′tĕr) *n.* [L. *pia mater*, kind mother.] A delicate highly vascular membrane investing brain and spinal cord.

pigment (pĭg′mĕnt) *n.* [L. *pingere*, to paint.] Colouring matter in plants or animals.

pigment cell,—a chromatophore or cell containing colouring matter.

pigmentation (pĭg′mĕntā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *pingere*, to paint.] Disposition of colouring matter in an organ or organism.

pileated (pĭl′ëātĕd) *a.* [L. *pileus*, felt cap.] Crested; *appl.* Birds.

pileolated (pĭl′ëōlā′tĕd) *a.* [L. *pileolus*, small cap.] Furnished with a small cap or caps.

pileolus (pĭlē′ölŭs) *n.* [L. *pileolus*, small cap.] A small pileus.

pileorhiza (pĭl′ëörī′ză) *n.* [L. *pileus*, cap; Gk. *rhiza*, root.] A root-covering; a root-cap.

pileum (pĭl′ëŭm) *n.* [L. *pileum*, cap.] Top of head region of Bird.

pileus (pĭl′ëŭs) *n.* [L. *pileus*, cap.] Umbrella-shaped structure of mushroom, or of jelly-fish.

pilidium (pĭlĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pilidion*, small cap.] The characteristic helmet-shaped larva of Nemertines.

pilifer (pĭl′ĭfĕr) *n.* [L. *pilus*, hair; *ferre*, to carry.] Part of labrum of Lepidoptera.

piliferous (pĭlĭf′ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *pilus*, hair; *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing or producing hair; *appl.* outermost layer of root or epiblema which gives rise to root-hairs.

pilose (pī′lōs) *a.* [L. *pilus*, hair.] Hairy.

pilus (pī′lŭs) *n.* [L. *pilus*, hair.] One of slender hair-like structures covering some plants.

pinacocytes (pĭn′ăkösīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pinax*, tablet; *kytos*, hollow.] The flattened plate-like cells of dermal epithelium of Sponges.

pincers,—prehensile claws, as of lobster; chelae of Insects; chelicerae of Arachnids.

pineal gland or body,—the epiphysis cerebri, a median outgrowth from first cerebral vesicle, first tubular, then branched; the remnant of a median eye or pair of eyes, now an endocrine gland related to development.

pinna (pĭn′ă) *n.* [L. *pinna*, feather.] A leaflet of a pinnate leaf; outer ear; a bird's feather or wing; a fish-fin.

pinnate (pĭn′āt) *a.* [L. *pinna*, feather.] Divided in a feathery manner; with lateral processes; of a compound leaf, having leaflets on each side of an axis or midrib.

pinnatifid (pĭnăt′ĭfĭd) *a.* [L. *pinna*, feather; *findere*, to cleave.] *Appl.* leaves lobed half-way to midrib.

pinnatilobate (pĭnăt′ĭlō′bāt) *a.* [L. *pinna*, feather; *lobus*, lobe.] With leaves pinnately lobed.

pinnation (pĭnā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *pinna*, feather.] Pinnate condition.

pinnatipartite (pĭnăt′ĭpâr′tīt) *a.* [L. *pinna*, feather; *partitus*, divided.] With leaves lobed three-quarters of way to midrib.

pinnatiped (pĭnăt′ĭpĕd) *a.* [L. *pinna*, feather; *pes*, foot.] Having lobed feet, as certain Birds.

pinnatisect (pĭnăt′ĭsĕkt) *a.* [L. *pinna*, feather; *sectus*, cut.] With leaves lobed almost to base or midrib.

pinnatodentate (pĭnăt′ödĕn′tāt) *a.* [L. *pinna*, feather; *dens*, tooth.] Pinnate, with toothed lobes.

pinnatopectinate (pĭnăt′öpĕk′tĭnāt) *a.* [L. *pinna*, feather; *pecten*, comb.] Pinnate, with pectinate lobes.

pinniform (pĭn′ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *pinna*, feather; *forma*, shape.] Feather-shaped or fin-shaped.

pinninervate (pĭn′ĭnĕr′vāt) *a.* [L. *pinna*, feather; *nervus*, sinew.] With veins disposed like parts of feather.

pinnule (pĭn′ūl) *n.* [L. *pinna*, feather.] A secondary leaflet of a bipinnate leaf; in Crinoids, one of side-branches, two rows of which fringe arms.

pinulus (pĭn′ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *pinulus*, small fir.] A spicule resembling a fir-tree owing to development of small spines from one ray.

piscicolous (pĭsĭk′ölŭs) *a.* [L. *piscis*, fish; *colere*, to inhabit.] Living within fishes, as certain parasites.

pisciform (pĭs′ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *piscis*, fish; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a fish.

piscivorous (pĭsĭv′örŭs) *a.* [L. *piscis*, fish; *vorare*, to devour.] Fish-eating.

pisiform (pī′sĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *pisum*, pea; *forma*, shape.] Pea-shaped; *appl.* a carpal bone.

pisohamate (pī′söhăm′āt) *a.* [L. *pisum*, pea; *hamus*, hook.] *Appl.* a ligament connecting pisiform and hamate bones.

pisometacarpal (pī′sömĕtăkâr′păl) *a.* [L. *pisum*, pea; Gk. *meta*, beyond; L. *carpus*, wrist.] *Appl.* a ligament connecting pisiform bone with fifth metacarpal.

pistil (pĭs′tĭl) *n.* [L. *pistillum*, pestle.] Seed-bearing organ of flower, consisting of ovary and stigma.

pistillate (pĭs′tĭlāt) *a.* [L. *pistillum*, pestle.] Bearing pistils or female reproductive organs.

pistillidium (pĭstĭlĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [L. *pistillum*, pestle; Gk. *idion*, *dim.*] The female sexual organ of Bryophytes, Pteridophytes, and Gymnosperms.

pistillody (pĭs′tĭlödĭ) *n.* [L. *pistillum*, pestle; Gk. *eidos*, form.] The conversion of any organ of a flower into carpels.

pistillum (pĭstĭl′ŭm) *n.* [L. *pistillum*, pestle.] A mass of muscle in a chitinous tube in aurophore of a medusoid colony.

pit (pĭt) *n.* [A.S. *pyt*, pit.] A depression formed in course of cell-wall thickening in plant tissue; embryonic olfactory depression.

pitcher (pĭt′shër) *n.* [L.L. *picarium*, beaker.] A modification of a leaf for insect-catching purposes, as pitcher-shaped leaf of Nepenthes.

pith (pĭth) *n.* [A.S. *pitha*, pith.] The medulla or central region of a dicotyledonous stem.

pituitary (pĭtū′ĭtărĭ) *a.* [L. *pituita*, phlegm.] *Appl.* a body or hypophysis of hypothalamus of brain; an endocrine gland.

pituitrin (pĭtū′ĭtrĭn) *n.* [L. *pituita*, phlegm.] An extract from pituitary body; infundin; infundibulin; hypophysin.

pivot joint,—a trochoid joint, or one in which movement is limited to rotation.

placenta (plăsĕn′tă) *n.* [L. *placenta*, flat cake.] Ovule-bearing part of carpel; in eutherian Mammals, a double vascular spongy structure formed by interlocking of foetal and maternal tissue in uterus, and in which maternal and foetal blood vessels are in close proximity, allowing nutritive and respiratory exchange by osmosis.

placental (plăsĕn′tăl) *a.* [L. *placenta*, flat cake.] *Pert.* a placenta or similar structure; *appl.* Mammals which develop a placenta.

placentate (plăs′ëntāt) *a.* [L. *placenta*, flat cake.] Having a placenta developed; placentiferous; placentigerous.

placentation (plăs′ëntā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *placenta*, flat cake.] The manner in which seeds are attached to pericarp, or embryos to uterus.

placochromatic (plăk′ökrömăt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *plax*, plate; *chroma*, colour.] With plate-arrangement of chromatophores.

placode (plăk′ōd) *n.* [Gk. *plax*, plate; *eidos*, form.] A localised thickening of ectoderm contributing to a cranial nerve; a plate-like structure.

placoid (plăk′oid) *a.* [Gk. *plax*, plate; *eidos*, form.] Plate-like; *appl.* hard scales or dermal teeth on external surface of Elasmobranchs.

placula (plăk′ūlă) *n.* [Gk. *plax*, plate.] A flattened blastula with small segmentation cavity, an embryonic stage of Urochords; a stage in Volvox.

plagiotropic (plā̆′jĭŏtrŏp′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *plagios*, oblique; *trope*, turn.] Obliquely inclined; *appl.* roots and branches.

plagiotropism (plā̆′jĭŏt′röpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *plagios*, oblique; *trope*, turn.] Tendency to incline from the vertical line, to oblique or horizontal.

plagiotropous (plā̆′jĭŏt′röpŭs) *a.* [Gk. *plagios*, oblique; *trope*, turn.] Obliquely inclined; *appl.* the asymmetrical polar cap of Rhombozoa.

planea,—blastaea, *q.v.*

planidium (plănĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *planos*, wandering; *idion*, *dim.*] Active migratory larva of certain Insects.

planiform (plā′nĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *planus*, level; *forma*, shape.] With nearly flat surface; *appl.* certain articulation surfaces.

plankton (plăngk′tŏn) *n.* [Gk. *plangktos*, wandering.] The animal and plant life floating through water, including animals with weak locomotory power.

planoblast (plăn′öblăst) *n.* [Gk. *planos*, wandering; *blastos*, bud.] A free-swimming hydroid individual.

planogamete (plăn′ögămēt′) *n.* [Gk. *planos*, wandering; *gametes*, spouse.] A ciliated motile protoplast or microzoospore of Algae.

planont (plăn′ŏnt) *n.* [Gk. *planos*, wandering; *on*, being.] The initial amoebula-stage of Neosporidia.

planosome (plăn′ösōm) *n.* [Gk. *planos*, wandering; *soma*, body.] A supernumerary chromosome due to nondisjunction of mates in meiosis.

planta (plăn′tă) *n.* [L. *planta*, sole of foot.] The sole of foot; first tarsal joint of Insects.

plantar (plăn′tăr) *a.* [L. *planta*, sole of foot.] *Pert.* sole of foot; *appl.* arteries, ligaments, muscles, nerves, veins.

plantigrade (plăn′tĭgrād) *a.* [L. *planta*, sole of foot; *gradus*, step.] Walking with whole sole of foot touching the ground.

plantula (plăn′tūlă) *n.* [L. *plantula*, small sole.] The empodium or pulvillus of Insects.

planula (plăn′ūlă) *n.* [L. *planus*, flat.] The ovoid young free-swimming larva of Coelenterates.

planum (plăn′ŭm) *n.* [L. *planus*, flat.] A plane or area; *appl.* certain cranial bone surfaces.

plasma (plăz′mă) *n.* [Gk. *plasma*, form.] The "liquid tissue" of body fluids; protoplasm generally.

plasmatic (plăzmăt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *plasma*, form.] *Pert.* plasma; protoplasmic.

plasmatoparous (plăz′mătŏp′ărŭs) *a.* [Gk. *plasma*, form; L. *parere*, to beget.] Developing a mycelium directly upon germination instead of zoospores, as grape Mildew and other Plasmopara.

plasmocyte (plăz′mösīt) *n.* [Gk. *plasma*, form; *kytos*, hollow.] A leucocyte.

plasmodesm (plăz′mödĕzm) *n.* [Gk. *plasma*, form; *desma*, bond.] Cytoplasmic intercellular bridge.

plasmodial (plăzmō′dĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *plasma*, form; *eidos*, form.] *Pert.* a plasmodium.

plasmodiocarp (plăzmō′dĭökârp′) *n.* [Gk. *plasma*, form; *eidos*, form; *karpos*, fruit.] A modification of a plasmodium in some slime Moulds.

plasmodium (plăzmō′dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *plasma*, form; *eidos*, form.] A collection of amoeboid masses without nuclear fusion; naked protoplasm of Myxomycetes; a multinucleate mass of protoplasm; syncytium.

plasmogamy (plăzmŏg′ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *plasma*, form; *gamos*, union.] In Protozoa, fusion of several individuals into a multinucleate mass; fusion of cytoplasmic substance without nuclear fusion.

plasmolysis (plăzmŏl′ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *plasma*, form; *lysis*, loosing.] The withdrawal of water from plant protoplasm, causing contraction of cell walls.

plasmomites (plăz′mömīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *plasma*, form; *mitos*, thread.] Minute fibrillae forming with plasmosomes the intergranular substance of a cell.

plasmosome (plăz′mösōm) *n.* [Gk. *plasma*, form; *soma*, body.] The true nucleolus; *cf.* karyosome; a minute cytoplasmic granule.

plasmotomy (plăzmŏt′ömĭ) *n.* [Gk. *plasma*, form; *tome*, cutting.] Division of plasmodium by cleavage into multinucleate parts.

plasome (plăs′ōm) *n.* [Gk. *plasma*, form; *soma*, body.] A hypothetical unit, *q.v.*

plasson (plăs′ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *plassein*, to form.] The formative substance which may give rise to cellular elements.

plastic (plăs′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *plastos*, formed.] Formative; *appl.* substances used in forming or building up tissues or organs; *appl.* force which gives matter definite form.

plastid (plăs′tĭd) *n.* [Gk. *plastos*, formed; *idion*, *dim.*] A cell-body other than nucleus or centrosome.

plastidogen organ,—the axial organ of Echinoderms.

plastidome (plăs′tĭdōm) *n.* [Gk. *plastos*, formed; *idion*, *dim.*; *mestos*, full.] In a cell, the plastids as a whole.

plastidule (plăs′tĭdūl) *n.* [Gk. *plastos*, formed; *idion*, *dim.*] A hypothetical unit, *q.v.*

plastin (plăs′tĭn) *n.* [Gk. *plastos*, formed.] A substance found in reticulum of cells.

plastochondria,—mitochondria, *q.v.*

plastocont,—chondriocont, *q.v.*

plastodynamia (plăs′tödĭnăm′ĭă) *n.* [Gk. *plastos*, formed; *dynamis*, power.] Plastic or formative force.

plastogamy (plăstŏg′ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *plastos*, formed; *gamos*, marriage.] Union of distinct unicellular individuals with fusion of cytoplasm but not of nuclei.

plastomere (plăs′tömēr) *n.* [Gk. *plastos*, formed; *meros*, part.] Chondriomere; the chondriosome content of a sperm.

plastosome,—chondriosome, *q.v.*

plastral (plăs′trăl) *a.* [F. *plastron*, breast-plate.] *Pert.* a plastron.

plastron (plăs′trŏn) *n.* [F. *plastron*, breast-plate.] Ventral bony shield of Tortoises and Turtles; other corresponding structure.

plate (plāt) *n.* [L. *platus*, flat.] A flat, broad, plate-like structure or surface; a lamina, scale, disc, etc.

platybasic (plăt′ĭbā′sĭk) *a.* [Gk. *platys*, flat; *basis*, base.] *Appl.* the primitive chondrocranium with wide hypophysial fenestra; *cf.* tropibasic.

platydactyl (plăt′ĭdăk′tĭl) *a.* [Gk. *platys*, flat; *daktylos*, finger.] With flattened-out fingers and toes, as certain tailless Amphibians.

platyhieric (plăt′ĭhī′ërĭk) *a.* [Gk. *platys*, flat; *hieros*, sacred.] Having sacral index above 100; *cf.* dolichohieric.

platysma (plătĭz′mă) *n.* [Gk. *platysma*, flat piece.] Broad sheet of muscle beneath superficial fascia of neck.

platyspermic (plăt′ĭspĕr′mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *platys*, flat; *sperma*, seed.] With seed bilaterally symmetrical.

plectonephridia (plĕk′tönĕfrĭd′ĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *plektos*, twisted; *nephros*, kidney.] Nephridia of diffuse type formed of networks of fine excretory tubules lying on body-wall and septa of certain Oligochaetes; plectonephria, nephridia.

pleiochasium (plī′ökā′zĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pleion*, more; *chasis*, division.] Axis of a cymose inflorescence bearing more than two lateral branches.

pleiocyclic (plī′ösĭk′lĭk) *a.* [Gk. *pleion*, more; *kyklos*, circle.] Living through more than one cycle of activity, as a perennial plant.

pleiomerous (plīŏm′ërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *pleion*, more; *meros*, part.] Having more than normal number of parts, as of petals or sepals.

pleiomery (plīŏm′ërĭ) *n.* [Gk. *pleion*, more; *meros*, part.] Condition of having more than the normal number of parts in a whorl.

pleiophyllous (plī′öfĭl′ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *pleion*, more; *phyllon*, leaf.] Having more than normal number of leaves or leaflets.

pleiotaxy (plī′ötăk′sĭ) *n.* [Gk. *pleion*, more; *taxis*, arrangement.] A multiplication of whorls, as in double flowers.

Pleistocene (plīs′tösēn) *a.* [Gk. *pleistos*, most; *kainos*, recent.] *Pert.* or *appl.* geological period following the Tertiary, and preceding the psychozoic.

pleomorphous (plē′ömôr′fŭs) *a.* [Gk. *pleon*, more ; *morphe*, form.] Polymorphous ; pleomorphic ; having two or more distinct forms occurring in one life-cycle ; pleiomorphous.

pleon (plē′ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *pleein*, to sail.] The abdominal region of Crustaceans.

pleopod (plē′öpŏd) *n.* [Gk. *pleein*, to sail ; *pous*, foot.] An abdominal appendage or swimming-leg of Crustaceans.

plerergate (plĕrĕr′gāt) *n.* [Gk. *pleros*, full ; *ergates*, worker.] A replete worker ant with gaster distended with food.

plerocercoid (plĕr′ösër′koid) *n.* [Gk. *pleros*, full ; *kerkos*, tail ; *eidos*, form.] The elongated worm-like larval form of certain Cestodes in second intermediate host.

plerocestoid (plĕr′ösĕs′toid) *n.* [Gk. *pleros*, full ; *kestos*, girdle ; *eidos*, form.] A metacestode, or sexless encysted stage of a cestoid worm ; also plerocercoid.

plerome (plĕr′ōm) *n.* [Gk. *pleroma*, completion.] The core or central part of an apical meristem.

pleura (ploor′ă) *n.* [Gk. *pleura*, side.] A serous membrane lining thoracic cavity and investing lung.

pleural (ploor′ăl) *a.* [Gk. *pleura*, side.] *Pert.* a pleura or pleuron ; as pleural ganglia.

pleuralia (ploorā′lĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pleura*, side.] Defensive spicules scattered over general body surface.

pleurapophysis (ploor′ăpŏf′ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *pleura*, side ; *apo*, from ; *physis*, growth.] A lateral vertebral process or true rib.

pleurethmoid (ploorĕth′moid) *n.* [Gk. *pleura*, side ; *ethmos*, sieve ; *eidos*, form.] The compound ectethmoid and prefrontal of some Fishes.

pleurite (ploor′īt) *n.* [Gk. *pleura*, side.] A pleuron.

pleurobranchiae (ploor′öbrăng′kĭē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pleura*, side ; *brangchia*, gills.] Pleurobranchs, or gills springing from lateral walls of thorax of certain Arthropods.

pleurocarpous (ploor′ökâr′pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *pleura*, side ; *karpos*, fruit.] *Appl.* Mosses with fructification on lateral branches ; pleurocarpic.

pleuroccipital,—exoccipital, *q.v.*

pleurocentrum (ploor′ösĕn′trŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pleura*, side ; L. *centrum*, centre.] A lateral element of centrum of many Fishes and fossil Amphibians.

pleurocerebral (ploor′ösĕr′ëbrăl) *a.* [Gk. *pleura*, side ; L. *cerebrum*, brain.] *Pert.* pleural and cerebral ganglia, in Molluscs.

pleurodont (ploor′ödŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *pleura*, side ; *odous*, tooth.] Having teeth fixed by sides to lateral surface of jaw ridge, as in some Lizards.

pleuron (ploor′ŏn) *n.*, **pleura** (ploor′ă), *plu.* [Gk. *pleuron*, side.] The external lateral pieces of body segments of Arthropods ; lateral extensions of Crustacean shells.

pleuropedal (ploor′öpĕd′ăl) *a.* [Gk. *pleura*, side ; L. *pes*, foot.] *Pert.* pleural and pedal ganglia of Molluscs.

pleuroperitoneum (ploor′öpĕr′ĭtönē′ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pleura*, side ; *peri*, round ; *teinein*, to stretch.] Pleura and peritoneum combined, body-lining membrane of animals without diaphragm.

pleuropodium (ploor′öpō′dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pleura*, side ; *pous*, foot.] A lateral glandular process of abdomen of some Insects.

pleurosphenoid,—sphenolateral, *q.v.*

pleurosteon (plooròs′tëŏn) *n.* [Gk. *pleura*, side ; *osteon*, bone.] Lateral process of sternum in young Birds, afterwards costal process.

pleurotribe (ploor′ötrīb) *a.* [Gk. *pleura*, side ; *tribein*, to rub.] *Appl.* flowers whose anthers and stigma are so placed as to rub sides of insects entering, — a device for securing cross-pollination.

pleurovisceral (ploor′övĭs′ërăl) *a.* [Gk. *pleura*, side ; L. *viscera*, intestines.] *Pert.* pleural and visceral ganglia of Molluscs.

plexiform (plĕk′sĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *plexus*, interwoven ; *forma*, shape.] Entangled or complicated ; like a network ; *appl.* layers of retina.

plexiform gland,—the axial organ of Echinoderms.

plexus (plĕk′sŭs) *n.* [L. *plexus*, interwoven.] A network of interlacing blood-vessels or nerves.

plica (plī′kă) *n.* [L. *plicare*, to fold.] A fold of skin, membrane, or lamella.

plicate (plĭk′āt) *a.* [L. *plicare*, to fold.] Folded like a fan, as a leaf; folded or ridged.

pliciform (plĭs′ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *plicare*, to fold; *forma*, shape.] Resembling a fold; disposed in folds.

Pliocene (plī′ösēn) *a.* [Gk. *pleion*, more; *kainos*, recent.] *Pert.* or *appl.* latest Tertiary geological period.

pluma (ploom′ă) *n.* [L. *pluma*, feather.] A contour feather of Birds.

plumate (ploom′āt) *a.* [L. *pluma*, feather.] Plume-like.

plume (ploom) *n.* [L. *pluma*, feather.] A feather, or feather-like structure.

plumicome (ploom′ĭkōm) *n.* [L. *pluma*, feather; *coma*, hair.] A spicule with plume-like tufts.

plumicorn (ploom′ĭkôrn) *n.* [L. *pluma*, feather; *cornu*, horn.] Horn-like tuft of feathers on bird's head.

plumigerous (ploomĭj′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *pluma*, feather; *gerere*, to carry.] Feathered.

plumiped (ploom′ĭpĕd) *n.* [L. *pluma*, feather; *pes*, foot.] A bird with feathered feet.

plumose (ploom′ōs) *a.* [L. *pluma*, feather.] Feathery; having feathers; feather-like; *appl.* a type arrangement of skeletal fibre in Sponges.

plumulate (ploom′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *plumula*, small feather.] Downy; with a downy covering; plumulaceous.

plumule (ploom′ūl) *n.* [L. *plumula*, small feather.] A Primary bud which develops primary axis of a stem; androconia of numerous butterflies; a down-feather; plumula.

pluriaxial (ploor′ĭăk′sĭăl) *a.* [L. *plus*, more; *axis*, axle.] Having flowers developed on secondary shoots.

plurilocular (ploor′ĭlŏk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *plus*, more; *loculus*, little place.] Having two or more loculi.

pluripartite (ploor′ĭpâr′tīt) *a.* [L. *plus*, more; *partitus*, divided.] With many lobes or partitions.

pluriserial (ploor′ĭsē′rĭăl) *a.* [L. *plus*, more; *series*, row.] Arranged in two or more rows.

plurivalent (plooriv′ălënt, ploor′ĭvā′lënt) *a.* [L. *plus*, more; *valere*, to be worth.] *Appl.* a chromatin-rod with more than one chromosome.

pluteal (ploot′ëăl) *a.* [L. *pluteus*, shed.] *Pert.* a pluteus.

pluteus (ploot′ëŭs) *n.* [L. *pluteus*, shed.] The free-swimming larva of Echinoids and Ophiuroids.

pneumatic (nūmăt′ĭk, pn-) *a.* [Gk. *pneuma*, air.] *Appl.* bones of Birds penetrated by canals connected with respiratory system.

pneumaticity (nūmătĭs′ĭtĭ, pn-) *n.* [Gk. *pneuma*, air.] State of having air cavities, as bones of flying Birds.

pneumatized (nū′mătīzd, pn-) *a.* [Gk. *pneuma*, air.] Furnished with air cavities.

pneumatocyst (nū′mătösĭst, pn-) *n.* [Gk. *pneuma*, air; *kystis*, bladder.] The air-bladder or swim-bladder of Fishes; air cavity used as float.

pneumatophore (nū′mătöfōr, pn-) *n.* [Gk. *pneuma*, air; *pherein*, to bear.] The air-sac or float of Siphonophores; an air-bladder of marsh or shore-plants; an aerating root.

pneumatopyle (nū′mătöpīl, pn-) *n.* [Gk. *pneuma*, air; *pyle*, gate.] A pore of a pneumatophore, opening above to exterior in certain Siphonophores.

pneumogastric (nū′mögăs′trĭk, pn-) *a.* [Gk. *pneuma*, air; *gaster*, stomach.] *Appl.* tenth cranial nerve, supplying heart, lungs, and viscera.

pneumotaxis (nū′mötăk′sĭs, pn-) *n.* [Gk. *pneuma*, air; *taxis*, arrangement.] Reaction to stimulation of carbon dioxide in solution.

pod (pŏd) *n.* [M.E. *pod*, bag.] A superior, one-celled, one- or many-seeded fruit of two valves; a husk.

podal (pō′dăl) *a.* [Gk. *pous*, foot.] *Pert.* feet; pedal.

podeon (pō′dëŏn) *n.* [Gk. *pous*, foot.] The podeum or slender middle part of abdomen of Hymenoptera uniting propodeon and metapodeon.

podetiiform (pödē′shĭĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *pous*, foot; L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling a podetium.

podetium (pödē′shĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pous*, foot.] A stalk-like elevation from thallus of some Lichens.

podex (pō′dĕks) *n.* [L. *podex*, rump.] The region about the anus.

podical (pŏd′ĭkăl) *a.* [L. *podex*, rump.] In anal region; adanal; *appl.* a pair of small hard plates beside anus of Arthropods.

podite (pöd′īt) *n.* [Gk. *pous*, foot.] A Crustacean walking leg.

podium (pō′dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pous*, foot.] A foot or footlike structure.

podobranchiae (pöd′öbrăng′kĭē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pous*, foot; *brangchia*, gills.] Podobranchs or foot-gills, springing from coxopodites of thoracic appendages of certain Arthropods.

podocephalous (pöd′ökĕf′ălŭs, -sĕf-) *a.* [Gk. *pous*, foot; *kephale*, head.] Having head of flowers on long stalk.

podoconus (pöd′ökō′nŭs) *n.* [Gk. *pous*, foot; *konos*, cone.] A conical mass of endoplasm connecting central capsule with disc of Sarcodina.

podocyst (pöd′ösĭst) *n.* [Gk. *pous*, foot; *kystis*, bladder.] A pedal sinus or caudal vesicle in certain Gasteropods.

pododerm (pöd′ödĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *pous*, foot; *derma*, skin.] Dermal layer of a hoof, within horny layer.

podogynium (pöd′öjĭn′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pous*, foot, *gyne*, female.] A stipe supporting the gynoecium.

podomere (pöd′ömēr) *n.* [Gk. *pous*, foot; *meros*, part.] A limb segment of Arthropods.

podophthalmite (pöd′ŏfthăl′mīt) *n.* [Gk. *pous*, foot; *ophthalmos*, eye.] In Crustaceans, eyestalk segment farthest from head.

podotheca (pöd′öthē′kă) *n.* [Gk. *pous*, foot; *theke*, box.] A foot covering, as of Birds or Reptiles.

pogonion (pögō′nĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *pogonion*, little beard.] Most prominent point of chin as represented on mandible.

poikilocyte (poik′ĭlösīt) *n.* [Gk. *poikilos*, various; *kytos*, cell.] A distorted form of erythrocyte present in certain pathological conditions.

poikilothermal (poik′ĭlöthĕr′măl) *a.* [Gk. *poikilos*, various; *therme*, heat.] *Appl.* cold-blooded animals, or those whose temperature varies with that of surrounding medium; poikilothermous; *cf.* homoiothermal.

polar (pō′lăr) *a.* [Gk. *polos*, pivot.] In region of end of an axis; at a pole.

polar body,—one of two cells divided off from ovum during maturation, before germ-nuclei fuse.

polar cartilage,—posterior portion of trabecula or independent cartilage in that region.

polar nuclei,—nuclei at each end of angiosperm embryo, which later form secondary nucleus.

polar plates,—two narrow ciliated areas produced in transverse plane, part of equilibrium apparatus of certain Coelenterates.

polar rays,—astral rays, *opp.* spindle-fibres.

polar rings,—two ring-shaped cytoplasmic masses near ovum poles formed after union of germ-nuclei.

polarity (pölăr′ĭtĭ) *n.* [Gk. *polos*, pivot.] The tendency of plants to develop from the poles, roots downwards, stems upwards; the tendency of an ovum to place itself with axis corresponding to that of mother.

pole plates,—end-plates or achromatic masses at spindle poles in Protozoa mitosis.

Polian vesicles,—interradial vesicles opening into ring-vessel of ambulacral system of most Star-fishes and Holothurians.

polioplasm (pŏl′ĭöplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *polios*, gray; *plasma*, form.] Spongioplasm; granular plasma of plants.

pollen (pŏl′ĕn) *n.* [L. *pollen*, fine flour.] The male fertilizing element of seed plants.

pollen tube,—a tubular process developed from pollen grains after attachment to stigma.

pollex (pŏl′ĕks) *n.* [L. *pollex*, thumb.] The thumb, or innermost digit of the normal five in anterior limb.

pollination (pŏl′ĭnāshŭn) *n.* [L. *pollen*, fine flour.] Fertilization in flowers; transference of pollen from stigma to ovule.

polliniferous (pŏl′ĭnĭf′ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *pollen*, fine flour; *ferre*, to carry.] Pollen-bearing; adapted for transferring pollen.

pollinium (pŏlĭn′ĭŭm) *n.* [L. *pollen*, fine flour.] An agglutinated pollen mass of Orchids and other plants.

pollinodium (pŏl′ĭnō′dĭŭm) *n.* [L. *pollen*, fine flour ; Gk. *eidos*, form.] A club-shaped branch of mycelium, the antheridium of certain Fungi.

pollinoid (pŏl′ĭnoid) *n.* [L. *pollen*, fine flour ; Gk. *eidos*, form.] A male gamete or spermatium.

polocytes (pō′lösīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *polos*, axis ; *kytos*, hollow.] Polar bodies.

polyadelphous (pŏl′ĭădĕl′fŭs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *adelphos*, brother.] Having stamens united by filaments into more than two bundles.

polyandrous (pŏl′ĭăn′drŭs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *aner*, male.] Having twenty or more stamens.

polyandry (pŏl′ĭăn′drĭ) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *aner*, male.] Condition of a female consorting with several males ; as in some Fishes.

polyarch (pŏl′ĭârk) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *arche*, beginning.] Having many xylem bundles in wood tissue ; *appl.* multipolar spindle in higher plants.

polyaxon (pŏl′ĭăk′sŏn) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *axis*, axle.] Type of spicule laid down along numerous axes.

polycarp (pŏl′ĭkârp) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *karpos*, fruit.] A gonad of some Ascidians, on inner surface of mantle.

polycarpellary (pŏl′ĭkârpĕl′ărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *karpos*, fruit.] With compound gynoecium.

polycarpic (pŏl′ĭkâr′pĭk), **polycarpous** (pŏl′ĭkâr′pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *karpos*, fruit.] With numerous carpels ; *appl.* perennials.

polycercous (pŏl′ĭsër′kŭs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *kerkos*, tail.] *Appl.* bladderworms developing several cysts, each with a head.

polychasium (pŏl′ĭkā′zĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *chasis*, division.] A cymose branch system when more than two branches arise about the same point.

polychromasy, -ie (pŏl′ĭkrō′măsĭ) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *chroma*, colour.] Multiple and differential tinting with one staining mixture.

polychromatic (pŏl′ĭkrömăt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *chroma*, colour.] With several colours, as pigment areas ; *appl.* two forms of erythrocytes with well-defined chromatin.

polycotyledon (pŏl′ĭkŏtĭlē′dŏn) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *kotyledon*, hollow vessel.] A plant with more than two embryo leaves.

polycotyledonary (pŏl′ĭkŏtĭlē′dönărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *kotyledon*, hollow vessel.] Having placenta in many divisions.

polycotyledonous (pŏl′ĭkŏtĭlē′dönŭs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *kotyledon*, hollow vessel.] Having more than two cotyledons or seed lobes, as Fir embryo.

polycotyledony (pŏl′ĭkŏtĭlē′dönĭ) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *kotyledon*, hollow vessel.] A great increase in number of cotyledons.

polycrotism (pŏlĭk′rötĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *krotos*, beating.] Condition of having several secondary elevations in pulse curve.

polycyclic (pŏl′ĭsĭk′lĭk) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *kyklos*, circle.] Having many whorls or ring structures.

polycystid (pŏl′ĭsĭs′tĭd) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *kystis*, bladder.] Septate ; partitioned off.

polydactylism (pŏl′ĭdăk′tĭlĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *daktylos*, finger.] Condition of having an excessive number of fingers or toes.

polyembryony (pŏl′ĭĕm′brĭŏnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *embryon*, foetus.] Instance of a zygote giving rise to more than one embryo ; *e.g.* identical twins ; offspring of armadillos.

polyenergid (pŏl′ĭĕn′ërjĭd) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *energos*, active.] *Appl.* nuclei with more than one centriole.

polygamous (pŏlĭg′ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *gamos*, union.] Bearing male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers ; consorting with more than one mate.

polygamy (pŏlĭg′ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *gamos*, union.] Condition of having staminate, pistillate, and hermaphrodite flowers on same individual ; condition of having more than one mate at a time.

polygenetic (pŏl′ĭjënĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *genesis*, descent.] Derived from two sources ; sexually produced ; polygenic.

polygoneutic (pŏl′ĭgŏnū′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *goneuein*, to beget.] Rearing more than one brood in a season.

polygynoecial (pŏl′ĭjĭnē′shĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *gyne*, woman; *oikos*, house.] Having multiple fruits formed by united gynoecia.

polygynous (pŏlĭj′ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *gyne*, female.] Consorting with more than one female at a time; with many styles.

polykaryon (pŏl′ĭkăr′ĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *karyon*, nut.] A polyenergid nucleus; a nucleus with more than one centriole.

polymastigote (pŏl′ĭmăs′tĭgōt) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *mastix*, whip.] Having flagella arranged in a tuft.

polymastism (pŏl′ĭmăs′tĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *mastos*, breast.] Occurrence of more than normal number of mammae.

polymegaly (pŏl′ĭmĕg′ălĭ) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *megalon*, great.] Occurrence of more than two sizes of sperm in one animal.

polymerous (pŏlĭm′ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *meros*, part.] Consisting of many parts or members.

polymorphism (pŏl′ĭmôr′fĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *morphe*, form.] Occurrence of different forms of individuals in same species; occurrence of different forms, or different forms of organs, in same individual at different periods of life.

polymorphonuclear (pŏl′ĭmôr′fŏnū′klēăr) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *morphe*, form; L. *nucleus*, kernel.] *Appl.* leucocytes with multipartite nuclei connected by fine threads of chromatin.

polymorphous (pŏl′ĭmôr′fŭs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *morphe*, form.] Showing a marked degree of variation in body form, during the life history, or within the species; polymorphic; *cf.* monomorphic.

polynucleate (pŏl′ĭnū′klēāt) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; L. *nucleus*, kernel.] Containing several or many nuclei.

polyoestrous (pŏl′ĭē′strŭs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *oistros*, gadfly.] Having a succession of oestrous periods in one sexual season; *cf.* monoestrous.

polyp (pŏl′ĭp) *n.* [L. *polypus*, polyp.] A simple Actinozoon or a separate zooid of a colony.

polyparium (pŏl′ĭpā′rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *polypus*, polyp.] The common base and connecting tissue of a colony of polyps; polypary.

polypetalous (pŏl′ĭpĕt′ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *petalon*, leaf.] Having separate, free, or distinct petals.

polyphagous (pŏlĭf′ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *phagein*, to eat.] Eating various kinds of food; of Sporozoa, passing different phases of life-history in different cells.

polyphyletic (pŏl′ĭfīlĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *phylon*, race.] Convergent, as *appl.* a group; combining characteristics of more than one ancestral type through independent acquisition; having origin from several lines of descent.

polyphyllous (pŏl′ĭfĭl′ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *phyllon*, leaf.] Many-leaved.

polyphyodont (pŏl′ĭfī′ōdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *polyphyes*, manifold; *odous*, tooth.] Having many successive sets of teeth.

polypide (pŏl′ĭpīd) *n.* [L. *polypus*, polyp.] An individual or person of a zooid colony; polypite.

polyplastic (pŏl′ĭplăs′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *plastos*, formed.] Capable of assuming many forms.

polyploid (pŏl′ĭploid) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *aploos*, onefold; *eidos*, form.] With a reduplication of the chromosome number, as triploid, tetraploid, etc., having three, four, etc., times the normal haploid or gametic number; exhibiting polyploidy.

polypneustic (pŏl′ĭpnū′stĭk) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *pnein*, to breathe.] *Appl.* lateral lobes bearing multiple spiracle pores in certain Insects.

polypod (pŏl′ĭpŏd) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *pous*, foot.] Furnished with many feet or legs.

polypoid (pŏl′ĭpoid) *a.* [L. *polypus*, polyp; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Polyp-like.

polyprotodont (pŏl′ĭprō′tōdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *protos*, first; *odous*, tooth.] With four or five incisors on each side of upper jaw, and one or two fewer on lower—as in Tasmanian Devil.

polyrhizal (pŏl′ĭrī′zăl) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *rhiza*, root.] With many roots or rootlets.

polysepalous (pŏl′ĭsĕp′ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *sepalon*, sepal.] Having free or distinct sepals.

polysiphonic (pŏl′ĭsīfŏn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *siphon*, tube.] *Appl.* a hydromedusa stem consisting of several hydrocauli bound together.

polysomitic (pŏl′ĭsömĭt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *soma*, body ; *temnein*, to cut.] Having many body-segments ; formed from fusion of primitive body segments.

polyspermous (pŏl′ĭspĕr′mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *sperma*, seed.] Having many seeds.

polyspermy (pŏl′ĭspĕr′mĭ) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *sperma*, seed.] Entry of several sperms into one ovum.

polyspondyly (pŏl′ĭspŏn′dĭlĭ) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *sphondylos*, vertebra.] Condition of having vertebral parts multiple where myotome has been lost ; *cf.* diplospondyly.

polysporocystid (pŏl′ĭspōrösĭs′tĭd) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *sporos*, seed ; *kystis*, bladder ; *eidos*, form.] *Appl.* oocyst of Sporozoa when more than four sporocysts are present.

polysporous (pŏl′ĭspō′rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *sporos*, seed.] Many-seeded ; many-spored.

polystachyous (pŏl′ĭstā′kĭŭs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *stachys*, ear of corn.] With numerous spikes.

polystelic (pŏl′ĭstĕl′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *stele*, post.] With several steles.

polystely (pŏl′ĭstē′lĭ) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *stele*, post.] Arrangement of axial vascular tissue in several steles, each containing more than one vascular bundle.

polystemonous (pŏl′ĭstĕm′önŭs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *stemon*, warp.] Having stamens more than double the number of petals or sepals.

polystichous (pŏlĭs′tĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *stichos*, row.] Arranged in numerous rows or series.

polystomatous (pŏl′ĭstŏm′ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *stoma*, mouth.] Having many pores, mouths, or openings ; many-mouthed, as Discomedusae and Sponges.

polystomium (pŏl′ĭstō′mĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *stoma*, mouth.] A suctorial mouth of Discomedusae.

polystylar (pŏl′ĭstī′lăr) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *stylos*, pillar.] Many-styled.

polysymmetrical (pŏl′ĭsĭmĕt′rĭkăl) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *syn*, with ; *metron*, measure.] Divisible through several planes into bilaterally symmetrical portions.

polythalamous (pŏl′ĭthăl′ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *thalamos*, chamber.] Aggregate or collective, as *appl.* fruits ; *appl.* shells made up of many chambers formed successively.

polythely (pŏl′ĭthē′lĭ) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *thele*, nipple.] Polymastism.

polytocous (pŏlĭt′ökŭs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *tokos*, offspring.] Prolific ; producing several at a birth.

polytomous (pŏlĭt′ömŭs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *tome*, cutting.] Having more than two secondary branches.

polytrichous (pŏlĭt′rĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *thrix*, hair.] Having the body covered with an even coat of cilia, as certain Infusorians.

polytrochal (pŏlĭt′rökăl) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *trochos*, wheel.] Having several circlets of cilia between mouth and posterior end, as in certain Annulates ; polytrochous.

polytrophic (pŏl′ĭtrŏf′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *trophe*, nourishment.] Nourished by more than one organism or substance.

polyzoarium (pŏl′ĭzöā′rĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *zoon*, animal.] The skeletal system of a Polyzoan colony ; the colony itself.

polyzoic (pŏl′ĭzō′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many ; *zoon*, animal.] *Appl.* a colony of many zooids ; *appl.* a spore containing many sporozoites.

pome (pōm) *n.* [L. *pomum*, apple.] An inferior, indehiscent, two or more celled fleshy fruit.

pomum Adami,—prominent ridge of thyroid cartilage in front of neck, more pronounced in males.

pons (pŏnz) *n.* [L. *pons*, bridge.] A structure connecting two parts, as pons Varolii of cerebellum.

pontal, pontic, pontile, pontine,—*pert.* a pons or the pons Varolii.

ponticulus (pŏntĭk′ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *ponticulus*, small bridge.] A vertical ridge on auricular cartilage.

popliteal (pŏplĭt′ëăl, pŏp′lĭtē′ăl) *a.* [L. *poples*, ham.] *Pert.* region behind and above knee-joint; *appl.* artery, glands, nerve, vein, muscle.

pore (pōr) *n.* [Gk. *poros*, channel.] A minute opening or interstice, as of the skin, of a stone.

poricidal (pō′rĭsī′dăl) *a.* [Gk. *poros*, channel; L. *caedere*, to cut.] Dehiscing by valves or pores, as the Poppy Order.

poriferous (pörĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *poros*, channel; L. *ferre*, to bear.] Furnished with numerous openings.

poriform (pō′rĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *poros*, channel; L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling a pore.

porocyte (pō′rösīt) *n.* [Gk. *poros*, channel; *kytos*, hollow.] A perforated cell of Porifera.

porogam (pō′rögăm) *n.* [Gk. *poros*, channel; *gamos*, union.] A plant whose pollen-tube enters ovule by micropyle; *opp.* chalazogam.

porogamy (pörŏg′ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *poros*, channel; *gamos*, union.] Entrance of a pollen-tube into ovule by micropyle to secure fertilization.

porophyllous (pō′röfĭl′ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *poros*, channel; *phyllon*, leaf.] *Appl.* leaves with numerous transparent spots.

porphyrophore (pŏr′fĭrö′fōr) *n.* [Gk. *porphyra*, purple; *pherein*, to bear.] A reddish-purple pigment-bearing cell.

porta (pōr′tă) *n.* [L. *porta*, gate.] A gate-like structure, as transverse fissure of liver.

portal (pōr′tăl) *a.* [L. *porta*, gate.] *Appl.* a system of veins draining alimentary canal, spleen, and pancreas: also a system to kidney in lower Vertebrates.

portio (pōr′tĭō, pōr′shĭō) *n.* [L. *portio*, portion.] A part or portion of a nerve, blood-vessel, etc.

positive tropism,—tendency to move towards a source of stimulus.

postabdomen (pōst′ăbdō′mën) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *abdomen*, belly.] In Scorpions, metasoma or posterior narrower five segments of abdomen.

postanal (pōstā′năl) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *anus*, vent.] Situated behind anus.

postaxial (pōstăk′sĭăl) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *axis*, axle.] On posterior side of axis; as on fibular side of leg.

postbranchial (pōstbrăng′kĭăl) *a.* [L. *post*, after; Gk. *brangchia*, gills.] Behind gill-clefts; *appl.* a structure arising in pharynx.

postcardinal (pōstkâr′dĭnăl) *a.* [L. *post*, after; Gk. *kardia*, heart.] Behind region of heart; *appl.* a dorsal vein.

postcava (pōstkā′vă) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *cavus*, hollow.] The inferior or posterior vena cava of Vertebrates above Fishes; postcaval vein.

postcentral (pōstsĕn′trăl) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *centrum*, centre.] Behind central region; *appl.* a cerebral sulcus.

postcentrum (pōstsĕn′trŭm) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *centrum*, centre.] The posterior part of vertebral centrum of certain Vertebrates.

postclavicle (pōstklăv′ĭkël) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *claviculum*, small key.] A membrane bone occurring in shoulder girdle of some higher Ganoids and Teleosts; also postcleithrum.

postclitellian (pōst′klĭtĕl′ĭăn) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *clitellae*, pack-saddle.] Situated behind clitellum.

postclival (pōstklī′văl) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *clivus*, hill.] *Appl.* fissure behind clivus of cerebellum.

postclypeus (pōstklĭp′ëŭs) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *clypeus*, shield.] The posterior part of clypeus of an Insect; *cf.* anteclypeus.

postcranial (pōstkrā′nĭăl) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *cranium*, skull.] *Appl.* area of posterior head region.

postdicrotic (pōst′dīkrŏt′ĭk) *a.* [L. *post*, after; Gk. *dis*, twice; *krotein*, to beat.] *Appl.* a secondary wave of a pulse, or that succeeding the dicrotic.

postembryonic (pōst′ĕmbrĭŏn′ĭk) *a.* [L. *post*, after; Gk. *embryon*, foetus.] *Pert.* the age succeeding the embryonic.

posterior (pōstē′rĭŏr) *a.* [L. *posterior*, later.] Situated behind or dorsally; behind the axis; superior, or next the axis.

posterolateral (pōs′tĕrōlăt′ĕrăl) *a.* [L. *posterior*, later; *latus*, side.] Placed posteriorly and towards the side; *appl.* arteries.

posteromedial (pōs′tĕrōmē′dĭăl) *a.* [L. *posterior*, later; *medius*, middle.] Placed posteriorly and medianly; *appl.* arteries.

postflagellate (pōstflăj′ĕlāt) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *flagellum*, lash.] *Appl.* forms of Trypanosome intermediate between flagellates and cyst.

postfrons (pōstfrŏnz) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *frons*, forehead.] Portion of frons posterior to antennary base line in Insects.

postfrontal (pōstfrŭn′tăl) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *frons*, forehead.] *Appl.* a bone occurring behind orbit of some Vertebrates.

postfurca (pōstfŭr′kă) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *furca*, fork.] A posterior sternal furca of an Insect.

postganglionic (pōstgăng′glĭŏn′ĭk) *a.* [L. *post*, after; Gk. *gangglion*, tumour.] *Appl.* fibres that leave the ganglion; *cf.* preganglionic.

postgena (pōstjē′nă) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *gena*, cheek.] Posterior portion of insect gena.

postglenoid (pōstglē′noid) *a.* [L. *post*, after; Gk. *glene*, socket.] Behind the glenoid fossa; *appl.* a small process.

posthepatic (pōst′hĕpăt′ĭk) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *hepar*, liver.] *Appl.* latter part of alimentary canal, that from liver to end.

postheterokinesis (pōsthĕt′ĕrōkĭnē′sĭs) *n.* [L. *post*, after; Gk. *heteros*, other; *kinesis*, movement.] Case of meiosis in which the sex-chromosome passes undivided to one pole in the second spermatocyte division.

posticous (pŏstī′kŭs, pŏs′tĭkŭs) *a.* [L. *posticus*, behind.] On outer or posterior surface; extrorse; postical.

postischium (pōstĭs′kĭŭm) *n.* [L. *post*, after; Gk. *ischion*, hip.] A lateral process on hinder side of ischium of some Reptiles.

postlabrum (pōstlā′brŭm) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *labrum*, lip.] Posterior portion of insect labrum, where differentiated.

postminimus (pōstmĭn′ĭmŭs) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *minimus*, smallest.] A rudimentary additional digit occurring occasionally in Amphibia and Mammals.

postnodular (pōstnŏd′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *nodulus*, small knot.] *Appl.* a cerebellar fissure between nodule and uvula.

postnotum (pōstnō′tŭm) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *notum*, back.] Postscutellum, *q.v.*

postorbial (pōstôr′bĭtăl) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *orbis*, circle.] Behind the orbit; *appl.* bone forming part of posterior wall of orbit.

postotic (pŏstŏt′ĭk) *a.* [L. *post*, after; Gk. *ous*, ear.] Behind the ear; *appl.* a system of nerves.

postparietal (pōst′părī′ĕtăl) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *paries*, wall.] *Appl.* paired bones sometimes occurring between parietal and interparietal.

postpatagium (pōst′pătā′jĭŭm) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *patagium*, border.] In Birds, small fold of skin extending between upper arm and trunk.

postpermanent (pōstpĕr′mănĕnt) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *permanens*, remaining.] *Appl.* traces of a dentition succeeding the permanent.

postphragma (pōstfrăg′mă) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *phragma*, fence.] A phragma developed in relation with a postnotum in Insects.

postpubic (pōstpū′bĭk) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *pubis*, mature.] At posterior end of pubis; *appl.* processes of pubis parallel to ischium.

postpubis (pōstpū′bĭs) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *pubes*, adult.] A ventral process or bone of pelvic girdle in some Sauropsida.

postpyramidal (pōst′pĭrăm′ĭdăl) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *pyramis*, pyramid.] Behind the pyramid; *appl.* a cerebellar fissure.

postscutellum (pōst′skūtĕl′ŭm) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *scutellum*, small shield.] A projection under mesoscutellar lobe of Insects, the base of mesophragma.

postsphenoid (pōstsfē′noid) *n.* [L. *post*, after; Gk. *sphen*, wedge.] The posterior part of sphenoid.

poststernellum (pōst′stĕrnĕl′ŭm) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *sternum*, breastplate.] Most posterior portion of an insect sternite.

post-temporal (pōst-tĕm′pörăl) *a.* [L. *post*, after ; *temporalis*, temporary.] Behind temporal bone ; *appl.* bone and fossa.

post-trematic (pōst-trëmăt′ĭk) *a.* [L. *post*, after ; Gk. *trema*, hole.] *Appl.* nerves running in posterior wall of first gill cleft to pharynx.

postzygapophysis (pōst′zīgăpŏf′ĭsĭs) *n.* [L. *post*, after ; Gk. *zygon*, yoke ; *apo*, from ; *physis*, growth.] An articular process on posterior face of neural arch for articulation with succeeding vertebra.

potential (pötĕn′shăl) *a.* [L. *potens*, powerful.] Latent, as *appl.* characteristics.

pouch (powch) *n.* [O.F. *pouche*, bag.] A bag-like structure ; a sac or bladder, as pharyngeal pouches, marsupial pouch ; a pod.

powder-down feathers,—those which do not develop beyond the early stage, and which disintegrate at the tip into powder.

praeabdomen (prē′ăbdō′mën) *n.* [L. *prae*, before ; *abdomen*, belly.] The anterior, broader part of abdomen of Scorpions.

praeauricular (prē′ôrĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *prae*, before ; *auricula*, small ear.] *Appl.* a sulcus at anterior part of auricular surface of hip-bone.

praeaxial (prēăk′sĭăl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before ; *axis*, axle.] On anterior border or surface.

praecentrum (prēsĕn′trŭm) *n.* [L. *prae*, before ; *centrum*, centre.] The anterior part of vertebral centrum of certain lower Vertebrates.

praecoces (prēkō′sëz) *n.plu.* [L. *prae*, before ; *coquere*, to cook.] Newly-hatched birds able to take care of themselves ; *cf.* altrices.

praecostal (prēkŏs′tăl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before ; *costa*, rib.] *Appl.* short spurs on basal portion of hind wing of Lepidoptera.

praecrural (prēkroor′ăl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before ; *crus*, leg.] On anterior side of leg or thigh.

praecuneus (prēkū′nëŭs) *n.* [L. *prae*, before ; *cuneus*, wedge.] The quadrate lobe of cerebrum.

praemaxilla (prē′măksĭl′ă) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *maxilla*, jaw.] The anterior portion of upper jaw ; os incisivum.

praemorse (prē′môrs) *a.* [L. *praemorsus*, bitten off.] With irregular and abrupt termination, as if end were bitten off.

praeoccipital (prē′ŏksĭp′ĭtăl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before ; *occiput*, back of head.] *Appl.* an indentation or notch anterior to occipital pole of cerebral hemispheres.

praeoral (prēō′răl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before ; *os*, mouth.] *Pert.* part of body of a larva anterior to mouth ; *appl.* process, loop, lobe, ciliated rings.

praepubic (prēpū′bĭk) *a.* [L. *prae*, before ; *pubes*, mature.] On anterior part of pubis ; *appl.* elongated processes of pubis of certain Vertebrates.

praepuce (prē′pūs) *n.* [L. *praeputium*, foreskin.] Part of integument of penis which leaves surface at neck and is folded upon itself ; foreskin ; praeputium.

praeputial (prēpū′shĭăl) *a.* [L. *praeputium*, foreskin.] *Pert.* the praepuce ; *appl.* glands, sac.

praescutum (prēskū′tŭm) *n.* [L. *prae*, before ; *scutum*, shield.] The anterior part of notum of an insect thoracic ring.

praesphenoid (prēsfē′noid) *n.* [L. *prae*, before ; Gk. *sphen*, wedge.] The anterior part of sphenoid.

praesternal (prēstĕr′năl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before ; *sternum*, breast-bone.] *Appl.* jugular notch, on superior border of sternum.

praetarsus (prētâr′sŭs) *n.* [L. *prae*, before ; *tarsus*, ankle.] Terminal outgrowth on insect tarsus.

preaxial (prēăk′sĭăl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before ; *axis*, axle.] In front of the axis.

precava (prēkā′vă) *n.* [L. *prae*, before ; *cavus*, hollow.] The anterior vena cava ; precaval vein.

precentral (prēsĕn′trăl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before ; *centrum*, centre.] Anteriorly to centre ; *appl.* a sulcus parallel to central sulcus of cerebrum.

prechordal (prēkôr′dăl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before ; Gk. *chorde*, cord.] Anteriorly to notochord or spinal cord ; *appl.* part of base of skull.

precipitins,—specific antibodies formed in blood serum of animals inoculated with certain albumin solutions, animal or vegetable; *e.g.* bacterio-, haemato-, lacto-, myco-, phyto-, zooprecipitin.

preclavia (prēklā′vĭă) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *clavis*, key.] An element of pectoral girdle.

preclival (prēklī′văl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *clivus*, hill.] *Appl.* fissure in front of clivus of cerebellum.

precoracoid (prēkŏr′ăkoid) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; Gk. *korax*, crow.] An anterior ventral bone of pectoral girdle of higher Vertebrates.

precystic (prēsĭs′tĭk) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; Gk. *kystis*, bladder.] *Appl.* small forms appearing before the encystment stage in some Protozoa.

predelineation (prē̆′dēlĭnëā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *de*, down; *linea*, line.] Formation and individualization of various physiological molecules in definite areas and substances of undeveloped egg,—theory of germinal localization.

predentary (prēdĕn′tărĭ) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *dens*, tooth.] A bone at tip of jaw of many Dinosaurs.

preepistome (prēĕp′ĭstōm) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; Gk. *epi*, upon; *stoma*, mouth.] A plate covering basal portion of epistome of certain Arachnids.

preflagellate (prēflăj′ëlāt) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *flagellum*, lash.] *Appl.* forms of Trypanosomes intermediate between cyst and elongate flagellates.

prefloration (prē̆′flörā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *flos*, flower.] The arrangement of floral leaves in a flower-bud.

prefoliation (prē̆′fölĭā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *folium*, leaf.] The arrangement of foliage leaves in the bud stage.

preformation theory,—theory according to which it was supposed that each ovum of an animal contained a miniature adult, and that nourishment only was required to develop it into the perfect form.

prefrontal (prēfrŭn′tăl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *frons*, forehead.] *Appl.* a bone anterior to frontal of certain Vertebrates; *appl.* paired plates or scales anterior to frontal scale in some Reptiles.

pregammation (prē̆′gămā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *gammation*, *dim.* of Γ.] A bar in front of the gammation in Palaeospondylus.

preganglionic (prēgăng′glĭŏn′ĭk) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; Gk. *gangglion*, tumour.] *Appl.* the (usually) medullated fibres from spinal cord to sympathetic cell station.

preglobulin (prēglŏb′ūlĭn) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *globulus*, small globe.] A compound proteid of white blood corpuscles.

prehallux (prēhăl′ŭks) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *hallux*, great toe.] A rudimentary additional digit on hind limb.

prehalteres (prēhăl′tërēz) *n. plu.* [L. *prae*, before; Gk. *halter*, weight.] The squamae of Diptera.

prehaustorium (prē̆′hôstō′rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *haurire*, to drink.] A rudimentary root-like sucker.

prehensile (prēhĕn′sī̆l) *a.* [L. *prehendere*, to seize.] Adapted for holding, as a suctorial tentacle.

prehepatic (prē̆′hëpăt′ĭk) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *hepar*, liver.] *Appl.* part of digestive tract anterior to liver.

preheterokinesis (prēhĕt′ërökī̆nē′sĭs) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; Gk. *heteros*, other; *kinesis*, movement.] Case of meiosis in which the sex-chromosome passes undivided to one pole in the first spermatocyte division.

preinterparietal (prēĭn′tërpărī′ëtăl) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *inter*, between; *paries*, wall.] One of two small upper membranous centres of formation of supraoccipital.

prelacteal (prēlăk′tëăl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *lac*, milk.] *Pert.* a dentition which may occur previous to the milk dentition.

prelocalization (prēlō′kălī̆zā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *locus*, place.] The theory that certain portions of ovum are predestined to develop into certain organs or parts.

premaxilla (prē̆′măksĭl′ă) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *maxilla*, jaw.] A paired bone anterior to maxilla in most Vertebrates.

premaxillary (prē′măksĭl′ărĭ) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *maxilla*, jaw.] Anterior to maxilla; *pert.* premaxilla.

premedian (prēmē′dĭăn) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *medius*, middle.] Anterior to middle of body or part; *appl.* vein in front of median vein of certain insect wings.

premolar (prēmō′lăr) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *mola*, mill.] *Appl.* teeth developed between canines and molars, bicuspid teeth.

prenasal (prēnā′zăl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *nasus*, nose.] A bone developed in septum in front of mesethmoid in certain skulls.

preocular (prēŏk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *oculus*, eye.] In front of the eye; as antennae, scales.

preoperculum (prē′ŏpĕr′kūlŭm) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *operculum*, cover.] Anterior membrane bone of operculum or gill-cover; preopercle.

preoral (prēō′răl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *os*, mouth.] Situated in front of mouth; *appl.* cilia, etc.

preorbital (prēôr′bĭtăl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *orbis*, circle.] Anterior to orbit; *appl.* a membrane bone of Teleosts.

preparietal (prēpărī′ĕtăl) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *paries*, wall.] A bone in front of parietals in some extinct Reptiles.

prepatagium (prēpătā′jĭŭm) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *patagium*, border.] The alar membrane, or fold of skin extending between upper arm and forearm of Birds.

prephragma (prēfrăg′mă) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; Gk. *phragma*, fence.] A phragma developed in relation with the notum of Insects.

preplacental (prē′plăsĕn′tăl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *placenta*, flat cake.] Occurring before placenta formation or development.

prepollex (prēpŏl′ĕks) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *pollex*, thumb.] A rudimentary additional digit occurring sometimes preaxially to thumb of certain Amphibians and Mammals.

prepotency (prēpō′tĕnsĭ) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *potens*, powerful.] The fertilization of a flower by pollen from another flower in preference to pollen from its own stamens, when both are offered simultaneously; capacity of one parent to transmit more characteristics to offspring than the other parent.

prepotent (prēpō′tĕnt) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *potens*, powerful.] Transmitting the majority of characteristics; *appl.* a flower exhibiting a preference for cross-pollination.

prepubis (prēpū′bĭs) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *pubes*, mature.] Part of pelvic girdle of certain Reptiles, anterior to pubis.

prepupa (prēpū′pă) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *pupa*, puppet.] A quiescent stage preceding the pupal in some Insects.

prepyramidal (prē′pĭrăm′ĭdăl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *pyramis*, pyramid.] In front of pyramid; *appl.* a cerebellar fissure.

prescutum (prēskū′tŭm) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *scutum*, shield.] Anterior sclerite of insect notum.

presphenoid (prēsfē′noid) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; Gk. *sphen*, wedge.] In many Vertebrates, a cranial bone anterior to the basisphenoid.

pressor (prĕs′ŏr) *a.* [L. *pressare*, to press.] *Appl.* nerve-fibres which, when stimulated, cause a rise of arterial pressure.

pressure (prĕsh′ŭr) *n.* [L. *pressare*, to press.] Tension in plant tissue caused by turgidity of cells.

presternal (prēstĕr′năl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *sternum*, breast-bone.] Situated in front of sternum or breast-bone; *pert.* anterior part of sternum.

presternum (prēstĕr′nŭm) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *sternum*, breast-bone.] The manubrium, or anterior part of sternum.

pretrematic (prētrēmăt′ĭk) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; Gk. *trema*, hole.] *Appl.* nerves running in anterior wall of first gill cleft to pharynx.

prevertebral (prēvĕr′tĕbrăl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *vertebra*, vertebra.] *Pert.* or situated in region in front of vertebral column; *appl.* portion of base of skull; *appl.* ganglia of sympathetic system.

prevomer (prēvō′mĕr) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *vomer*, ploughshare.] In Monotremes, a membrane bone in floor of nasal cavities; the dumbbell, or paradoxical bone.

prezygapophysis (prēzī′găpŏf′ĭsĭs) *n.* [L. *prae*, before ; Gk. *zygon*, yoke ; *apo*, from ; *physis*, growth.] A process on anterior face of neural arch for articulation with vertebra in front.

prickle (prĭk′ël) *n.* [A.S. *prica*, point.] A pointed process arising through epidermal tissue.

prickle cells,—cells of deeper layers of stratified squamous epithelium : they have short, fine, marginal, connecting fibrils.

primary (prī′mărĭ) *a.* [L. *primus*, first.] First ; principal ; original ; *appl.* axis, feathers, meristem, root, wood.

primaxil (prīmăk′sĭl) *n.* [L. *primus*, first ; *axilla*, armpit.] The first axillary arm of a Crinoid.

primibrachs (prī′mĭbrăks) *n. plu.* [L. *primus*, first ; *brachia*, arms.] In Crinoids, all brachials up to and including the first axillary.

primine (prī′mĭn) *n.* [L. *primus*, first.] The external integument of an ovule ; occasionally *appl.* first-formed or internal coat.

primite (prĭm′īt) *n.* [L. *primus*, first.] The first of any pair of individuals of a catenoid colony in pseudo-conjugation of Gregarinida, in which protomerite of one (the satellite) becomes attached to deutomerite of another (the primite).

primitive (prĭm′ĭtĭv) *a.* [L. *primitivus*, early.] Of earliest origin ; *appl.* groove, knot, streak, aorta, palate.

primordial (prīmôr′dĭăl) *a.* [L. *primordium*, beginning.] Primitive ; original ; first commenced ; *appl.* ova, cell, utricle.

primordium (prĭmôr′dĭŭm) *n.* [L. *primordium*, beginning.] Original form ; a structure when first indicating assumption of form ; anlage.

priodont (prī′ödŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *prion*, saw ; *odous*, tooth.] Saw-toothed ; *appl.* Stag-beetles with smallest development of mandible projections.

prismatic (prĭzmăt′ĭk) *a.* [L. *prisma*, prism.] Like a prism ; *appl.* leaves ; consisting of prisms, as prismatic layer of shells.

proamnion (prōăm′nĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before ; *amnion*, foetal membrane.] An area of blastoderm in front of head of early embryos of higher Vertebrates.

proangiosperm (prōăn′jĭöspërm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for ; *anggeion*, vessel ; *sperma*, seed.] A fossil type of angiosperm.

proatlas (prōăt′lăs) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before ; *Atlas*.] A median bone intercalated between atlas and skull in certain Reptiles.

proboscidiform (prō′bŏsĭd′ĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *proboskis*, trunk ; L. *forma*, shape.] Proboscis-like ; *appl.* Infusorians with tentacles on a proboscis-like process.

proboscis (pröbŏs′ĭs) *n.* [Gk. *proboskis*, trunk.] A trunk-like process of head, as of Insects, Annelids, Nemerteans, Elephants.

procambial strand,—a longitudinal strand of elongated cells near periphery of plerome of a vascular bundle ; desmogen strand.

procambium (prōkăm′bĭŭm) *n.* [L. *pro*, before ; L.L. *cambium*, nutriment.] The tissue from which vascular bundles are developed.

procarp (prō′kârp) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for ; *karpos*, fruit.] The female organ of red Seaweeds, a one or more celled structure containing no differentiated oosphere.

procartilage (prōkâr′tĭlëj) *n.* [L. *pro*, before ; *cartilago*, gristle.] The early stage of cartilage.

procercoid (prōsĕr′koid) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before ; *kerkos*, tail ; *eidos*, form.] Larval form of certain Cestodes in first intermediate host.

prochorion (prōkō′rĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before ; *chorion*, skin.] An enveloping structure of blastodermic vesicle preceding formation of chorion.

prochromatin (prōkrō′mătĭn) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for ; *chroma*, colour.] Plasmosome substance.

prochromosome (prōkrō′mösōm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for ; *chroma*, colour ; *soma*, body.] A discrete mass of basichromatin, primordium of the future chromosome.

procoelous (prōsē′lŭs) *a.* [Gk. *pro*, before ; *koilos*, hollow.] With concave anterior face, as vertebral centra.

procoracoid (prōkŏr′ăkoid) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *korax*, crow; *eidos*, form.] An anteriorly directed process from glenoid fossa of Urodeles.

procryptic (prōkrĭp′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *kryptos*, hidden.] With coloration adapted for concealment.

proctal (prŏk′tăl) *a.* [Gk. *proktos*, anus.] Anal; *appl.* fish fins.

proctodaeum (prŏk′tödē′ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *proktos*, anus; *odos*, way.] The latter part of embryonic alimentary canal, formed by anal invagination; a similar ectoderm-lined part in certain Invertebrates.

procumbent (prōkŭm′bënt) *a.* [L. *pro*, forward; *cumbens*, lying down.] Prostrate; trailing on the ground; *appl.* stems.

prodentine (prōdĕn′tĭn) *n.* [L. *pro*, before; *dens*, tooth.] A layer of uncalcified matrix capping tooth cusps before formation of dentine.

proembryo (prōĕm′brĭö) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *embryon*, foetus.] An embryonic structure preceding true embryo; first results of spore segmentation.

progamete (prō′gămēt′) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *gamos*, union.] A structure giving rise to gametes by abstriction, in certain Fungi.

progamic (prōgăm′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *gamos*, union.] *Appl.* brood-division for gamete production.

progastrin (prōgăs′trĭn) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *gaster*, stomach.] Precursor of gastric secretion in mucous membrane of stomach.

progeotropism (prō′jēŏt′röpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *ge*, earth; *trope*, turn.] Positive geotropism.

proglottides (prōglŏt′ĭdēz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *glotta*, tongue.] The propagative body-segments of a tapeworm, formed by strobilization from neck; *sing.* proglottis.

prognathous (prōgnăth′ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *pro*, forth; *gnathos*, jaw.] Having prominent or projecting jaws; with projecting anthers.

progonal (prōgō′năl) *a.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *gonos*, offspring.] *Appl.* sterile anterior portion of genital ridge.

prohydrotropism (prō′hīdrŏt′röpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *hydor*, water; *trope*, turn.] Positive hydrotropism.

projectile (pröjĕk′tĭl) *a.* [L. *pro*, forth; *jacere*, to throw.] Protrusible; that can be thrust forward.

projection (pröjĕk′shŭn) *n.* [L. *pro*, forth; *jacere*, to throw.] The referring of stimulations to end-organs of sense by means of connecting projection nerve-fibres.

projicient (pröjĭsh′ënt) *a.* [L. *projiciens*, projecting.] *Appl.* sense organs whose stimuli are at a distance, as sight, sound.

proleg (prō′lĕg) *n.* [L. *pro*, for; M.E. *leg*, leg.] An unjointed abdominal appendage of arthropod larvae.

proliferate (prölĭf′ërāt) *v.* [L. *proles*, offspring; *ferre*, to bear.] To reproduce repeatedly.

proliferation (prölĭf′ërā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *proles*, offspring; *ferre*, to bear.] Prolification; increase by frequent and repeated reproduction.

proliferous (prölĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *proles*, offspring; *ferre*, to bear.] Multiplying quickly; *appl.* bud-bearing leaves; developing supernumerary parts abnormally.

promeristem (prömĕr′ĭstĕm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *meristes*, divider.] Meristem of growing point and embryonic rudiments.

promitosis (prō′mĭtō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *mitos*, thread.] A simple type of mitosis, exemplified in nuclei of protokaryon type.

promontory (prŏm′ŏntörĭ) *n.* [L. *pro*, forth; *mons*, mountain.] Prominence or projection, as of cochlea.

promorphology (prō′môrfŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *morphe*, form; *logos*, discourse.] Morphology from the geometrical standpoint.

promuscis (prōmŭs′ĭs) *n.* [L. *promuscis*, proboscis.] The proboscis of Hemiptera.

promycelium (prō′mīsē′lĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *mykes*, mushroom.] Mycelium developed from a zygospore, itself giving rise to a sporangium.

pronate (prō′nāt) *a.* [L. *pronare*, to bend forward.] Prone; inclined.

pronation (prŏnā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *pronare*, to bend forward.] Act by which palm of hand is turned downwards by means of pronator muscles ; *cf.* supination.

pronephric (prōnĕf′rĭk) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before ; *nephros*, kidney.] *Pert.* or in region of pronephros ; *appl.* duct, tubules.

pronephros (prōnĕf′rŏs) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before ; *nephros*, kidney.] The head-kidney of embryonic life.

pronotum (prōnō′tŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before ; *noton*, back.] The dorsal part of prothorax of Insects.

pronucleus (prōnū′klëŭs) *n.* [L. *pro*, before ; *nucleus*, kernel.] Egg or sperm nucleus after maturation.

pronymph (prō′nĭmf) *n.* [L. *pro*, before ; *nympha*, maid.] The stage in metamorphosis of Diptera preceding nymph stage.

prooestrum (prōē′strŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before ; *oistros*, gadfly.] Period of preparation for pregnancy ; phase before oestrus, or heat.

proostracum (prōŏs′trăkŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for ; *ostrakon*, shell.] The horny pen of a decapod dibranchiate shell or Belemnite.

prootic (prōŏt′ĭk) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before ; *ous*, ear.] The anterior bone of otic capsule in Vertebrates.

propagative (prŏp′ăgā′tĭv) *a.* [L. *propagare*, to propagate.] Reproductive ; *appl.* a cell, a phase, an individual of a colony.

propagulum (prŏpăg′ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *propagare*, to propagate.] A bud or shoot capable of developing into an adult ; propagule.

propatagium,—prepatagium, *q.v.*

prophase (prō′fāz) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before ; *phasis*, appearance.] The preparatory changes, the first stage in mitosis.

prophloem,—protophloem, *q.v.*

prophototropism (prō′fōtŏt′rŏpĭzm) *n.* [Gr. *pro*, for ; *phos*, light ; *trope*, turn.] Positive phototropism.

prophyllum (prōfĭl′ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for ; *phyllon*, leaf.] A small bract.

propleuron (prōploor′ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before ; *pleura*, side.] A lateral plate of prothorax of Insects.

propneustic (prōpnū′stĭk) *a.* [Gk. *pro*, before ; *pnein*, to breathe.] With only prothoracic spiracles open for respiration.

propodeon (prōpō′dëŏn) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before ; *pous*, foot.] An abdominal segment of Hymenoptera in front of petiole or podeon ; otherwise the median segment, Latraille's segment, epinotum ; propodeum.

propodite (prō′pŏdīt) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before ; *pous*, foot.] In Malacostraca, foot segment sixth from body.

propodium (prōpō′dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before ; *pous*, foot.] The small anterior part of a Molluscan foot.

proprioceptor (prō′prĭōsĕp′tŏr) *n.* [L. *proprius*, one's own ; *capere*, to take.] A receptor in body tissues or structures conveying information concerning state of the organ or part, transmitted along the proprioceptive nerve paths.

propriogenic (prō′prĭōjĕn′ĭk) *a.* [L. *proprius*, one's own ; *genus*, race.] *Appl.* effectors other than muscle, or organs which are both receptors and effectors ; *cf.* myogenic.

propterygium (prō′tĕrĭj′ĭŭm, prŏp′tĕrĭj′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before ; *pterygion*, little wing.] The foremost of three basals supporting pectoral fin of Elasmobranchs.

propulsive pseudopodium,—in some Neosporidia, a pseudopodium developed posteriorly which by its elongation pushes the body forward.

propupa (prōpū′pă) *n.* [L. *pro*, before ; *pupa*, puppet.] Stage in insect metamorphosis preceding pupa stage.

propygidium (prō′pĭgĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before ; *pyge*, rump.] The dorsal plate anterior to pygidium in Coleoptera.

prorachis (prōrā′kĭs) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before ; *rhachis*, spine.] The face of Pennatulacea which is sterile and coincides with asulcar aspect of terminal zooid.

proscapula (prōskăp′ūlă) *n.* [L. *pro*, before ; *scapula*, shoulder-blade.] The clavicle.

proscolex (prōskō′lĕks) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before ; *skolex*, worm.] A rounded cyst with fluid-filled cavity, a stage in development of Tape-worm.

prosecretin (prō′sĕkrē′tĭn) *n.* [L. *pro*, before ; *secretus*, separated.] The precursor of secretin ; prosecretine.

prosencephalon (prŏs′ĕnkĕf′ălŏn, -sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before ; *engkephalos*, brain.] Telencephalon, or fore-brain.

prosenchyma (prŏsĕng′kĭmă) *n.* [Gk. *pros*, near ; *engchyma*, infusion.] Tissue of prosenchymatous cells.

prosenchymatous (prŏs′ĕngkī′mătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *pros*, near ; *engchyma*, infusion.] *Appl.* elongated pointed cells, with thin or thick cell-walls, in plant tissue.

prosethmoid (prŏsĕth′moid) *n.* [Gk. *pros*, near ; *ethmos*, sieve ; *eidos*, form.] An anterior cranial bone of Teleosts.

prosiphon (prōsī′fŏn) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for ; *siphon*, tube.] A spout-like prolongation of edges of mantle-flaps of certain Molluscs.

prosocoel (prŏs′ŏsēl) *n.* [Gk. *proso*, forward ; *koilos*, hollow.] A narrow cavity in epistome of Molluscoidea, the first main part of coelom.

prosodetic (prŏs′ŏdĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *prosodos*, advance.] Anterior to beak; *appl.* certain bivalve ligaments.

prosodus (prŏs′ŏdŭs) *n.* [Gk. *prosodos*, advance.] A delicate canalicule between chamber and incurrent canal in some Sponges.

prosoma (prōsō′mă) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before ; *soma*, body.] The anterior part of body ; a cephalothorax.

prosopyle (prŏs′ŏpīl) *n.* [Gk. *proso*, forward ; *pyle*, gate.] The aperture of communication between adjacent incurrent and flagellate canals in some Sponges.

prostalia (prŏstā′lĭă) *n. plu.* [L. *pro*, forth ; *stare*, to stand.] Projecting spicules of Hexactinellids.

prostate (prŏs′tāt) *a.* [L. *pro*, before ; *stare*, to stand.] *Appl.* a gland placed around commencement of male urethra in pelvic cavity.

prostatic (prŏstăt′ĭk) *a.* [L. *pro*, before ; *stare*, to stand.] *Pert.* prostate gland ; *appl.* duct, nerve, sinus, utricle, hormone.

prostemmate (prōstĕm′āt) *a.* [Gk. *pro*, before ; *stemma*, wreath.] *Appl.* an ante-ocular structure or organ of some Collembola, of doubtful function ; prostemmatic.

prosternum (prōstĕr′nŭm) *n.* [L. *pro*, before ; *sternum*, breast-bone.] Ventral part of prothorax of Insects.

prosthion (prŏs′thĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *prosthios*, foremost.] The alveolar point ; middle point of upper alveolar arch.

prostomiate (prōstō′mĭāt) *a.* [Gk. *pro*, before ; *stoma*, mouth.] Having a portion of head in front of mouth.

prostomium (prōstō′mĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before ; *stoma*, mouth.] In Worms and Molluscs, part of head anterior to mouth.

prostrate (prŏs′trāt) *a.* [L. *prostratus*, thrown down.] Procumbent ; trailing on the ground.

protandrism (prōtăn′drĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first ; *aner*, male.] Protandry ; sometimes exclusively in zoological application.

protandrous (prōtăn′drŭs) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first ; *aner*, male.] Exhibiting protandry ; proterandrous.

protandry (prōtăn′drĭ) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first ; *aner*, male.] Condition of hermaphrodite plants and animals where male elements mature and are shed before female elements mature ; proterandry.

protegulum (prōtĕg′ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *pro*, before ; *tegulum*, covering.] The semicircular or semielliptical embryonic shell of Brachiopods.

proteid (prō′tëĭd) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first ; *eidos*, form.] The nitrogenous material of plant cells ; albuminous substance ; a term subject to varying restrictions in different authors.

protein (prō′tëĭn) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first.] Albuminous substance ; a nitrogenous compound of cell protoplasm ; the sum-total of nitrogen present in protoplasm ; a term of variable application.

protentomon (prŏtĕn′tŏmŏn) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first ; *entomon*, insect.] The hypothetical archetype of Insects.

proteoclastic (prō′tëŏklăs′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first ; *klan*, to break.] *Appl.* enzymes or ferments which break down proteins.

proteolytic (prō′tëŏlĭt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first ; *lysis*, loosing.] *Appl.* ferments which change proteins into proteoses and peptones, as pepsin, trypsin.

proteose (prō′tëōs) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first.] The first cleavage product of action of hydrolysis on a protein molecule.

proteranthous (prō′tërăn′thŭs) *a.* [Gk. *proteros*, earlier; *anthos*, flower.] Flowering before foliage leaves appear.

proteroglyph (prō′tërōglĭf) *a.* [Gk. *proteros*, earlier; *glyphein*, to carve.] With specialized fang teeth in anterior upper jaw region.

Proterozoic (prō′tërözō′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *proteros*, earlier; *zoon*, animal.] *Pert.* or *appl.* geological era before Palaeozoic, the age of primitive Invertebrates.

prothallium,—prothallus, *q.v.*

prothalloid (prōthăl′oid) *a.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *thallos*, young shoot; *eidos*, form.] Like a prothallus.

prothallus (prōthăl′ŭs) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *thallos*, young shoot.] A small, thin, fleshy mass developed from spores of Ferns, itself producing antheridia and archegonia.

protheca (prōthē′kă) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *theke*, box.] The rudiment of coral formation; basal part of coral calicle.

prothorax (prōthō′răks) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *thorax*, breast.] Anterior thoracic segment of Arthropods.

prothrombin (prōthrŏm′bĭn) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *thrombos*, clot.] Thrombogen; the forerunner of thrombin, a partial agent in coagulation of blood.

prothyalosome (prōthī′ălōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *hyalos*, glass; *soma*, body.] The area surrounding germinal spot in germinal vesicle.

Protista (prōtĭs′tă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *protistos*, first of all.] The primitive organisms from which animals and plants arose; protobionta.

Protistology (prō′tĭstŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *protistos*, first of all; *logos*, discourse.] The science dealing with primitive forms of life, including filter-passers.

protobasidium (prō′töbăsĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *basidion*, small pedestal.] A basidium producing a mycelium of four cells from each of which a sporidium is developed by abstriction.

protoblast (prō′töblăst) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *blastos*, bud.] A naked cell, devoid of membrane; first or single-cell stage of an embryo; internal-bud stage in life-history of Neosporidia.

protobroch (prō′töbrŏk) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *brochos*, mesh.] *Appl.* nuclei of gonia in resting stage; *cf.* deutobroch.

protocephalon (prō′tökĕf′ălŏn, -sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *kephale*, head.] First of six segments composing insect head.

protocercal (prō′tösĕr′kăl) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *kerkos*, tail.] Having caudal fin divided into two equal lobes; diphycercal, the primitive form of caudal fin.

protocerebron (prō′tösĕr′ëbron), **protocerebrum** (prō′tösĕr′ëbrŭm) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; L. *cerebrum*, brain.] Anterior pair of ganglionic centres of Crustacea.

protocnemes (prō′töknēmz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *kneme*, wheel-spoke.] The six primary pairs of mesenteries of Zoantharia.

protoconch (prō′tökŏngk) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *kongche*, shell.] The larval shell of Molluscs, indicated by cicatrix on adult shell.

protocone (prō′tökōn) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *konos*, cone.] Inner cusp of upper molar.

protoconid (prō′tökō′nĭd) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *konos*, cone; *eidos*, form.] External cusp of lower molar.

protoconule (prō′tökō′nūl) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *konos*, cone.] Anterior intermediate cusp of upper molar.

protocranium (prō′tökrā′nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *kranion*, skull.] Posterior part of insect epicranium.

protoepiphyte (prō′töĕp′ĭfīt) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *epi*, upon; *phyton*, plant.] A plant growing upon another and getting all its nourishment from that other.

protogenic (prō′töjĕn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *genos*, offspring.] Persistent from beginning of development.

protogynous (prōtŏj′ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *gyne*, woman.] Having female elements mature before male; proterogynous.

protogyny (prōtŏj′ĭnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first ; *gyne*, woman.] Condition of hermaphrodite plants and animals in which female elements mature and are spent before maturation of male elements ; proterogyny.

protokaryon (prō′tökăr′ĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *karyon*, nut.] A simple or primitive nucleus consisting of a mass of chromatin suspended in nuclear sap, as in small limax Amoebae.

protoloph (prō′tölŏf) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first ; *lophos*, crest.] Anterior transverse crest of upper molars.

protomala (prō′tömā′lă) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first ; L. *mala*, cheek.] A Myriapod mandible.

protomerite (prōtŏm′ĕrīt) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first ; *meros*, part.] Anterior part of medullary protoplasm of adult Gregarines ; see primite.

protomonostelic (prō′tömŏn′östĕl′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first ; *monos*, alone ; *stele*, column.] *Appl.* stem or root with protostele or central cylinder.

protonema (prō′tönē′mă) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first ; *nema*, thread.] The thallus of Mosses from which the moss plant buds.

protonematoid (prō′tönĕm′ătoid) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first ; *nema*, thread ; *eidos*, form.] Like a protonema.

protonephridial (prō′tönĕfrĭd′ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first ; *nephros*, kidney.] *Appl.* excretory water-vascular system of Flat-worms.

protonephridium (prō′tönĕfrĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first ; *nephros*, kidney ; *idion*, *dim.*] The primitive excretory tube, with coelomic opening or protonephridiostome.

protoneurone (prō′tönū′rŏn) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first ; *neuron*, nerve.] The primitive intermediary cell connecting receptor with effector.

protopathic (prō′töpăth′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first ; *pathos*, feeling.] *Appl.* stimuli and nerve systems concerned with pain, heat, and cold.

protopepsia (prō′töpĕp′sĭă) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first ; *pepsis*, digesting.] Solution and alteration of food-material accomplished in stomach.

protophloem (prō′töflō′ëm) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first ; *phloios*, tree-bark.] The first phloem elements of a vascular bundle.

protophyte (prō′töfīt) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first ; *phyton*, plant.] A unicellular vegetable organism or primitive plant ; protophyton.

protoplasm (prō′töplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *plasma*, form.] Cell substance ; cytoplasm and karyoplasm.

protoplasmic (prō′töplăz′mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first ; *plasma*, form.] *Pert.* or consisting of protoplasm.

protoplast (prō′töplăst) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first ; *plastos*, formed.] An energid ; a living uninucleate primitive protoplasmic unit.

protopod (prō′töpŏd) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first ; *pous*, foot.] With feet or legs on anterior segments.

protopodite (prōtŏp′ödīt) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first ; *pous*, foot.] Basal segment of Arthropod limb.

protospore (prō′töspōr) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first ; *sporos*, seed.] A spore of first generation ; a mycelium-producing spore.

protostele (prō′töstēl) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first ; *stele*, column.] Concentric bundle or central cylinder of vascular tissue of most roots and some stems.

protostigmata (prō′töstĭg′mătă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *protos*, first ; *stigma*, pricked mark.] Two primary gill slits of embryo.

protostoma (prō′töstō′mă) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first ; *stoma*, mouth.] Original mouth of gastrula.

protostylic (prō′töstĭl′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first ; *stylos*, column.] Exhibiting protostyly, or having lower jaw connected with cranium by original dorsal end of arch.

prototheca (prō′töthē′kă) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first ; *theke*, box.] A skeletal cup-shaped plate at aboral end of coral embryo, the first skeletal formation.

prototherian (prō′töthē′rĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first ; *therion*, small animal.] *Appl.* egg-laying Mammals, without placenta.

prototroch (prō′tötrŏk) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first ; *trochos*, wheel.] A pre-oral circlet of cilia of a trochosphere or Trochelminth larva.

prototrophic (prō′tötrŏf′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first ; *trophe*, nourishment.] Nourished from one supply or in one manner only ; *appl.* Bacteria.

prototype (prō′tōtīp) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *typos*, model.] An original type species or example; an ancestral form.

protovertebrae (prō′tōvĕr′tĕbrē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *protos*, first; L. *vertebra*, vertebra.] A series of primitive segments in a vertebrate embryo.

protoxylem (prō′tōzī′lĕm) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *xylon*, wood.] Primary xylem lying next pith of stems.

protozoaea (prō′tōzō′ēă) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *zoon*, animal.] Stage in life-history of certain Arthropods succeeding free-swimming nauplius.

Protozoology (prō′tōzōōl′ōjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *zoon*, animal; *logos*, discourse.] The department of Zoology dealing with the simplest animal organisms.

protozoon (prō′tōzō′ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *zoon*, animal.] A unicellular or non-cellular animal organism.

protractor (prōtrăk′tŏr) *n.* [L. *pro*, forth; *tractus*, drawn out.] A muscle which draws out or extends a part.

protriaene (prō′trīēn) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *triaina*, trident.] A triaene with anteriorly-directed branches.

provaccine (prōvăk′sĭn) *n.* [L. *pro*, for; *vacca*, cow.] Preparation of dead bacteria for immunization purposes, as against typhoid.

proventriculus (prō′vĕntrĭk′ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *pro*, before; *ventriculus*, small stomach.] In Insects, the digestive chamber anterior to stomach; in Worms, that anterior to gizzard; in Birds, the glandular stomach anterior to gizzard.

provinculum (prōvĭng′kūlŭm) *n.* [L. *pro*, before; *vinculum*, chain.] A primitive hinge of young stages of certain Lamellibranchia.

proximal (prŏk′sĭmăl) *a.* [L. *proximus*, next.] Nearest body or centre or base of attachment; *opp.* distal.

prozymogen (prōzī′mōjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *zyme*, leaven; *genos*, birth.] Precursor of zymogen, activated by secretin.

pruinose (proo′ĭnōs) *a.* [L. *pruina*, hoar-frost.] Covered with whitish particles or globules; covered by bloom.

psalterium (psăltē′rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *psalterium*, psalter.] The third stomach of Ruminants, the omasus, or manyplies; the lyra, a thin triangular lamina joining lateral portions of fornix.

psammophilous (psămŏf′ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *psammos*, sand; *philos*, loving.] Thriving in sandy places.

psammophyte (psăm′ōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *psammos*, sand; *phyton*, plant.] A plant growing in dry, sandy ground.

pseudambulacrum (sū′dămbūlā′krŭm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *ambulare*, to walk.] The lancet-plate, with adhering side-plates and covering plates, of Blastoidea.

pseudannual (sūdăn′ūăl, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *annus*, year.] A plant which completes its growth in one year but provides a bulb or other means of surviving winter.

pseudaposematic (sūdăp′ōsēmăt′ĭk, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *apo*, from; *sema*, sign.] Imitating warning coloration or other protective features of hurtful animals.

pseudaxis (sūdăk′sĭs, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *axis*, axle.] An apparent main axis.

pseudhaemal (sūdhē′măl, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *haima*, blood.] *Appl.* the vascular system of certain Worms and Echinoderms.

pseudholoptic (sū′dhōlŏp′tĭk, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *holos*, whole; *optikos*, relating to sight.] Intermediate between holoptic and dichoptic, conditions in eyes of Diptera.

pseudimago (sū′dĭmā′gō, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *imago*, image.] Stage between pupa and imago in metamorphosis of certain Insects.

pseudoalveolar (sū′dōălvē′ōlăr, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *alveus*, hollow.] *Appl.* a structure of cytoplasm containing starch grains or deutoplasm spheres.

pseudoaquatic (sū′dōăkwăt′ĭk, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *aqua*, water.] Thriving in moist ground.

pseudoblepharoplast (sū′dōblĕf′ărōplăst, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *blepharon*, eyelid; *plastos*, formed.] Temporary concentration of chromatin near centriole in sperm-formation of certain Insects.

pseudobrachium (sū'döbrā'kĭŭm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *brachion*, arm.] The kind of arm formed from elongated pterygials of pectoral fin of Pediculates.

pseudobranchia (sū'döbrăng'kĭă, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *brangchia*, gills.] An accessory gill of some Fishes, not respiratory in function.

pseudobulb (sū'döbŭlb, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *bulbus*, bulb.] A thickened internode of Orchids for storage of water and reserves.

pseudobulbil (sū'döbŭl'bĭl, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *bulbus*, bulb.] An outgrowth of some Ferns, a substitute for sporangia.

pseudobulbous (sū'döbŭl'bŭs, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *bulbus*, bulb.] Adapted to xerophytic conditions through development of pseudobulbs.

pseudocarp (sū'dökârp, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *karpos*, fruit.] A false fruit, one in which other parts than ovary assist in formation.

pseudocellus (sū'dösĕl'ŭs, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *ocellus*, little eye.] One of scattered sense organs of unknown function in certain Insects.

pseudocentrous (sū'dösĕn'trŭs, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *centrum*, centre.] *Appl.* vertebrae composed of two pairs of arcualia meeting and forming a suture laterally.

pseudochromatin,—prochromatin, *q.v.*

pseudoconch (sū'dökŏngk, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *kongche*, shell.] A structure developed above and behind the true concha in Crocodiles.

pseudocone (sū'dökōn, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *konos*, cone.] A soft gelatinous cone occurring in numbers in some insect eyes.

pseudoconjugation (sū'dökŏnjoogā'shŭn, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *cum*, with; *jugum*, yoke.] Conjugation of Sporozoa in which two individuals, temporarily and without true fusion, join end to end, protomerite to deutomerite, or side to side.

pseudocostate (sū'dökŏs'tāt, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *costa*, rib.] False-veined; having a marginal vein uniting all others.

pseudocyst (sū'dösĭst, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *kystis*, bladder.] A residual protoplasmic mass which swells and ruptures, liberating spores of Sporozoa.

pseudodeltidium (sū'dödĕltĭd'ĭŭm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *delta*, D; *idion*, *dim.*] A plate partly or entirely closing deltidial fissure in ventral valve of certain Testicardines.

pseudoderm (sū'dödĕrm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *derma*, skin.] A kind of covering or skin of certain compact Sponges, formed also towards pseudogastric cavity.

pseudodont (sū'dödŏnt, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *odous*, tooth.] Having false or horny teeth, as Monotremes.

pseudofoliaceous (sū'döfōlĭā'shŭs, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *folium*, leaf.] With expansions resembling leaves.

pseudogaster (sū'dögăs'tĕr, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *gaster*, stomach.] An apparent gastral cavity of certain Sponges, opening to exterior by pseudoosculum and having true oscula opening into itself.

pseudogastrula (sū'dögăs'troolă, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *gaster*, stomach.] The stage of Sycon development when archaeocytes become completely enclosed by flagellate cells.

pseudogyne (sū'döjīn, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *gyne*, female.] A worker ant with female thoracic characters.

pseudoheart, — the axial organ of Echinoderms.

pseudolamina (sū'dölăm'ĭnă, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *lamina*, plate.] Expanded apical portion of a phyllode.

pseudomanubrium (sū'dömănū'brĭŭm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *manubrium*, handle.] The manubrium considered as a process of subumbrella where the former contains the gastric cavity—in certain Trachylinae.

pseudometamerism (sū′dömĕtăm′ĕrĭzm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false ; *meta*, after ; *meros*, part.] Apparent serial segmentation ; an approximation to metamerism, as in certain Flat-worms.

pseudomitotic (sū′dömĭtŏt′ĭk, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false ; *mitos*, thread.] Diaschistic, *q.v.*

pseudomixis (sū′dömĭk′sĭs, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false ; *mixis*, mixing.] A form of nuclear fusion, not regularly sexual, leading to embryo formation.

pseudomonocotyledonous (sū′dömŏn′ökŏtĭlē′dönŭs, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false ; *monos*, alone ; *kotyledon*, cup-like hollow.] With two cotyledons coalescing to appear as one.

pseudomonocyclic (sū′dömŏn′ösĭk′lĭk, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false ; *monos*, alone ; *kyklos*, circle.] *Appl.* Crinoids with infrabasals absent in adults but present in young or in near ancestors.

pseudonavicella (sū′dönăvĭsĕl′ă, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false ; L. *navicella*, small boat.] A small boat-shaped spore containing sporozoites, in Sporozoa.

pseudonuclein,—paranuclein, *q.v.*

pseudonucleoli (sū′dönūklē′ölī, psū-) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false ; L. *nucleus*, kernel.] Knots or granules in nuclear reticulum not true nucleoli.

pseudonychium (sū′dönĭk′ĭŭm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false ; *onyx*, claw.] A lobe or process between claws of Insects.

pseudoosculum (sū′döŏs′kūlŭm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false ; L. *osculum*, small mouth.] The exterior opening of a pseudogaster.

pseudoparenchyma (sū′döpărĕng′kĭmă, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false ; *para*, beside ; *engchyma*, infusion.] A tissue-like collection of hyphae resembling parenchyma.

pseudoperculum (sū′döpĕr′kūlŭm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false ; L. *operculum*, lid.] A structure resembling an operculum or closing membrane.

pseudoperianth (sū′döpĕr′ĭănth, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false ; *peri*, round ; *anthos*, flower.] An archegonium-investing envelope of certain Liverworts.

pseudoperidium (sū′döpĕrĭd′ĭŭm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false ; *peridion*, small wallet.] The aeciospore envelope of certain Fungi.

pseudoplasmodium (sū′döplăzmō′dĭŭm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false ; *plasma*, form.] An aggregation of amoebulae without fusion of their protoplasm.

pseudopod (sū′döpŏd, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false ; *pous*, foot.] A foot-like body-wall process of certain larvae.

pseudopodiospore (sūdöpō′dĭöspōr, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false ; *pous*, foot ; *sporos*, seed.] An amoebula or amoeboid swarm-spore which moves by means of pseudopodia.

pseudopodium (sū′döpō′dĭŭm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false ; *pous*, foot ; *eidos*, form.] A blunt protrusion of ectoplasm serving for locomotion and prehension in Protozoa ; in certain Mosses, the sporogonium-supporting pedicel ; pseudopod.

pseudopore (sū′döpōr, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false ; *poros*, channel.] A small orifice between outermost tube and intercanal system of certain Sponges.

pseudopregnancy (sū′döprĕg′nănsĭ, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false ; L. *prae*, before ; *gignere*, to beget.] Condition of development of accessory reproductive organs simulating true pregnancy, although fertilization has been prevented.

pseudopupa (sū′döpū′pă, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false ; L. *pupa*, puppet.] The semi-pupa or coarctate stage of certain insect larvae.

pseudoramose (sū′dörā′mōs, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false ; L. *ramus*, branch.] Having false branches.

pseudoramulus (sū′dörăm′ūlŭs, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false ; L. *ramulus*, small branch.] A spurious branch of certain Algae.

pseudo-reduction, — the preliminary division of chromatin-rods preceding formation of tetrads and actual reduction in maturation.

pseudorhabdites (sū′döräb′dīts, psū-) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false ; *rhabdos*, rod.] Granular masses of formed secretion produced by gland-cells of Rhabdocoelida.

pseudosacral (sū′dösā′krăl, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false ; L. *sacer*, sacred.] *Appl.* sacral vertebra attached to pelvis by transverse process and not by sacral rib.

pseudoscolex (sū′döskō′lĕks, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false ; *skolex*, worm.] Modified anterior proglottides of certain Cestoids where true scolex is absent.

pseudoseptate (sū′dösĕp′tāt, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false ; L. *septum*, division.] Apparently, but not morphologically, septate.

pseudosessile (sū′dösĕs′ĭl, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false ; L. *sedere*, to sit.] *Appl.* abdomen of petiolate Insects when petiole is so short that abdomen is close to thorax.

pseudosperm (sū′döspërm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false ; *sperma*, seed.] A false seed or carpel.

pseudospore (sū′döspōr, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false ; *sporos*, seed.] A teliospore or winter-spore of Rusts.

pseudostoma (sū′döstō′mă, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false ; *stoma*, mouth.] A temporary mouth or mouth-like opening ; a pseudoosculum.

pseudotrachea (sū′dötrā′kēă, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false ; L. *trachea*, windpipe.] A trachea-like channel.

pseudovarium (sū′dövā′rĭŭm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false ; L. *ovarium*, ovary.] Ovary producing pseudova.

pseudovitellus (sū′dövĭtĕl′ŭs, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false ; L. *vitellus*, egg-yolk.] A cellular double-string structure of Alphidae, a supposed substitute for Malpighian tubes.

pseudovum (sūdō′vŭm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false ; L. *ovum*, egg.] An ovum that can develop without fertilization ; a parthenogenetic ovum ; the earlier condition of viviparously-produced Aphidae.

pseudozoaea (sū′dözō′ēă, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false ; *zoon*, animal.] A larval stage of Stomatopods, so-called from its resemblance to zoaea stage of Decapods.

psoas (psō′ăs) *n.* [Gk. *psoa*, loins.] Name of two loin muscles.

psorosperms (psō′röspërmz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *psora*, itch ; *sperma*, seed.] The resistant encysted stages of Sporozoa ; parasitic organisms generally.

Psychozoic (psī′közō′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *psyche*, mind ; *zoon*, animal.] *Pert.* or *appl.* geological era in which Man predominates.

pterergate (tĕrĕrgāt, ptĕr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing ; *ergates*, worker.] A worker or a soldier ant with vestigial wings.

Pteridology (tĕr′ĭdŏl′öjĭ, ptĕr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteris*, fern ; *logos*, discourse.] The branch of Botany dealing with Ferns.

pteridophyte (tĕr′ĭdöfīt, ptĕr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteris*, fern ; *phyton*, plant.] A plant of the Fern group.

pterion (tĕr′ĭŏn, ptĕr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing.] The point of junction of parietal, frontal, and great wing of sphenoid.

pterocarpous (tĕr′ökâr′pŭs, ptĕr-)· *a.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing ; *karpos*, fruit.] With winged fruit.

pteroid (tĕr′oid, ptĕr-) *a.* [Gk. *pteris*, fern ; *eidos*, form.] Like a Fern.

pteropaedes (tĕr′öpē′dēz, ptĕr-) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing ; *pais*, child.] Birds able to fly when newly hatched.

pteropegum (tĕr′öpē′gŭm, ptĕr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing ; *pegos*, firm.] An insect's wing socket.

pteropodium (tĕr′öpō′dĭŭm, ptĕr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing ; *pous*, foot.] A winged foot, as of certain Bats.

pterospermous (tĕr′öspĕr′ınŭs, ptĕr-) *a.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing ; *sperma*, seed.] With winged seeds.

pterostigma (tĕr′östĭg′mă, ptĕr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing ; *stigma*, mark.] An opaque cell on insect wings.

pterotheca (tĕr′öthē′kă, ptĕr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing ; *theke*, case.] The wing-case of pupae.

pterotic (tĕrŏt′ĭk, ptĕr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing ; *ous*, ear.] A cranial bone overlying horizontal semicircular canal of ear.

pterygial (tĕrĭj′ĭăl, ptĕr-) *a.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing.] *Pert.* a wing or fin ; *appl.* a bone supporting a fin-ray.

pterygiophore (tĕrĭj′ĭöfōr, ptĕr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing ; *pherein*, to bear.] One of cartilaginous rays forming skeleton of median fins.

pterygium (tĕrĭj′ĭŭm, ptĕr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing.] A prothoracic process of weevils ; a vertebrate limb.

pterygobranchiate (tĕr′ĭgöbrăng′kĭāt, ptĕr-) *a.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing ; *brangchia*, gills.] Having spreading or feathery gills, as certain Crustaceans.

pterygoda (tĕr′ĭgō′dă, ptĕr-) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing ; *eidos*, form.] The tegulae of an Insect.

pterygoid (tĕr′ĭgoid, ptĕr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing ; *eidos*, form.] A cranial bone ; *a.* wing-like ; *appl.* wing-like processes of sphenoid, canal, fissure, fossa, plexus, muscles.

pterygomandibular (tĕr′ĭgömăndĭb′ūlăr, ptĕr-) *a.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing ; L. *mandibulum*, jaw.] *Pert.* pterygoid and mandible ; *appl.* a tendinous band of buccopharyngeal muscle.

pterygomaxillary (tĕr′ĭgömăksĭl′ărĭ, ptĕr-) *a.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing ; L. *maxilla*, jaw.] *Appl.* a fissure formed by divergence of maxilla from pterygoid process of sphenoid.

pterygopalatine (tĕr′ĭgöpăl′ătīn, ptĕr-) *a.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing ; L. *palatus*, palate.] *Pert.* region of pterygoid and palatal cranial bones ; *appl.* canal, fossa, groove ; pterygopalatal.

pterygophore,—pterygiophore, *q.v.*

pterygoquadrate (tĕr′ĭgökwôd′rāt, ptĕr-) *a.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing ; L. *quadratus*, squared.] *Appl.* a cartilage constituting dorsal half of mandibular arch of certain Fishes.

pterygospinous (tĕr′ĭgöspī′nŭs, ptĕr-) *a.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing ; L. *spina*, spine.] *Appl.* a ligament stretching from lateral pterygoid plate to spinous process of sphenoid.

pterylae (tĕr′ĭlē, ptĕr-) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pteron*, feather ; *hyle*, a wood.] The feather tracts of a bird's body, or areas on which feathers spring, *opp.* apteria.

pterylosis (tĕrĭlō′sĭs, ptĕr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteron*, feather ; *hyle*, wood.] Arrangement of pterylae and apteria in Birds.

ptilinum (tĭlī′nŭm, ptĭl-) *n.* [Gk. *ptilon*, feather.] A head-vesicle or bladder-like expansion of head of a fly emerging from pupa.

ptyalin (tī′ălĭn, ptī-) *n.* [Gk. *ptyalon*, saliva.] Digestive ferment of saliva.

ptyxis (ptĭk′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *ptyxis*, fold.] The form in which young leaves are folded or rolled on themselves in the bud.

puberty (pū′bërtĭ) *n.* [L. *pubertas*, adult state.] Sexual maturity.

puberulent (pūbĕr′ūlënt) *a.* [L. *pubes*, adult.] Covered with down or fine hair.

pubes (pūbēz) *n.* [L. *pubes*, adult.] The pubic region.

pubescence (pū′bĕs′ëns) *n.* [L. *pubescere*, to become mature.] Downy or hairy covering on some plants and certain insects.

pubescent (pūbĕs′ënt) *a.* [L. *pubescere*, to become mature.] Covered with soft hair or down.

pubic (pū′bĭk) *a.* [L. *pubes*, mature.] In region of pubes ; *appl.* arch, ligament, tubercle, vein.

pubis (pū′bĭs) *n.* [L. *pubes*, mature.] Anterior part of hip-bone, consisting of body and ramus ; antero-ventral portion of pelvic girdle.

pudendal (pūdĕn′dăl) *a.* [L. *pudere*, to be ashamed.] In region of pudendum ; *appl.* artery, cleft, nerve, veins ; pudic.

pudendum (pūdĕn′dŭm) *n.* [L. *pudere*, to be ashamed.] Vulva, or externals of female genital organs.

pullulation (pŭl′ūlā′shŭn, pool′-) *n.* [L. *pullulare*, to sprout.] Gemmation ; reproduction by vegetative budding, as in yeast cells.

pulmobranchia (pŭl′möbrăng′kĭă) *n.* [L. *pulmo*, lung ; Gk. *brangchia*, gills.] A gill-like organ adapted to air-breathing conditions ; a lung book, as of Spiders.

pulmogastric (pŭl′mögăs′trĭk) *a.* [L. *pulmo*, lung ; *gaster*, stomach.] *Pert.* lungs and stomach.

pulmonary (pŭl′mönărĭ) *a.* [L. *pulmo*, lung.] *Pert.* lungs ; *appl.* artery, ligament, valves, veins, pleura.

pulmonary cavity or sac,—the mantle-cavity of Molluscs without ctenidia.

pulmones (pŭlmō′nēz) *n. plu.* [L. *pulmo*, lung.] Lungs.

pulp (pŭlp) *n.* [L. *pulpa*, fruit-pulp.] The dental papilla ; soft mass of splenic tissue ; soft, fleshy part of fruit.

pulsating vacuole,—contractile vacuole.

pulse (pŭls) *n.* [L. *pulsus*, driven.] The beat or throb observable in arteries, due to action of heart.

pulse wave,—a wave of increased pressure over arterial system, started by ventricular systole.

pulsellum (pŭlsĕl′ŭm) *n.* [L. *pulsus*, driven.] A flagellum situated at posterior end of protozoan body.

pulvillar (pŭlvĭl′ăr) *a.* [L. *pulvillus*, little cushion.] *Pert.* or at a pulvillus of an Insect.

pulvilliform (pŭlvĭl′ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *pulvillus*, small cushion; *forma*, shape.] Like a small cushion.

pulvillus (pŭlvĭl′ŭs) *n.* [L. *pulvillus*, small cushion.] Free pad or membrane under each claw of Diptera.

pulvinar (pŭlvī′năr) *n.* [L. *pulvinus*, cushion.] An angular prominence on optic thalamus; *a.* cushion-like; *pert.* a pulvinus.

pulvinate (pŭl′vĭnāt) *a.* [L. *pulvinus*, cushion.] Cushion-like; having a pulvinus.

pulvinulus (pŭlvĭn′ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *pulvinus*, cushion.] A pulvillus.

pulvinus (pŭlvī′nŭs) *n.* [L. *pulvinus*, cushion.] A cellular swelling at junction of axis and leaf-stalk.

pulviplume (pŭl′vĭploom) *n.* [L. *pulvis*, powder; *pluma*, feather.] A powder-down feather.

punctate (pŭng′ktāt) *a.* [L. *punctum*, point.] Dotted; having surface covered with small holes or dots.

punctulate (pŭng′ktūlāt) *a.* [*Dim.* of L. *punctum*, point.] Covered with very small dots or holes.

punctum (pŭng′ktŭm) *n.* [L. *punctum*, point.] A minute dot, point, or orifice; as puncta lacrimalia, puncta vasculosa; apex of a growing point.

puncture (pŭng′ktūr) *n.* [L. *punctura*, prick.] A small round surface depression.

pupa (pū′pă) *n.* [L. *pupa*, puppet.] The third or chrysalis stage of insect life; stage in insect metamorphosis preceding imago.

pupal (pū′păl) *a.* [L. *pupa*, puppet.] *Pert.* pupa stage.

puparium (pūpā′rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *pupa*, puppet.] A coarctate pupa; pupal instar, exemplified in blow-fly.

pupiform (pū′pĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *pupa*, puppet; *forma*, shape.] Pupa-shaped; pupa-like.

pupigerous (pūpĭj′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *pupa*, puppet; *gerere*, to bear.] Containing a pupa.

pupil (pū′pĭl) *n.* [L. *pupilla*, pupil of eye.] Aperture of iris through which rays pass to retina.

pupillary (pūpĭl′ărĭ, pū′pĭlărĭ) *a.* [L. *pupilla*, pupil of eye.] *Pert.* pupil of eye; *appl.* a membrane.

pupiparous (pūpĭp′ărŭs) *a.* [L. *pupa*, puppet; *parere*, to beget.] Bringing forth young already developed to the pupa stage, as certain parasitic Insects.

Purkinje, cells of,—an incomplete stratum of flask-shaped cells between the two layers of grey matter of cerebellum.

pustule (pŭs′tūl) *n.* [L. *pustula*, pimple.] A blister-like prominence.

pusule (pŭs′ūl) *n.* [L. *pus*, matter.] Non-contractile vacuole containing watery fluid, emptying by duct, found in many Dinoflagellates.

putamen (pūtā′mën) *n.* [L. *putamen*, pod.] The hard endocarp or stone of some fruits; lateral part of lentiform nucleus of cerebrum; shell membrane of bird's egg.

pycnic (pĭk′nĭk) *a.* [Gk. *pyknos*, thick.] *Appl.* type of body-build, short, stocky, with broad face and head; also pyknic.

pycnidiophore (pĭknĭd′ĭöfōr) *n.* [Gk. *pyknos*, dense; *idion*, *dim*; *pherein*, to bear.] A conidiophore producing pycnidia.

pycnidiospore (pĭknĭd′ĭöspōr) *n.* [Gk. *pyknos*, dense; *idion*, *dim.*; *sporos*, seed.] The spore produced by pycnidia.

pycnidium (pĭknĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pyknos*, dense; *idion*, *dim.*] A small flask-shaped organ or spermogonium containing slender filaments which form pycnidiospores or spermatia by abstriction, in life-history of wheat rust; pycnium.

pycnoconidium, pycnogonidium, pycnospore,—pycnidiospore, *q.v.*

pycnoplasson (pĭk′nöplăs′ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *pyknos*, dense; *plassein*, to mould.] An unexpanded form of plasson.

pycnosis (pĭknō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *pyknosis*, condensation.] Cell-degeneration; also pyknosis.

pycnotic (pĭknŏt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *pyknosis*, condensation.] *Appl.* small irregular nucleus of degenerated cells; also pyknotic.

pygal (pī′găl) *a.* [Gk. *pyge*, rump.] Situated at or *pert.* posterior end of back; *appl.* certain plates of chelonian carapace.

pygidium (pīgĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pyge*, rump.] A caudal shield covering abdomen of certain Arthropods; terminal uncovered abdominal segment of a beetle.

pygochord (pī′gökôrd) *n.* [Gk. *pyge*, rump; *chorde*, cord.] A ventral median ridge-like outgrowth of intestinal epithelium in certain Enteropneusta.

pygostyle (pī′göstīl) *n.* [Gk. *pyge*, rump; *stylos*, column.] An upturned compressed bone at end of vertebral column of Birds, formed by fusion of hindmost vertebrae.

pylangium (pīlăn′jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pyle*, gate; *anggeion*, vessel.] Proximal portion of a truncus arteriosus.

pylocyte (pī′lösīt) *n.* [Gk. *pylon*, gateway; *kytos*, hollow.] A pore-cell at inner end of small funnel-shaped depression, the porocyte of certain Sponges.

pylome (pīlōm′) *n.* [Gk. *pyloma*, gate.] In certain Sarcodina, an aperture for emission of pseudopodia and reception of food.

pyloric (pīlŏr′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *pyloros*, gate-keeper.] *Pert.* or in region of pylorus; *appl.* artery, antrum, glands, orifice, valve, vein.

pylorus (pīlō′rŭs) *n.* [Gk. *pyloros*, gate-keeper.] Lower orifice of stomach, communicating with duodenum.

pyophagous (pīŏf′ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *pyon*, matter; *phagein*, to waste.] *Appl.* twins with synchronous periodic function.

pyramid (pĭr′ămĭd) *n.* [L. *pyramis*, pyramid.] A conical structure, protuberance, eminence; a piece of the dental apparatus of Echinoids; *appl.* parts of brain, temporal bone, vestibule.

pyramidal (pĭrăm′ĭdăl) *a.* [L. *pyramis*, pyramid.] Conical; like a pyramid; *appl.* a carpal bone, brain cells, lobes, processes, muscle.

pyrene (pī′rēn,) *n.* [Gk. *pyren*, fruit-stone.] A fruit-stone or kernel.

pyrenin (pīrē′nĭn) *n.* [Gk. *pyren*, fruit-stone.] The substance of a true nucleolus, paranuclein.

pyrenocarp (pīrē′nökârp) *n.* [Gk. *pyren*, fruit-stone; *karpos*, fruit.] A form of ascocarp; a fleshy fruit with stone or hard kernel.

pyrenoid (pī′rënoid) *n.* [Gk. *pyren*, fruit-stone; *eidos*, form.] A colourless plastid of lower plants, a centre of starch formation.

pyriform (pĭ′rĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *pyrum*, pear; *forma*, shape.] Pear-shaped; *appl.* a muscle, an organ of larval Mollusc, and a vestigial sac of male Nautilus.

pyxidium (pĭksĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pyxis*, box; *idion*, *dim.*] A pyxis, or capsular fruit which dehisces transversely.

Q

quadrate (kwŏd′rāt) *n.* [L. *quadratus*, squared.] The bone with which lower jaw articulates in Birds, Reptiles, Amphibians, and Fishes; one of lobes of liver.

quadratojugal (kwŏdrā′töjoo′găl) *n.* [L. *quadratus*, squared; *jugum*, yoke.] Membranous bone connecting quadrate and jugal bones; quadratomaxillary.

quadratomandibular (kwŏdrā′tömăndĭb′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *quadratus*, squared; *mandibulum*, jaw.] *Pert.* quadrate and mandibulum.

quadratus (kwŏdrā′tŭs) *n.* [L. *quadratus*, squared.] Name of several muscles, *e.g.* quadratus femoris.

quadriceps (kwŏd′rĭsĕps) *n.* [L. *quattuor*, four; *caput*, head.] Muscle in front of thigh extending lower leg and divided into four portions at upper end.

quadrifarious (kwŏdrĭfā'rĭŭs) *a.* [L. *quadrifarius*, fourfold.] In four rows ; proceeding from all sides of a branch.

quadrifid (kwŏd'rĭfĭd) *a.* [L. *quattuor*, four ; *findere*, to cleave.] Deeply cleft into four parts.

quadrifoliate (kwŏd'rĭfō'lĭāt) *a.* [L. *quattuor*, four ; *folium*, leaf.] *Appl.* compound palmate leaf, with four leaflets arising at a common point.

quadrigeminal bodies,—corpora quadrigemina, *q.v.*

quadrijugate (kwŏd'rĭjoo'gāt) *a.* [L. *quattuor*, four ; *jugum*, yoke.] *Appl.* pinnate leaf having four pairs of leaflets.

quadrilocular (kwŏd'rĭlŏk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *quattuor*, four ; *loculus*, small space.] Having four loculi or chambers, as the ovary of certain plants.

quadrimaculate (kwŏd'rĭmăk'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *quattuor*, four ; *macula*, spot.] Having four spots.

quadrinate,—quadrifoliate, *q.v.*

quadripennate (kwŏd'rĭpĕn'āt) *a.* [L. *quattuor*, four ; *penna*, wing.] With four wings.

quadritubercular (kwŏd'rĭtūbĕr'kūlăr) *a.* [L. *quattuor*, four ; *tuberculum*, small hump.] *Appl.* teeth with four tubercles.

quadrumanous (kwŏdroom'ănŭs) *a.* [L. *quattuor*, four ; *manus*, hand.] Having hind-feet, as well as front feet, constructed like hands, as most Primates except Man.

quadrupedal (kwŏdroop'ëdăl) *a.* [L. *quattuor*, four ; *pes*, foot.] *Appl.* habitual attitude of four-footed animals.

quaternary (kwŏtĕr'nărĭ) *a.* [L. *quaterni*, four each.] *Appl.* flower symmetry when there are four parts in a whorl ; *appl.* later Caenozoic period.

quaternate (kwŏtĕr'nāt) *a.* [L. *quaterni*, four each.] *Appl.* leaves growing in fours from one point.

queen,—the reproductive female in colonies of social Hymenoptera.

quill (kwĭl) *n.* [M.E. *quille*, feather.] The calamus of a feather.

quill feathers,—feathers of wings (remiges) and tail (rectrices) of Bird.

quinary (kwī'nărĭ) *a.* [L. *quini*, five each.] *Appl.* flower symmetry when there are five parts in a whorl.

quinate (kwī'nāt) *a.* [L. *quini*, five each.] *Appl.* five leaflets growing from one point.

quincuncial (kwĭnkŭn'shăl) *a.* [L. *quinque*, five ; *uncia*, twelfth part.] Arranged in quincunx.

quincunx (kwĭn'kŭngks) *n.* [L. *quinque*, five ; *uncia*, twelfth part.] Arrangement of five petals or leaves, of which two are exterior, two interior, and the fifth partly exterior, partly interior.

quinquecostate (kwĭn'kwëkŏs'tāt) *a.* [L. *quinque*, five ; *costa*, rib.] Having five ribs on the leaf.

quinquefarious (kwĭn'kwëfā'rĭŭs) *a.* [L. *quinque*, five ; *fariam*, in rows.] In five directions or parts.

quinquefid (kwĭn'kwëfĭd) *a.* [L. *quinque*, five ; *findere*, to cleave.] Cut into five parts as far as the middle.

quinquefoliate (kwĭn'kwëfō'lĭāt) *a.* [L. *quinque*, five ; *folium*, leaf.] With five leaves.

quinquepartite (kwĭn'kwëpâr'tīt) *a.* [L. *quinque*, five ; *pars*, part.] Divided into five parts.

quinquetubercular (kwĭn'kwëtūbĕr'kūlăr) *a.* [L. *quinque*, five ; *tuberculum*, small hump.] *Appl.* molar teeth with five tubercles.

R

race (rās) *n.* [F. *race*, race, family.] A permanent variety ; a particular breed.

racemation (răs'ëmā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *racemus*, bunch.] A cluster, as of grapes.

raceme (răsēm') *n.* [L. *racemus*, bunch.] Inflorescence having a common axis and stalked flowers in acropetal succession, as hyacinth.

racemiferous (răsēmĭf'ërŭs) *a.* [L. *racemus*, bunch ; *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing racemes.

racemiform (răsē'mĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *racemus*, bunch ; *forma*, shape.] In the form of a raceme.

racemose (răs′ëmōs) *a.* [L. *racemus*, bunch.] Bearing flowers in clusters; *appl.* glands with many branches whose shape suggests a raceme.

racemule (răs′ëmūl) *n.* [L. *racemulus*, small bunch.] A small raceme.

racemulose (răsĕm′ūlōs) *a.* [L. *racemulus*, small bunch.] In small clusters.

rachial (rā′kĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *rhachis*, spine.] *Pert.* a rachis.

rachidial (răkĭd′ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *rhachis*, spine.] *Pert.* a rachis.

rachiform (rā′kĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *rhachis*, spine; L. *forma*, shape.] In the form of a rachis.

rachilla (răkĭl′ă) *n.* [Gk. *rhachis*, spine.] A small rachis.

rachiodont (rā̆k′ĭödŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *rhachis*, spine; *odous*, tooth.] *Appl.* egg-eating Snakes with well-developed hypophyses of anterior thoracic vertebrae, which function as teeth.

rachiostichous (rā̆′kĭŏs′tĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *rhachis*, spine; *stichos*, row.] Having a succession of somactids as axis of fin skeleton, as in Dipnoans.

rachis (rā′kĭs) *n.* [Gk. *rhachis*, spine.] The spinal column; the stalk or axis; the shaft of a feather; rhachis.

rachitomous (răkĭt′ömŭs) *a.* [Gk. *rhachis*, spine.] Temnospondylous, *q.v.*

radial (rā′dĭăl) *a.* [L. *radius*, ray.] *Pert.* radius; *pert.* ray of an Echinoderm; *appl.* plates supporting oral disc of Crinoids; *appl.* leaves or flowers growing out like rays from a centre; *n.* an endoskeletal support of fin in Fishes.

radial symmetry,—arrangement of similar parts round a median vertical axis, as in Jellyfish.

radiale (rā′dĭālē) *n.* [L. *radius*, ray.] A carpal bone in line with radius.

radiate (rā′dĭāt) *a.* [L. *radius*, ray.] Radially symmetrical.

radiate-veined,—veined in a palmate manner.

radiatiform (rā′dĭăt′ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *radius*, ray; *forma*, shape.] With radiating marginal florets.

radical (răd′ĭkăl) *a.* [L. *radix*, root.] Arising from root close to ground, as basal leaves.

radicant (răd′ĭkănt) *a.* [L. *radicari*, to take root.] With roots developing from stem.

radicel (răd′ĭsĕl) *n.* [L. *radix*, root.] A small root.

radiciflorous (rădĭs′ĭflō′rŭs) *a.* [L. *radix*, root; *flos*, flower.] With flowers arising at extreme base of stem.

radiciform (rădĭs′ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *radix*, root; *forma*, shape.] Resembling a root.

radicivorous (răd′ĭsĭv′örŭs) *a.* [L. *radix*, root; *vorare*, to devour.] Root-eating.

radicle (răd′ĭkël) *n.* [L. *radix*, root.] A small root.

radicolous (rădĭk′ölŭs) *a.* [L. *radix*, root; *colere*, to inhabit.] Inhabiting roots.

radicose (răd′ĭkōs) *a.* [L. *radix*, root.] With large root.

radicular (rădĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *radix*, root.] *Pert.* a radicule or radicle.

radicule (răd′ĭkūl) *n.* [L. *radix*, root.] A rootlet.

radiculose (rădĭk′ūlōs) *a.* [L. *radix*, root.] Having many rootlets.

radiocarpal (rā′dĭökâr′păl) *a.* [L. *radius*, ray; *carpus*, wrist.] *Pert.* radius and wrist.

radiosymmetrical (rā′dĭösĭmĕt′rĭkăl) *a.* [L. *radius*, ray; Gk. *syn*, with; *metron*, measure.] Having similar parts similarly arranged round a central axis.

radioulnar (rā′dĭöŭl′năr) *a.* [L. *radius*, ray; *ulna*, elbow.] *Pert.* radius and ulna.

radius (rā′dĭŭs) *n.* [L. *radius*, ray.] A bone of arm or fore-limb between humerus and carpals, often fused with ulna; a plate of Aristotle's lantern; an insect wing-vein.

radix (rā′dĭks) *n.* [L. *radix*, root.] A root.

radula (răd′ūlă) *n.* [L. *radere*, to scrape.] A short and broad strip of membrane with longitudinal rows of chitinous teeth found in mouth of most Gastropods.

radulate (răd′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *radere*, to scrape.] Having a radula or rasping organ; raduliferous.

raduliform (răd′ūlĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *radere*, to scrape; *forma*, shape.] Like a radula or flexible file.

Rainey's corpuscles,—spores of Sarcocystis, an elongated Sporozoan found in voluntary muscle fibres.

Rainey's tubes, — elongated sacs found in substance of voluntary muscle, which are adult stages of Dolichosporidia ; Miescher's tubes.

ramal (rā′măl) *a.* [L. *ramus*, branch.] Belonging to branches ; originating on a branch.

ramate (rā′māt) *a.* [L. *ramus*, branch.] Branched.

ramelose (răm′ëlōs) *a.* [L. *ramus*, branch.] Having small branches.

ramentaceous (răm′ëntā′shŭs) *a.* [L. *radere*, to scrape.] Like a ramentum ; covered by ramenta.

ramentiferous (răm′ëntĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *radere*, to scrape ; *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing ramenta.

ramentum (rămĕn′tŭm) *n.* [L. *radere*, to scrape.] One of brown scale-like structures found on fern leaves ; *plu.* ramenta, elongated membranous hairs, epidermal outgrowths.

rameous (rā′mëŭs) *a.* [L. *ramus*, branch.] Branched.

ramicorn (răm′ĭkôrn) *a.* [L. *ramus*, branch ; *cornu*, horn.] Having branched antennae, as some Insects.

ramiferous (rămĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *ramus*, branch ; *ferre*, to bear.] Branched.

ramification (răm′ĭfĭkā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *ramus*, branch ; *facere*, to make.] Branching ; a branch of a tree, nerve, artery, etc.

ramiflorous (răm′ĭflō′rŭs) *a.* [L. *ramus*, branch ; *flos*, flower.] Having flowers on branches.

ramiform (răm′ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *ramus*, branch ; *forma*, shape.] Branch-like.

ramigerous (rămĭj′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *ramus*, branch ; *gerere*, to carry.] Bearing branches.

ramiparous (rămĭp′ărŭs) *a.* [L. *ramus*, branch ; *parere*, to beget.] Producing branches.

ramose (rā′mōs) *a.* [L. *ramus*, branch.] Much branched.

ramule (răm′ūl) *n.* [L. *ramulus*, small branch.] A small branch.

ramuliferous (răm′ūlĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *ramulus*, small branch ; *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing small branches.

ramulose (răm′ūlōs), **ramulous** (răm′ūlŭs) *a.* [L. *ramulus*, small branch.] With many small branches.

ramulus (răm′ūlŭs), **ramuscule** (rămŭs′kūl) *n.* [L. *ramus*, branch.] A small branch.

ramus (rā′mŭs) *n.*, **rami** (rā′mī) *plu.* [L. *ramus*, branch.] Any branch-like structure ; part of chewing apparatus of Rotifers ; barbs of feathers ; mandible of Vertebrates.

ranine (rā′nīn) *a.* [L. *rana*, frog.] *Pert.* under surface of tongue.

ranivorous (rănĭv′örŭs) *a.* [L. *rana*, frog ; *vorare*, to devour.] Feeding on frogs.

Ranvier's nodes,—constrictions or interruptions of medullary sheath of a nerve fibre.

raphe (rā′fē) *n.* [Gk. *rhaphe*, seam.] A seam-like suture, as junction line of some fruits ; perineal line.

raphides (răf′ĭdēz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *rhaphis*, needle.] Minute crystals found in plant cells.

raphidiferous (răf′ĭdĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *rhaphis*, needle ; L. *ferre*, to carry.] Containing raphides.

raptatory (răp′tătörĭ) *a.* [L. *raptere*, to rob.] Preying.

raptorial (răptō′rĭăl) *a.* [L. *raptere*, to rob.] *Appl.* birds of prey.

rasorial (răzō′rĭăl) *a.* [L. *radere*, to scratch.] Adapted for scratching or scraping, as fowls.

rastellus (răstĕl′ŭs) *n.* [L. *radere*, to rasp.] A group of teeth in arachnid chelicera.

Rathke's pouch,—invagination of buccal ectoderm in Vertebrates, the commencement of pituitary gland formation.

ratite (răt′īt) *a.* [L. *ratis*, raft.] Having an unkeeled sternum ; *opp.* carinate.

rattle (răt′ël) *n.* [M.E. *ratelen*, to clatter.] The sound-producing series of horny joints at end of rattlesnake's tail.

ray (rā) *n.* [L. *radius*, ray.] One of bony spines supporting fins ; division of a radiate animal, as arm of Asteroid.

reaction time,—time required between stimulus and response.

read,—the abomasum or fourth stomach of ruminants.

recapitulation theory,—theory that ontogeny tends to recapitulate phylogeny, that individual life-history reproduces certain stages in life-history of race ; biogenetic law ; von Baer's law.

receptacle (rësĕp′tăkël) *n.* [L. *recipere*, to receive.] An organ used as a repository ; peduncle of a racemose inflorescence ; torus or thalamus of a flower ; terminal disc of Mosses.

receptacular (rësĕptăk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *recipere*, to receive.] *Pert.* a receptacle of any kind.

receptaculum (rësĕptăk′ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *recipere*, to receive.] A receptacle of any kind.

receptaculum chyli,—the cavity in lower part of thoracic duct.

receptaculum ovorum,—an internal sac in earthworm in which ova are collected.

receptaculum seminis,—female organ for reception of spermatozoa.

receptive spot,—the point in an oosphere at which sperm enters.

receptor (rësĕp′tŏr) *n.* [L. *recipere*, to receive.] Part of cell which combines with outside molecules,—side chain theory ; stimulus receiver.

recess (rësĕs′) *n.* [L. *recessus*, withdrawn.] A niche, sinus, cleft, or hollow space ; as omental, optic, pineal recess.

reciprocal hybrids,—two hybrids, one descended from male of one species and female of another, the other from a female of first and a male of second.

reclinate (rĕk′lĭnāt) *a.* [L. *reclinare*, to lean.] Curved downwards from apex to base ; *appl.* an ovule suspended from a funiculus.

reclining (rēklī′nĭng) *a.* [L. *reclinare*, to lean.] Leaning over ; not perpendicular.

recrudescence (rēkroodĕs′ëns) *n.* [L. *re*, again ; *crudescere*, to become hard.] State of breaking out into renewed freshness or active growth.

rectal (rĕk′tăl) *a.* [L. *rectus*, straight.] *Pert.* rectum.

rectal gland,—a small vascular sac of unknown significance near end of gut in Fishes.

rectigradations (rĕk′tĭgrădā′shŭnz) *n. plu.* [L. *rectus*, straight ; *gradus*, step.] "The origin of new cusps or cuspules which appear determinately, definitely, orthogenetically in both the upper and lower teeth, quite independently in different orders of mammals, and separated perhaps by vast intervals of time" (Osborn).

rectinerved (rĕk′tĭnĕrvd) *a.* [L. *rectus*, straight ; *nervus*, nerve.] With veins or nerves straight.

rectipetality (rĕk′tĭpĕtăl′ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *rectus*, straight ; *petere*, to seek.] Tendency to rectilinear growth.

rectirostral (rĕk′tĭrŏs′trăl) *a.* [L. *rectus*, straight ; *rostrum*, beak.] Straight-beaked.

rectiserial (rĕk′tĭsē′rĭăl) *a.* [L. *rectus*, straight ; *series*, row.] Arranged in vertical rows.

rectivenous (rĕk′tĭvē′nŭs) *a.* [L. *rectus*, straight ; *vena*, vein.] With straight veins.

rectogenital (rĕk′töjĕn′ĭtăl) *a.* [L. *rectus*, straight ; *genitalia*, genitals.] *Pert.* rectum and genital organs.

rectouterine (rĕk′töū′tĕrĭn) *a.* [L. *rectus*, straight ; *uterus*, womb.] *Appl.* posterior ligaments of uterus.

rectovesical (rĕk′tövĕs′ĭkăl) *a.* [L. *rectus*, straight ; *vesica*, bladder.] *Pert.* rectum and bladder.

rectricial (rĕktrĭsh′ăl) *a.* [L. *regere*, to rule.] *Pert.* rectrices.

rectrix (rĕk′trĭks) *n.*, **rectrices** (rĕk′trĭsēz) *plu.* [L. *regere*, to rule.] The stiff tail feathers of a Bird, used in steering.

rectum (rĕk′tŭm) *n.* [L. *rectus*, straight.] The posterior terminal part of alimentary canal.

rectus (rĕk′tŭs) *n.* [L. *rectus*, straight.] A name for a rectilinear muscle, as rectus femoris, thigh muscle.

recurrent (rēkŭr′ënt) *a.* [L. *re*, back ; *currere*, to run.] Returning or reascending towards origin.

recurrent sensibility, — sensibility shown by motor roots of spinal cord due to sensory fibres of sensory roots.

recurved (rē'kŭrvd) *a.* [L. *re*, back; *curvus*, bent.] Bent backwards.

recurvirostral (rēkŭr'vĭrŏs'trăl) *a.* [L. *re*, back; *curvus*, curved; *rostrum*, beak.] With beak bent upwards.

red body, glands,—rete mirabile, *q.v.*

red corpuscle, — a coloured blood corpuscle of Vertebrates, containing haemoglobin; erythrocyte.

red nucleus,—collection of nerve cells in tegmentum of midbrain.

redia (rē'dĭă) *n.* [It. scientist *Redi.*] A larval stage of Distomum.

reduction (rēdŭk'shŭn) *n.* [L. *reductus*, reduced.] Halving of number of chromosomes in germ-nuclei during maturation; meiosis.

reduplicate (rēdū'plĭkāt) *a.* [L. *re*, again; *duplicare*, to repeat.] *Appl.* aestivation in which margins turn outwards at points of contact.

reduviid (rĕdū'vĭĭd) *a.* [L. *reduvia*, hangnail.] *Appl.* eggs of certain Insects, protected by micropyle apparatus with porches.

reflected (rēflĕk'tĕd) *a.* [L. *reflectere*, to turn back.] Turned or folded back on itself.

reflex (rē'flĕks) *a.* [L. *reflectere*, to turn back.] Involuntary; *appl.* reaction to stimulus.

reflex action,—simplest expression of principles according to which nervous system acts. Elements that appreciate stimuli and elements that react to stimuli are switched on to one another, without direct appeal to brain, by means of a subsidiary nerve centre, result being involuntary action.

reflexed (rē'flĕksd) *a.* [L. *reflectere*, to turn back.] Curved or turned backwards.

refracted (rēfrăk'tĕd) *a.* [L. *re*, back; *frangere*, to break.] Bent backwards at an acute angle.

regeneration (rējĕn'ĕrā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *re*, again; *generare*, to beget.] Renewal of a portion of body which has been lost.

regma (rĕg'mă) *n.* [Gk. *regma*, fracture.] A seed-vessel whose valves open by elastic movement.

Reissner's membrane, — the membrana vestibularis, stretching from lamina spiralis ossea to outer cochlear wall of ear.

rejuvenescence (rē'joovĕnĕs'ĕns) *n.* [L. *re*, again; *juvenescere*, to grow young.] A renewal of youth; in cells, renewed life and vigour following on conjugation and interchange and fusion of nuclear and protoplasmic material; rejuvenation.

remiges (rĕm'ĭjēz) *n. plu.* [L. *remex*, rower.] The large feathers or quills of a bird's wing, comprising primaries and secondaries.

remiped (rĕm'ĭpĕd) *n.* [L. *remus*, oar; *pes*, foot.] Having feet adapted for rowing motion.

renal (rē'năl) *a.* [L. *ren*, kidney.] *Pert.* kidneys, or renes.

renal portal,—*appl.* a system of circulation in which some returning blood passes through kidneys.

reniform (rĕn'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *ren*, kidney; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a kidney.

renopericardial (rē'nŏpĕrĭkâr'dĭăl) *a.* [L. *ren*, kidney; Gk. *peri*, round; *kardia*, heart.] *Appl.* a narrow ciliated canal connecting kidney and pericardium in higher Molluscs.

repand (rēpănd') *a.* [L. *repandus*, bent backwards.] *Appl.* a leaf with undulated margin; wrinkled.

repandodentate (rēpăn'dōdĕn'tāt) *a.* [L. *repandus*, bent backwards; *dens*, tooth.] Varying between undulated and toothed.

repent (rē'pĕnt) *a.* [L. *repere*, to crawl.] Creeping along the ground.

replicate (rĕp'lĭkāt) *a.* [L. *re*, back; *plicare*, to fold.] Doubled over on itself.

replicatile (rĕplĭk'ătĭl) *a.* [L. *re*, back; *plicare*, to fold.] *Appl.* wings folded back on themselves when at rest.

replum (rĕp'lŭm) *n.* [L. *replum*, bolt.] The longitudinal division between valves of some pericarps, as in some Legumes; a placental dissepiment.

reproduction (rē'prŏdŭk'shŭn) *n.* [L. *re*, again; *pro*, forth; *ducere*, to lead.] Continuation of species or race, sexually or through cell-rupture, cell-division, budding, spore-formation, conjugation, or parthenogenesis.

reptiloid (rĕp'tĭloid) *a.* [L. *repere*, to crawl; Gk. *eidos*, form.] With characteristics of a Reptile.

reservoir (rĕz′ĕrvwôr) *n.* [L. *reservare*, to keep back.] A non-contractile space discharging into gullet of Mastigophora.

resilium (rësĭl′ĭŭm) *n.* [L. *resilire*, to leap back.] The horny flexible hinge of a bivalve.

resin (rĕz′ĭn) *n.* [L. *resina*, gum.] An excretion product of certain plants.

respiration (rĕs′pĭrā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *re*, again; *spirare*, to breathe.] Gaseous interchange between an organism and its surrounding medium.

respiratory heart,—a name given to auricle and ventricle of right side of heart where there is no direct communication between right and left sides; *opp.* systemic heart.

restiform (rĕs′tĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *restis*, rope; *forma*, shape.] Having appearance of a rope; *appl.* two bodies of nerve fibres on medulla oblongata.

resupinate (rēsū′pĭnăt) *a.* [L. *resupinare*, to bend back.] So twisted that parts are upside down.

resupination (rēsū′pĭnā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *resupinare*, to bend back.] Inversion.

rete (rē′tē) *n.* [L. *rete*, net.] A net or network.

rete Malpighii,—Malpighian layer or deeper portion of epidermis, from stratum granulosum inwards.

rete mirabile, — network of blood-vessels, chiefly arterial, in swim-bladder of Fishes and in Mammals, also called red body, glands, spots.

rete mucosum,—Malpighian layer.

retecious (rëtē′shŭs) *a.* [L. *rete*, net.] In form of a network.

retial (rē′tĭăl, rē′shĭăl) *a.* [L. *rete*, net.] *Pert.* a rete.

reticle (rĕt′ĭkël) *n.* [L. *reticulum*, small net.] A reticulum; reticule.

reticular (rĕtĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *reticulum*, small net.] Having interstices like network; *pert.* a reticulum; *appl.* tissue.

reticulate (rĕtĭk′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *reticulum*, small net.] *Appl.* network nervation of leaf or insect wing.

reticulose (rĕtĭk′ūlōs) *a.* [L. *reticulum*, small net.] Of network formation.

reticulum (rĕtĭk′ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *reticulum*, small net.] The honeycomb bag or second stomach of a Ruminant; delicate network of cell protoplasm; cross-fibres about base of petioles in Palms.

retiform (rē′tĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *rete*, net; *forma*, shape.] In form of a network; also reteform.

retina (rĕt′ĭnă) *n.* [L. *rete*, net.] The retiform membrane of eye which receives impressions.

retinaculum (rĕt′ĭnăk′ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *retinere*, to retain.] A small glandular mass to which an orchid pollinium adheres at dehiscence; a band which holds parts closely together; a minute hooked prominence holding egg-sac in position in Cirripedes; a structure linking together fore and hind wings of some Insects.

retinal (rĕt′ĭnăl) *a.* [L. *rete*, net.] *Pert.* the retina.

retinerved (rĕt′ĭnërvd) *a.* [L. *rete*, net; *nervus*, sinew.] Having reticulate veins or nerves.

retinophore (rĕt′ĭnöfōr) *n.* [L. *rete*, net; Gk. *pherein*, to bear.] A crystal cell in ommatidium of Arthropods.

retinula (rĕtĭn′ūlă) *n.* [L. *rete*, net.] Group of elongated cells, innermost element of an ommatidium.

retractile (rētrăk′tī̆l) *a.* [L. *retractus*, withdrawn.] *Appl.* a part or organ that may be drawn inwards, as feelers, claws, etc.

retractor (rētrăk′tŏr) *n.* [L. *retrahere*, to draw back.] A muscle which by contraction withdraws the part attached to it, as retractor bulbi.

retrobulbar (rē̆t′röbŭl′băr) *a.* [L. *retro*, backwards; *bulbus*, ball.] Posterior to eyeball.

retrocaecal (rĕt′rösē′kăl) *a.* [L. *retro*, backwards; *caecus*, blind.] Behind caecum; *appl.* fossae.

retrofract (rē̆t′röfrăkt) *a.* [L. *retro*, backwards; *fractus*, broken.] Bent backwards at an angle.

retrogression (rē̆t′rögrĕsh′ŭn) *n.* [L. *retro*, backwards; *gradus*, step.] A step from superior to inferior type in individual or race.

retrogressive (rĕt′rögrĕs′ĭv) *a.* [L. *retro*, backwards; *gradus*, step.] Degenerating; assuming characteristics of a lower type.

retrolingual (rĕt′rölĭng′gwăl) *a.* [L. *retro*, backwards; *lingua*, tongue.] Behind the tongue; *appl.* a gland.

retromorphosis (rĕt′römôr′fösĭs) *n.* [L. *retro*, backwards; Gk. *morphe*, form.] Development with degenerating tendency.

retropharyngeal (rĕt′röfărĭn′jëăl) *a.* [L. *retro*, backwards; Gk. *pharyngx*, pharynx.] Behind pharynx; *appl.* a space, lymph glands.

retropubic (rĕt′röpū′bĭk) *a.* [L. *retro*, backwards; *pubes*, mature.] *Appl.* a pad or mass of fatty tissue behind pubic symphysis.

retrorse (rētrôrs′) *a.* [L. *retro*, backwards; *vertere*, to turn.] Turned or directed backwards.

retroserrate (rĕt′rösĕr′āt) *a.* [L. *retro*, backwards; *serra*, saw.] Toothed, with teeth directed backwards.

retroserrulate (rĕt′rösĕr′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *retro*, backwards; *serra*, saw.] With small retrorse teeth.

retrouterine (rĕt′röū′tërīn) *a.* [L. *retro*, backwards; *uterus*, womb.] Behind the uterus.

retroverse (rĕt′rövĕrs′) *a.* [L. *retro*, backwards; *vertere*, to turn.] Retrorse.

retroversion (rĕt′rövĕr′shŭn) *n.* [L. *retro*, backwards; *vertere*, to turn.] State of being reversed or turned backwards.

retuse (rētūs′) *a.* [L. *retusus*, beaten back.] Obtuse with a broad shallow notch in middle; *appl.* leaves.

revehent (rēvē′hënt, rĕv′ëhënt) *a.* [L. *revehens*, carrying back.] In renal portal system, *appl.* vessels carrying blood back from excretory organs.

reversed (rēvĕr′sd) *a.* [L. *re*, back; *vertere*, to turn.] Inverted; *appl.* a spiral shell whose turns are directed sinistrally.

reversion (rēvĕr′shŭn) *n.* [L. *re*, back; *vertere*, to turn.] Atavism; a return in a greater or less degree to some ancestral type.

reversionary (rēvĕr′shŏnărĭ) *a.* [L. *re*, back; *vertere*, to turn.] *Appl.* atavistic characteristics.

revert (rēvĕrt′) *v.* [L. *re*, back; *vertere*, to turn.] To exhibit ancestral features; to hark back.

revolute (rĕv′ölūt) *a.* [L. *revolvere*, to roll back.] Rolled backwards from margin upon under surface, as some leaves.

rhabdite (răb′dīt) *n.* [Gk. *rhabdos*, rod.] One of short rod-like bodies in epidermal cells in Polycladida; a gonapophysis.

rhabditiform (răbdĭt′ĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *rhabdos*, rod; L. *forma*, shape.] *Appl.* larvae of Roundworms with short straight oesophagus with double bulb.

rhabditis (răbdī′tĭs) *n.* [Gk. *rhabdos*, rod.] Larva of certain Nematodes.

rhabdocrepid (răb′dökrĕp′ĭd) *a.* [Gk. *rhabdos*, rod; *krepis*, foundation.] *Appl.* a desma with uniaxial crepis, in sponge spicules.

rhabdoid (răb′doid) *a.* and *n.* [Gk. *rhabdos*, rod; *eidos*, form.] Rod-like; any rod-shaped body.

rhabdolith (răb′dölĭth) *n.* [Gk. *rhabdos*, rod; *lithos*, stone.] A calcareous rod found in some Protozoa, strengthening the walls.

rhabdome (răb′dōm) *n.* [Gk. *rhabdos*, rod.] A refractive rod composed of rhabdomeres enclosed by retinula cells of ommatidium.

rhabdomere (răb′dömēr) *n.* [Gk. *rhabdos*, rod; *meros*, part.] The refracting element in retinula.

rhabdopod (răb′döpŏd) *n.* [Gk. *rhabdos*, rod; *pous*, foot.] An element of clasper of some male Insects.

rhabdosphere (răb′dösfēr) *n.* [Gk. *rhabdos*, rod; *sphaira*, globe.] Aggregated rhabdoliths found in deep-sea calcareous oozes.

rhabdus (răb′dŭs) *n.* [Gk. *rhabdos*, rod.] A rod-like spicule.

rhachis, etc.—see rachis.

rhagon (răg′ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *rhax*, berry.] A bun-shaped type of Sponge with apical osculum and large gastral cavity.

rhamphoid (răm′foid) *a.* [Gk. *rhamphos*, beak; *eidos*, form.] Beak-shaped.

rhamphotheca (răm′föthē′kă) *n.* [Gk. *rhamphos*, beak; *theke*, case.] The horny sheath of a bird's beak.

rheotaxis (rē′ötăk′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *rhein*, to flow; *taxis*, arrangement.] Rheotropism.

rheotropic (rē′ötrŏp′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *rhein*, to flow; *trope*, turn.] Responding to current stimulus; rheotactic.

rheotropism (rēŏt′röpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *rhein*, to flow; *trope*, turn.] Mechanical response, positive or negative, to influence of a water or air current; rheotaxis.

rhinal (rī′năl) *a.* [Gk. *rhis*, nose.] Of or *pert.* the nose.

rhinencephalon (rī′nĕnkĕf′ălŏn, -sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *rhis*, nose; *engkephalos*, brain.] Olfactory lobe of brain.

rhinion (rĭn′ĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *rhis*, nose.] Most prominent point at which nasals touch.

rhinocoel (rī′nösēl) *n.* [Gk. *rhis*, nose; *koilos*, hollow.] A cavity in olfactory lobe of brain.

rhinophore (rī′nöfōr) *n.* [Gk. *rhis*, nose; *pherein*, to bear.] A process on aboral side of eye of certain Molluscs with supposed olfactory function.

rhinotheca (rī′nöthē′kă) *n.* [Gk. *rhis*, nose; *theke*, case.] The sheath of upper jaw of a Bird.

rhipidate (rĭp′ĭdāt) *a.* [Gk. *rhipis*, fan.] Fan-shaped.

rhipidium (rĭpĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *rhipis*, fan; *idion*, *dim.*] A fan-shaped inflorescence, or colony of zooids.

rhipidostichous (rĭp′ĭdŏs′tĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *rhipis*, fan; *stichos*, row.] *Appl.* fan-shaped fins.

rhizanthous (rīzăn′thŭs) *a.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *anthos*, flower.] Producing a root, and a flower apparently straight from it.

rhizautoicous (rī′zôtoik′ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *autos*, self; *oikos*, house.] With antheridial and archegonial branches coherent.

rhizine (rī′zĭn) *n.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root.] A rhizoid.

rhizocarp (rī′zökârp) *n.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *karpos*, fruit.] A perennial herb.

rhizocarpous (rī′zökâr′pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *karpos*, fruit.] Having perennial roots and annual stems.

rhizocaul (rī′zökôl) *n.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; L. *caulis*, stem.] The root-like horizontal portion of a Zoophyte.

rhizocorm (rī′zökôrm) *n.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *kormos*, log.] An underground stem like a single-jointed rhizome, popularly a bulb.

rhizogenic (rī′zöjĕn′ĭk), **rhizogenous** (rīzŏj′ënŭs) *a.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *genos*, birth.] Root-producing; arising from endodermic cells, not developed from pericycle.

rhizoid (rī′zoid) *n.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *eidos*, form.] A root-like outgrowth of many Mosses and Thallophytes.

rhizomatous (rīzŏm′ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *rhizoma*, root.] Like a rhizome.

rhizome (rī′zōm) *n.* [Gk. *rhizoma*, root.] A thick stem partly along and partly under ground, sending out shoots above and roots below.

rhizomorph (rī′zömôrf) *n.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *morphe*, form.] A root-like hypha of certain Fungi.

rhizomorphous (rī′zömôr′fŭs) *a.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *morphe*, form.] In form of a root; root-like.

rhizophagous (rīzŏf′ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *phagein*, to eat.] Living on roots.

rhizophore (rī′zöfōr) *n.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *pherein*, to bear.] A naked branch which grows down into soil and develops roots from apex.

rhizophorous (rīzŏf′örŭs) *a.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *pherein*, to bear.] Root-bearing.

rhizoplasts (rī′zöplăsts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *plastos*, moulded.] Fibrillae connecting parabasal body with blepharoplast and nucleus in Flagellates.

rhizotaxis (rī′zötăk′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *taxis*, arrangement.] Root arrangement.

rhodophane (rō′döfān) *n.* [Gk. *rhodon*, rose; *phainein*, to show.] Chromophane; the red oil globule found in retina of Marsupials, Birds, Reptiles, Fishes.

rhodophyll (rō′döfĭl) *n.* [Gk. *rhodon*, rose; *phyllon*, leaf.] The red colouring matter of red Algae.

rhodopsin (rōdŏp′sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *rhodon*, rose; *opsis*, sight.] A temporary reddish-purple pigment in retinal rods; visual purple.

rhombencephalon (rômb′ĕnkĕf′ălŏn, -sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *rhombos*, wheel; *engkephalos*, brain.] Hind-brain.

rhombic (rôm′bĭk) *a.* [Gk. *rhombos*, wheel.] *Appl.* lip and grooves of brain at rhomboid fossa.

rhombogen (rôm′böjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *rhombos*, wheel; *genos*, off-spring.] Phase of parent form in life cycle of some Mesozoa.

rhomboid (rôm′boid) *a.* [Gk. *rhombos*, wheel; *eidos*, form.] Rhombus-shaped; *appl.* fossa, sinus, ligament.

rhomboideus, major and minor,—parallel muscles connecting scapula with spinal column.

rhomboid-ovate,—between rhomboid and oval in shape.

rhopalium (rōpā′lĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *rhopalon*, club.] A marginal sense organ of Discomedusae.

rhynchocoel (rĭng′kösēl) *n.* [Gk. *rhyngchos*, snout; *koilos*, hollow.] In Nemertines, cavity whose contracting muscular walls evert proboscis.

rhynchodaeum (rĭng′ködē′ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *rhyngchos*, snout; *odaios*, *pert.* a way.] The precerebral region of a Nemertine.

rhynchodont (rĭng′ködŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *rhyngchos*, snout; *odous*, tooth.] With a toothed beak.

rhynchophorous (rĭngkŏf′örŭs) *a.* [Gk. *rhyngchos*, beak; *pherein*, to bear.] Beaked.

rhynchostome (rĭng′köstōm) *n.* [Gk. *rhyngchos*, snout; *stoma*, mouth.] Anterior terminal pore of Nemertines through which proboscis is everted.

rhythm (rĭthm) *n.* [Gk. *rhythmos*, measured motion.] Regularity of movement, as seen in heart pulsation, or movement of telegraph plant leaves; periodic occurrence; seasonal variation.

rib (rĭb) *n.* [A.S. *ribb*, rib.] A curved bone of thorax articulating with spine and either free at other end or connected with sternum; central vein of a leaf.

rictal (rĭk′tăl) *a.* [L. *rictus*, mouth aperture.] *Pert.* mouth gape of Birds.

rigor (rĭg′ŏr) *n.* [L. *rigor*, stiffness.] The rigid state of plants when not sensitive to stimuli.

rigor mortis,—stiffening of body after death, due to myosin-formation, and lasting till commencement of decomposition.

rima (rī′mă) *n.* [L. *rima*, cleft.] A cleft or fissure.

rimate (rī′māt) *a.* [L. *rima*, cleft.] Having fissures.

rimiform (rī′mĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *rima*, cleft; *forma*, shape.] In shape of a narrow fissure.

rimose (rī′mōs) *a.* [L. *rima*, cleft.] Having many clefts or fissures.

rimulose (rĭm′ūlōs) *a.* [L. *rimula*, small cleft.] Having many small clefts.

rind (rīnd) *n.* [A.S. *rinde*, bark.] The outer skin or cortex.

ring canal,—a circular canal running close to and parallel with umbrella margin in Hydrozoa.

ring cell,—a thick-walled cell of sporangium annulus of Ferns.

ring vessel,—a structure in head of Cestodes which unites the four longitudinal excretory trunks.

ringed bark,—bark of a tree where formations of phellogen are cylindrical; *opp.* scale bark.

ringent (rĭn′jĕnt) *a.* [L. *ringi*, to open mouth.] Having lips, as of a corolla, or valves, separated by a distinct gap; with upper lip arched.

ringless, — *appl.* Ferns without an annulus.

riparial (rĭpā′rĭăl), **riparian** (rĭpā′rĭăn), **riparious** (rĭpā′rĭŭs) *a.* [L. *ripa*, river bank.] Frequenting, growing on, or living on the banks of streams or rivers.

risorius (rĭzō′rĭŭs) *n.* [L. *risus*, laughter.] A cheek muscle stretching from over masseter muscle to corner of mouth.

rivose (rī′vōs) *a.* [L. *rivus*, stream.] Marked with irregularly winding furrows or channels.

rivulose (rĭv′ūlōs) *a.* [L. *rivulus*, rivulet.] Marked with sinuate narrow lines or furrows.

rod epithelium,—epithelium consisting of apparently striated cells.

rod fibre,—fibre with which a rod of retina is connected internally.

rod fructification,—fructification occurring in basidiomycetous Fungi by means of rod-like gonidia from a hyphal branch.

rod granule,—nucleus of rod fibre.

rodent (rō′dĕnt) *n.* [L. *rodere*, to gnaw.] An animal with a habit of gnawing or nibbling, as a rabbit.

rods and cones, — nerve-epithelium layer of retina.

root (root) *n.* [A.S. *wyrt*, root.] Descending portion of plant, fixing it in soil, and absorbing moisture.

root borer,—a larval form or Insect which bores into roots of plants.

root cap,—a protective cap of tissue at apex of root.

root cell,—clear colourless base of an Alga attaching thallus to substratum.

root climber,—a plant which climbs by roots developed from stem.

root hairs, — unicellular epidermal outgrowths from roots, of protective and absorbent function.

root parasitism, — a condition exhibited by semi-parasitic plants, roots of which penetrate roots of neighbouring plants and draw from them elaborated food material.

root pocket,—a sheath containing a root, especially of aquatic plants.

root pressure,—the force by which water is made to rise in axial stele of a plant, a main factor in transport of water through plant.

root process,—a branched structure fixing an Alga thallus to soil.

root sheath, — an orchid velamen; that part of a hair follicle continuous with epidermis.

root stalk,—a rhizome; root-like horizontal portion of Hydrozoa.

root tubercle,—a small swelling on a legume root, caused by Bacteria.

rootlet,—an ultimate branch of a root.

rosaceous (rōzā'shŭs) *a.* [L. *rosa*, rose.] With five petals arranged in a circle; formed like a rose.

rosellate (rōzĕl'āt) *a.* [L. *rosa*, rose.] Arranged like rosettes.

Rosenmüller's organ,—a uterine rudimentary organ homologous with epididymis.

rosette (rōzĕt') *n.* [L. *rosa*, rose.] A cluster of leaves arising in close circles from a central axis; a thin plate formed by coalescence of basals of larval Crinoid; a large ciliated funnel leading out of anterior sperm reservoir of Earthworm.

rosette organ,—in certain Ascidians, ventral complex stolon from which buds are constricted off.

rosette plate,—five interradial basal plates united together in Crinoids.

rostel (rŏs'tĕl) *n.* [L. *rostellum*, *dim.* of *rostrum*, beak.] A rostellum.

rostellar (rŏstĕl'ăr) *a.* [L. *rostellum*, small beak.] *Pert.* a rostellum.

rostellate (rŏstĕl'āt) *a.* [L. *rostellum*, small beak.] Furnished with a small beak.

rostelliform (rŏstĕl'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *rostellum*, small beak; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a small beak.

rostellum (rŏstĕl'ŭm) *n.* [L. *rostellum*, small beak.] A small rostrum; projecting structure developed from a stigmatic surface of orchid flower; rounded prominence, furnished with hooks, on head of Tapeworm; beaked-shaped process.

rostral (rŏs'trăl) *a.* [L. *rostrum*, beak.] *Pert.* a rostrum.

rostrate (rŏs'trāt) *a.* [L. *rostrum*, beak.] Beaked.

rostriform (rŏs'trĭfôrm), **rostroid** (rŏs'troid) *a.* [L. *rostrum*, beak; *forma*, shape; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Beak-shaped.

rostrulate (rŏs'troolāt) *a.* [L. *rostrulum*, small beak.] Like a rostrulum.

rostrulum (rŏs'troolŭm) *n.* [L. *rostrulum*, small beak.] A small rostrum.

rostrum (rŏs'trŭm) *n.* [L. *rostrum*, beak.] Beak or beak-like process; projecting process between eyes of Crayfish; a median ventral plate at base of capitulum of Cirripedes.

rosular (rŏz'ūlăr), **rosulate** (rŏz'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *rosa*, rose.] Arranged in rosettes.

rot (rŏt) *n.* [A.S. *rotian*, to rot.] Decay; decomposition; disease caused by Fungi or Bacteria; a parasitic disease causing emaciation.

rotate (rōtāt') *a.* [L. *rota*, wheel.] Shaped like a wheel; with flat and spreading parts.

rotation (rōtā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *rota*, wheel.] Turning as on a pivot, as limbs; circulation, as of cell sap.

rotator (rōtā'tŏr) *n.* [L. *rota*, wheel.] A muscle which allows of circular motion.

rotatores spinae,—paired muscles, one on each side of spine, each arising from transverse process of vertebra and inserted into vertebra next above.

rotiform (rō′tĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *rota*, wheel; *forma*, shape.] Wheel-shaped; circular.

rotula (rŏt′ūlă) *n.* [L. *rotula*, small wheel.] One of five radially-directed bars bounding circular aperture of oesophagus of a Sea-urchin; patella or kneecap.

rotular (rŏt′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *rotula*, small wheel.] *Pert.* the rotula.

rotuliform (rŏt′ūlĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *rotula*, small wheel; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a small wheel.

rotundifolious (rōtŭn′dĭfō′lĭŭs) *a.* [L. *rotundus*, round; *folium*, leaf.] With rounded leaves.

Rouget cells,—contractile branched cells on external walls of capillaries, associated with alteration of lumen.

rouleaux (rool′ō, rool′ōz) *n. plu.* [F. *rouleau*, wheel.] Formations like piles of coins into which red blood corpuscles tend to aggregate.

rubiginose (roobĭj′ĭnōs), **rubiginous** (roobĭj′ĭnŭs) *a.* [L. *rubigo*, rust.] Of a brownish-red tint; of rust colour; affected by rust parasites.

ruderal (rood′ĕrăl) *a.* [L. *rudus*, debris.] Growing among rubbish or debris.

rudimentary (rood′ĭmĕn′tărĭ) *a.* [L. *rudimentum*, first attempt.] In an imperfectly developed condition; at an early stage of development; arrested at an early stage; vestigial, in certain authors.

ruff (rŭf) *n.* [A.S. *reafan*, to reave.] A neck fringe of hair or feathers.

ruga (roog′ă) *n.* [L. *ruga*, wrinkle.] A fold or wrinkle, as of mucous membrane of certain organs.

rugate (roog′āt), **rugose** (roog′ōs), **rugous** (roog′ŭs) *a.* [L. *ruga*, wrinkle.] Wrinkled; with many wrinkles on surface.

rugulose (roog′ūlōs) *a.* [L. *ruga*, wrinkle.] Finely wrinkled.

rumen (room′ĕn) *n.* [L. *rumen*, throat.] The paunch or first cavity of ruminant's stomach.

ruminant (room′ĭnănt) *n.* [L. *rumen*, throat.] An animal which returns and re-chews what has been swallowed.

ruminate (room′ĭnāt) *a.* [L. *rumen*, throat.] Having a mottled appearance through infolding of tegmen; having mottled albumen; *appl.* such seeds as betel-nut.

rumination (room′ĭnāshŭn) *n.* [L. *rumen*, throat.] The act of ruminant animals in returning food from first stomach to mouth in small quantities for thorough mastication and insalivation.

runcinate (rŭn′sĭnāt) *a.* [L. *runcina*, plane.] *Appl.* a pinnate leaf when divisions point downwards, as in dandelion.

runner (rŭn′ĕr) *n.* [A.S. *rinnan*, to run.] Slender prostrate stem which roots at nodes, as strawberry.

rupestrine (roopĕs′trĭn), **rupicoline** (roopĭk′ōlĭn), **rupicolous** (roopĭk′ōlŭs) *a.* [L. *rupes*, rock; *colere*, to inhabit.] Growing or living on rocks.

ruptile (rŭp′tĭl) *a.* [L. *rumpere*, to break.] Bursting in an irregular manner.

rust (rŭst) *n.* [A.S. *rust*, redness.] A destructive parasite whose mycelium lives in intercellular spaces of higher plants, as wheat rust.

rut (rŭt) *n.* [M.E. *rutien*, to rut.] Oestrous period.

S

sabuline (săb′ūlĭn) *a.* [L. *sabulum*, sand.] Sandy; sabulose; sabulous.

sac (săk) *n.* [L. *saccus*, sack.] A sack, bag, or pouch.

saccate (săk′āt) *a.* [L. *saccus*, sack.] Pouched; *appl.* a calyx of which two lateral sepals are expanded into little sacs or pouches; gibbous.

saccharose (săk′ărōs) *n.* [Gk. *sakchar*, sugar.] Cane sugar of plants.

sacciferous (săksĭf′ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *saccus*, sack; *ferre*, to bear.] Furnished with a sac.

sacciform (săk′sĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *saccus*, sack; *forma*, shape.] Like a sac or pouch.

sacculate (săk'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *sacculus*, little bag.] Provided with sacculi.

sacculus (săk'ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *sacculus*, small sack.] A saccule or small sac ; lower part of vestibule of ear.

saccus (săk'ŭs) *n.* [L. *saccus*, sack.] A sac-like structure,—as saccus vasculosus, saccus endolymphaticus ; ninth abdominal sternite of male Insects.

sacral (sā'krăl) *a.* [L. *sacer*, sacred.] *Pert.* the sacrum.

sacral index,—one hundred times the breadth of sacrum at base, divided by anterior length.

sacral ribs,—elements of sacrum joining true sacral vertebrae to pelvis.

sacrocaudal (sā'krökôd'ăl) *a.* [L. *sacer*, sacred ; *cauda*, tail.] *Pert.* sacrum and tail region.

sacrococcygeal (sā'krökŏksĭj'ëăl) *a.* [L. *sacer*, sacred ; Gk. *kokkyx*, cuckoo.] *Pert.* sacrum and coccyx.

sacrolumbar (sā'krölŭm'băr) *a.* [L. *sacer*, sacred ; *lumbus*, loin.] *Pert.* sacral and lumbar regions.

sacrospinal (sā'kröspī'năl) *a.* [L. *sacer*, sacred ; *spina*, spine.] *Pert.* sacral region and spine.

sacrovertebral (sā'krövĕr'tëbrăl) *a.* [L. *sacer*, sacred ; *vertebra*, joint.] *Pert.* sacrum and vertebrae.

sacrum (sā'krŭm) *n.* [L. *sacer*, sacred.] The os sacrum or bone forming termination of vertebral column, usually of several fused vertebrae ; vertebra or vertebræ to which pelvic girdle is attached.

sagittal (săj'ĭtăl, săjĭt'ăl) *a.* [L. *sagitta*, arrow.] *Appl.* the suture between parietals.

sagittal section,—section or division in median longitudinal plane.

sagittate (săj'ĭtāt) *a.* [L. *sagitta*, arrow.] Shaped like head of an arrow, as a leaf.

sagittocyst (săjĭt'ösĭst) *n.* [L. *sagitta*, arrow ; Gk. *kystis*, bladder.] A cyst or capsule in Turbellarians containing a single spindle.

saliva (sălī'vă) *n.* [L. *saliva*, spittle.] A fluid containing ptyalin, secreted by buccal glands.

salivary (săl'ĭvărĭ) *a.* [L. *saliva*, spittle.] *Pert.* saliva ; *appl.* glands, ducts, etc.

salivation (săl'ĭvā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *saliva*, spittle.] Flow of saliva into mouth.

salpingian (sălpĭn'jĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *salpingx*, trumpet.] *Pert.* Eustachian or Fallopian tube.

salpingopalatine,—*pert.* Eustachian tubes and palate.

salpinx (săl'pĭngks) *n.* [Gk. *salpingx*, trumpet.] Eustachian or Fallopian tube.

salsuginous (sălsū'jĭnŭs) *a.* [L. *salsugo*, saltness.] Growing in soil impregnated with salts.

saltation,—mutation, *q.v.*

saltatorial (săltătō'rĭăl) *a.* [L. *saltare*, to leap.] Adapted for, or used in, leaping or dancing ; *appl.* limbs of jumping Insects ; saltatory.

salted animals,—those which have survived certain diseases but remain infective and provide a source of material for preventive inoculation.

saltigrade (săl'tĭgrād) *a.* [L. *saltare*, to leap ; *gradus*, step.] Moving by leaps, as some Insects.

samara (săm'ără, sămā'ră) *n.* [L. *samara*, seed of elm.] A winged indehiscent fruit, as in elm and ash.

samaroid (săm'ăroid) *a.* [L. *samara*, seed of elm ; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Samariform ; resembling a samara.

sanguicolous (sănggwĭk'ölŭs) *a.* [L. *sanguis*, blood ; *colere*, to inhabit.] Living in blood of animals.

sanguiferous (sănggwĭf'ërŭs) *a.* [L. *sanguis*, blood ; *ferre*, to carry.] Conveying blood, as arteries, veins.

sanguivorous (sănggwĭv'örŭs) *a.* [L. *sanguis*, blood ; *vorare*, to devour.] Living on blood.

sanidaster (săn'ĭdăs'tër) *n.* [Gk. *sanidion*, panel ; *aster*, star.] A slender rod-like spicule with spines at intervals.

saphena (săfē'nă) *n.* [Gk. *saphenes*, clear.] A conspicuous vein of leg, extending from knee to foot.

saphenous (săfē'nŭs) *a.* [Gk. *saphenes*, clear.] *Pert.* internal or external saphena.

sapropelic (săp'röpĕl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *sapros*, rotten ; *pelos*, mud.] Living among debris of bottom ooze.

saprophyte (săp′röfīt) *n.* [Gk. *sapros*, rotten; *phyton*, plant.] An organism which lives on dead and decaying organic matter; a saprophytic organism; *cf.* autophyte.

saprozoic (săp′rözō′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *sapros*, rotten; *zoon*, animal.] *Appl.* an animal organism which lives on dead or decaying organic matter.

sapwood,—the more superficial, paler, softer wood of trees.

sarcenchyma (sârkĕng′kĭmă) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *engchyma*, infusion.] Parenchyma whose ground-substance is granular and not abundant.

sarcocarp (sâr′kökârp) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *karpos*, fruit.] The fleshy or pulpy part of a fruit.

sarcocystin (sâr′kösĭs′tĭn) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *kystis*, bladder.] A toxin derived from Sarcosporidia.

sarcocyte (sâr′kösīt) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *kytos*, hollow.] The middle layer of Gregarine ectoplasm.

sarcode (sâr′kōd) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh.] The body protoplasm of Protista.

sarcoderm (sâr′ködĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *derma*, skin.] The fleshy layer between a seed and external covering.

sarcodic (sârkŏd′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh.] *Pert.* or resembling protoplasm.

sarcodictium (sâr′ködĭk′tĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *diktyon*, net.] The second or network protoplasmic zone of Radiolarians.

sarcogenic (sâr′köjĕn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *genos*, offspring.] Flesh-producing.

sarcoid (sâr′koid) *a.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *eidos*, form.] Fleshy, as sponge tissue.

sarcolemma (sâr′kölĕm′ă) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *lemma*, skin.] The tubular sheath of a muscle fibre.

sarcolyte (sâr′kölīt) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *lytikos*, loosing.] A non-nucleated muscle fragment undergoing phagocytosis in development of Insects.

sarcoma (sârkō′mă) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh.] A fleshy excrescence.

sarcomatrix (sârkömā′trĭks) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; L. *matrix*, womb.] The fourth protoplasmic zone of a Radiolarian, the seat of digestion and assimilation.

sarcomere (sâr′kömēr) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *meros*, part.] A transverse line subdividing the sarcostyle.

sarcophagous (sârkŏf′ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *phagein*, to eat.] Subsisting on flesh.

sarcoplasm (sâr′köplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *plasma*, mould.] The longitudinal interstitial reticulum of muscular tissue.

sarcosoma (sâr′kösō′mă) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *soma*, body.] The fleshy portion of body; *opp.* skeletal.

sarcosperm (sâr′köspĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *sperma*, seed.] Sarcoderm.

sarcostyle (sâr′köstīl) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *stylos*, pillar.] A fibril or muscle column of muscular tissue; a dactylozooid column.

sarcotesta (sâr′kötĕs′tă) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; L. *testa*, shell.] Softer fleshy outer portion of a testa.

sarcotheca (sâr′köthē′kă) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *theke*, box.] The sheath of a hydrozoan sarcostyle.

sarcous (sâr′kŭs) *a.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh.] *Pert.* flesh or muscle tissue.

sarmentaceous (sârmĕntā′shŭs) *a.* [L. *sarmentum*, twig.] Having slender prostrate stems or runners; sarmentose, sarmentous.

sarmentum (sârmĕn′tŭm) *n.* [L. *sarmentum*, twig.] The slender stem of a climber or runner.

sarothrum (sârō′thrŭm) *n.* [Gk. *sarotron*, broom.] Enlarged hairy tarsal joint of bee, pollen brush.

sartorius (sârtō′rĭŭs) *n.* [L. *sartor*, tailor.] A thigh muscle which enables legs to be bent inwards.

satellite (săt′ĕlīt) *n.* [L. *satelles*, attendant.] The second of any pair of individuals of a catenoid colony in pseudoconjugation of Gregarinida; *cf.* primite.

saurian (sôr′ĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *sauros*, lizard.] Resembling a lizard.

saurognathous (sôrŏg′năthŭs) *a.* [Gk. *sauros*, lizard; *gnathos*, jaw.] With a saurian arrangement of jaw-bones.

sauroid (sôr′oid) *a.* [Gk. *sauros*, lizard; *eidos*, form.] Resembling a saurian.

saxicavous (săk′sĭkā′vŭs) *a.* [L. *saxum*, rock; *cavus*, hollow.] *Appl.* rock-borers, as some Molluscs.

saxicoline (săksĭk'ölĭn) *a.* [L. *saxum*, rock; *colere*, to inhabit.] Living or growing among rocks.

scaberulous (skăbĕr'ūlŭs) *a.* [L. *scaber*, rough.] Somewhat rough.

scabrate (skăb'rāt) *a.* [L. *scaber*, rough.] Rough with a covering of stiff hairs, scales, or points; scabrous.

scala (skā'lă) *n.* [L. *scala*, ladder.] Any of three ladder-like canals in cochlea of ear.

scalariform (skălăr'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *scala*, ladder; *forma*, shape.] Ladder-shaped; *appl.* vessels or tissues having bars like a ladder.

scale (skāl) *n.* [A.S. *sceala*, shell, husk.] A flat, small, platelike external structure, dermal or epidermal; a bony, horny, or chitinous outgrowth; bract of a catkin; ligule of certain flowers; modification of a stellate hair on certain leaves.

scale bark,—bark in irregular sheets or patches, due to irregular or dipping formation of phellogen.

scale leaf,—a bud-protecting cataphyllary leaf.

scalene (skālēn') *a.* [Gk. *skalenos*, uneven.] *Pert.* scalene muscle.

scalenus (skālē'nŭs) *n.* [Gk. *skalenos*, uneven.] One of three neck muscles used in bending the head,—scalenus posticus, medius, anticus.

scalp (skălp) *n.* [M.E. *scalp.*] The skin and subcutaneous tissues of surface of head where hair grows.

scalpella (skălpĕl'ă) *n. plu.* [L. *scalpellum*, scalpel.] Paired pointed processes, parts of maxillae of Diptera.

scalpriform (skăl'prĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *scalprum*, chisel; *forma*, shape.] Chisel-shaped, as certain teeth.

scandent (skăn'dĕnt) *a.* [L. *scandere*, to climb.] Climbing by stem-roots or tendrils.

scansorial (skănsō'rĭăl) *a.* [L. *scandere*, to climb.] Formed or adapted for climbing.

scape (skāp) *n.* [Gk. *skapos*, stalk.] A flower-stalk arising at or under ground; a radical peduncle, as hyacinth; a structure formed by two basal segments of antennae of Diptera.

scapha (skā'fă) *n.* [Gk. *skaphe*, boat.] Narrow curved depression between helix and antihelix of ear.

scaphium (skā'fĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *skaphe*, boat.] Process of ninth (copulatory) segment of male Lepidoptera.

scaphocephalic (skăf'ökĕfăl'ĭk, -sĕf-) *a.* [Gk. *skaphe*, boat; *kephale*, head.] With narrow, elongated skull.

scaphocerite (skăfos'ĕrīt) *n.* [Gk. *skaphe*, boat; *keras*, horn.] Scale-like exopodite of second antenna of Decapods.

scaphognathite (skăfŏg'năthīt) *n.* [Gk. *skaphe*, boat; *gnathos*, jaw.] Exopodite of second maxilla of Decapods, regulating flow of water through respiratory chamber.

scaphoid (skā'foid) *a.* [Gk. *skaphe*, boat; *eidos*, form.] Shaped like a boat; *appl.* carpal and tarsal bones.

scapholunar (skā'fōlū'năr, -loo'-) *a.* [Gk. *skaphe*, boat; L. *luna*, moon.] *Pert.* scaphoid and lunar carpal bones, or those bones fused; scapholunatum.

scapiform (skā'pĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *skapos*, stalk; L. *forma*, shape.] Scapoid; resembling a scape.

scapose (skā'pōs) *a.* [Gk. *skapos*, stalk.] Consisting of or in form of a scape.

scapula (skăp'ūlă) *n.* [L. *scapula*, shoulder-blade.] The shoulder-blade; name given to various structures suggestive of a shoulder-blade, as tegula, patagium, mesothoracic pleuron, fore-leg trochanter of certain Insects; in Crinoids, proximal plate of ray that has an articular facet for arms.

scapular (skăp'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *scapula*, shoulder-blade.] *Pert.* scapula.

scapus (skā'pŭs) *n.* [L. *scapus*, stem, stalk.] A scape; stem of feather.

scarfskin (skârf'skĭn) *n.* [A.S. *sceorfa*, scurf.] The cuticle or epidermis.

scarious (skā'rĭŭs) *a.* [F. *scarieux*, membranous.] Thin, dry, membranous; scaly or scurfy.

schindylesis (skĭn'dĭlē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *schindylesis*, fissure.] Articulation in which a thin plate of bone fits into a cleft or fissure, as that between vomer and palatines.

schistocytes (skĭs′tösīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *kytos*, hollow.] Small portions of erythrocytes formed by fragmentation.

schizocarp (skĭz′ökârp) *n.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *karpos*, fruit.] A dry seed-vessel which splits into two or more one-seeded carpels.

schizochroal (skĭzökrō′ăl) *a.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *chros*, body-surface.] With lenses separate and cornea not continuous; *appl.* certain trilobite eyes.

schizocoel (skĭz′ösēl) *n.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *koilos*, hollow.] Coelom formed by splitting of mesoblast into layers.

schizogamy (skĭzŏg′ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *gamos*, marriage.] Fission into a sexual and a non-sexual zooid in some Polychaets.

schizogenesis (skĭz′öjĕn′ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *genesis*, descent.] Reproduction by fission.

schizogenetic (skĭz′öjĕnĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *genesis*, descent.] Reproducing by fission; *appl.* resin ducts in young stems of ivy; *appl.* spaces formed by delamination of adjacent cell walls.

schizognathous (skĭzŏg′năthŭs) *a.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *gnathos*, jaw.] *Appl.* arrangement of jaws when vomer is small and pointed in front and maxillo-palatines do not unite with each other and vomer,—as in Pigeon.

schizogony (skĭzŏg′önĭ) *n.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *gonos*, offspring.] Cleavage multiplication in Protozoa.

schizokinete (skĭz′ökīnēt′) *n.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *kinetos*, movable.] Motile vermicule stage in life-history of Haemosporidiae.

schizont (skĭzŏnt′) *n.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *on*, being.] A trophozoite stage of parasitic Sporozoa, reproducing in host by multiple fission.

schizontoblast (skĭzŏn′töblăst) *n.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *on*, being; *blastos*, bud.] A cytomere of Caryotropha.

schizontocytes (skĭzŏn′tösīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *on*, being; *kytos*, hollow.] Cytomeres into which a schizont divides, and which themselves divide into clusters of merozoites.

schizopelmous (skĭz′öpĕl′mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *pelma*, sole of foot.] With two separate flexor tendons connected with toes, as some Birds.

schizopod stage,—that stage in development of a Decapod larva when it resembles an adult Mysis in having exopodite and endopodite to all thoracic limbs.

schizorhinal (skĭz′örī′năl) *a.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *rhis*, nose.] Having external narial opening elongated, and posterior border angular or slit-like.

schizostele (skĭz′östēl) *n.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *stele*, post.] One of a number of strands formed by division of plerome of stem.

schizostely (skĭz′östē′lĭ) *n.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *stele*, a post.] Condition of stem in which plerome gives rise to a number of strands, each composed of one vascular bundle; astely.

schizothecal (skĭz′öthē′kăl) *a.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *theke*, case.] Having scale-like horny tarsal plates.

schizozoite (skĭz′özō′īt) *n.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *zoon*, animal.] A merozoite formed from each segment of a dividing schizont.

Schwann's sheath,—a delicate but tough membrane outside medullary sheath of nerve fibre; primitive sheath.

sciatic (sīăt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ischion*, hip-joint.] *Pert.* hip region; *appl.* artery, nerve, etc.

scion (sī′ŏn) *n.* [F. *scion*, shoot.] A branch or shoot for grafting purposes.

sclera (sklē′ră) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard.] The skeletal supporting structure of the eyeball.

scleratogenous layer, — strand of fused sclerotomes formed along neural tube, later surrounding notochord.

sclere (sklēr) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard.] Skeletal structure; sponge spicule.

sclereid,—stone-cell, *q.v.*

sclerenchyma (sklĕrĕng′kĭmă) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *engchyma*, infusion.] Hard tissue of coral; tissue of thickened and of hard cells of vessels.

sclerite (sklē′rīt) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard.] Calcareous plate or spicule.

sclerobase (sklē′röbās) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *basis*, base.] The calcareous axis of Alcyonaria.

scleroblast (sklē′röblăst) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *blastos*, bud.] A sponge cell from which a sclere develops.

scleroblastic (sklĕr′öblăs′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *blastos*, bud.] *Appl.* skeletal-forming tissue.

sclerocauly (sklĕr′ökôl′ĭ) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *kaulos*, stalk.] Condition of excessive skeletal structure in a stem.

sclerocorneal (sklĕr′ökôr′nëăl) *a.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; L. *cornea*, cornea.] *Pert.* cornea and sclerotic.

scleroderm (sklĕr′öděrm) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *derma*, skin.] An indurating integument; skeletal part of Corals.

sclerodermatous (sklĕr′öděr′mătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *derma*, skin.] With external skeletal structure.

sclerodermite (sklĕr′öděr′mīt) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *derma*, skin.] The hard outer covering of an arthropod segment.

sclerogen (sklĕr′öjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *genos*, offspring.] Woody tissue in plant cells.

sclerogenic (sklĕr′öjĕn′ĭk), **sclerogenous** (sklĕrŏj′ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *genos*, offspring.] Secreting lignin.

scleroid (sklē′roid) *a.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *eidos*, form.] Hard; skeletal.

sclerophyllous (sklĕr′öfĭl′ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *phyllon*, leaf.] *Appl.* leaves resistant to drought through having much sclerenchymatous tissue and reduced intercellular spaces.

sclerophylly (sklē′röfĭl′ĭ) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *phyllon*, leaf.] Condition of excessive skeletal structure in leaves.

scleroseptum (sklĕr′ösĕp′tŭm) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; L. *septum*, division.] A radial vertical wall of carbonate of lime in madrepore Corals.

sclerosis (sklĕrō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard.] Hardening by increase of connective tissue or lignin.

sclerotal (sklĕrō′tăl) *a.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard.] Sclerotic; indurated; containing lignin; *pert.* sclerotic of eye.

sclerotesta (sklĕr′ötĕs′tă) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; L. *testa*, shell.] The hard lignified inner layer of a testa.

sclerotic (sklĕrŏt′ĭk) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard.] The outer layer or protective membrane of eye.

sclerotic ossicles,—ring of small bones round sclerotic of Birds.

sclerotioid (sklĕrŏt′ĭoid) *a.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *eidos*, form.] *Pert.* a sclerotium.

sclerotium (sklĕrō′tĭŭm, -shĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard.] Resting, dormant, or winter stage of some Fungi when they become a mass of hardened mycelium or waxy protoplasm.

sclerotome (sklĕr′ötōm) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *tome*, cutting.] A partition of connective tissue between two myomeres; mesenchymatous tissue destined to form a vertebra.

sclerous (sklē′rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard.] Sclerotal.

scolecid (skō′lësĭd) *a.* [Gk. *skolex*, worm.] *Pert.* a scolex; scolecoid.

scoleciform (skölĕs′ĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *skolex*, worm; L. *forma*, shape.] Like a scolex, scolecoid.

scolecite (skō′lësīt) *n.* [Gk. *skolex*, worm.] Vermiform body branching from mycelium of Discomycetes.

scolex (skō′lĕks) *n.* [Gk. *skolex*, worm.] The head or rounded terminal knob of a Tape-worm.

scolite (skō′līt) *n.* [Gk. *skolex*, worm; *lithos*, stone.] A fossil worm burrow.

scolopale (skō′löpāl) *n.* [Gk. *skolos*, stake; L. *palus*, stake.] Central peg-like portion of a Scolophore.

scolophore (skō′löfōr) *n.* [Gk. *skolos*, stake; *pherein*, to bear.] The nerve end organ of auditory apparatus of Insects.

scolus (skō′lŭs) *n.* [Gk. *skolos*, thorn.] A horny process of some insect larvae.

scopa (skō′pă) *n.* [L. *scopa*, brush.] A pollen brush.

scopate (skō′pāt) *a.* [L. *scopa*, brush.] Having a tuft of hairs like a brush; scopiferous.

scopiform (skō′pĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *scopa*, brush; *forma*, shape.] Brush-like.

scopula (skŏp′ūlă) *n.* [L. *scopula*, small brush.] A small tuft of hairs; a needle-like sponge spicule with brush-like head; in climbing spiders, a tuft of club-like hairs on each foot, replacing third claw.

scopulate (skŏp′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *scopula*, small brush.] Like a brush.

scopuliferous (skŏp′ūlĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *scopula*, small brush; *ferre*, to carry.] Having a small brush-like structure.

scopuliform (skŏp′ūlĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *scopula*, small brush; *forma*, shape.] Resembling a small brush.

scorpioid (skôr′pĭoid) *a.* [Gk. *skorpios*, scorpion; *eidos*, form.] Cicinnal; resembling a scorpion.

scorpioid cyme,—a uniparous cymose inflorescence in which daughter-axes are developed right and left alternately.

scrobe (skrōb) *n.* [L. *scrobis*, ditch.] A groove on either side of beetle rostrum.

scrobicula (skrŏbĭk′ūlă) *n.* [L. *scrobis*, ditch.] The smooth area round boss of echinoid test; scrobicule.

scrobicular (skrŏbĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *scrobis*, ditch.] In region of scrobicula.

scrobiculate (skrŏbĭk′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *scrobis*, ditch.] Marked with little pits or depressions.

scrobiculus (skrŏbĭk′ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *scrobis*, ditch.] A pit or depression.

scrobiculus cordis,—pit of stomach.

scrotal (skrō′tăl) *a.* [L. *scrotum*.] *Pert.* or in region of scrotum.

scrotum (skrō′tŭm) *n.* [L. *scrotum*.] External sac or sacs containing testicles, in Mammals.

scurf (skŭrf) *n.* [A.S. *scurf*.] Scaly skin; dried outer skin peeling off in scales; scaly epidermal covering of some leaves.

scutal (skū′tăl) *a.* [L. *scutum*, shield.] *Pert.* a scutum.

scutate (skū′tāt) *a.* [L. *scutum*, shield.] Protected by large scales or horny plates.

scute (skūt) *n.* [L. *scutum*, shield.] An external scale, as of Reptile, Fish, or scaly Insect.

scutella (skūtĕl′ă) *n.* [L. *scutellum*, small shield.] A scutellum or shield-like structure.

scutellar (skūtĕl′ăr) *a.* [L. *scutellum*, small shield.] *Pert.* a scutellum.

scutellate (skūtĕl′āt) *a.* [L. *scutellum*, small shield.] Shaped like a small shield; scutelliform.

scutellation (skū′tĕlā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *scutellum*, small shield.] Arrangement of scales, as on tarsus of Bird.

scutelligerous (skū′tĕlĭj′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *scutellum*, small shield; *gerere*, to bear.] Furnished with scutella or a scutellum.

scutelliplantar (skūtĕl′ĭplăn′tăr) *a.* [L. *scutellum*, small shield; *planta*, sole of foot.] Having tarsus covered with small plates or scutella.

scutellum (skūtĕl′ŭm) *n.* [L. *scutellum*, small shield.] A tarsal scale of Birds; posterior part of Insect notum; the single massive cotyledon lying next starchy endosperm in seed of Maize; development of part of cotyledon which separates embryo from endosperm in seed of Grasses.

scutiform (skū′tĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *scutum*, shield; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a shield; *appl.* floating leaf of Salvinia.

scutigerous (skūtĭj′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *scutum*, shield; *gerere*, to bear.] Bearing a shield-like structure; scutiferous.

scutiped (skū′tĭpĕd) *a.* [L. *scutum*, shield; *pes*, foot.] Having foot or part of it covered by scutella.

scutum (skū′tŭm) *n.* [L. *scutum*, shield.] A shield-like plate, horny, bony, or chitinous, developed in integument; fornix or modified spine overhanging aperture in some Cheilostomata; middle sclerite of Insect notum.

scyphiferous (sīfĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *skyphos*, cup; L. *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing scyphi, as some Lichens.

scyphiform (sī′fĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *skyphos*, cup; L. *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a cup.

scyphistoma (sīfĭs′tömă) *n.* [Gk. *skyphos*, cup; *stoma*, mouth.] A scyphula, the scyphozoon polyp stage in development of Aurelia.

scyphose (sī′fōs) *a.* [Gk. *skyphos*, cup.] Scyphiform; cup-shaped.

scyphula (sī′fūlă) *n.* [Gk. *skyphos*, cup.] A scyphistoma.

scyphulus (sī′fūlŭs) *n.* [Gk. *skyphos*, cup.] A small cup-shaped structure.

scyphus (sī′fŭs) *n.* [Gk. *skyphos*, cup.] Cup of Narcissus; funnel-shaped corolla; cup-shaped expansion of podetium in some Lichens.

sebaceous (sëbā′shŭs) *a.* [L. *sebum*, tallow.] Containing or secreting fatty matter; *appl.* glands.

sebiferous (sëbĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *sebum*, tallow; *ferre*, to carry.] Conveying fatty matter.

sebiparous (sëbĭp′ărŭs) *a.* [L. *sebum*, tallow; *parere*, to beget.] Secreting fatty matter.

sebum (sē′bŭm) *n.* [L. *sebum*, tallow.] Secretion of sebaceous glands, consisting of fat and isocholesterin.

secodont (sĕk′ödŏnt) *a.* [L. *secare*, to cut; Gk. *odous*, tooth.] Furnished with teeth adapted for cutting.

secondary (sĕk′ŏndărĭ) *a.* [L. *secundus*, second.] Second in importance or in position; arising, not from growing point, but from other tissue; *n.* a forearm quill-feather of bird's wing; an insect hind-wing.

secondary bud,—an axillary bud, accessory to normal one.

secondary capitula,—six small cells rising from each capitulum of Chara.

secondary growth,—development of secondary meristem or cambium producing new tissue on both sides, as in woody Dicotyledons.

secondary meristem,—phellogen.

secondary prothallium,—a tissue produced in megaspore of Selaginella after true prothallium is formed.

secondary roots,—branches of primary root, arising within its tissue, and in turn giving rise to tertiary roots; roots arising at other than normal points of origin.

secondary spore,—a small or abjointed spore; an ascospore.

secondary tissue,—tissue formed through phellogen, externally cork, and internally phelloderm.

secondary wood,—wood formed from cambium.

secretin (sēkrē′tĭn) *n.* [L. *secernere*, to separate.] A chemical substance produced in intestinal mucous membrane whose action on pancreas causes copious secretion of pancreatic juice.

secretion (sēkrē′shŭn) *n.* [L. *secernere*, to separate.] Substance or fluid which is separated from blood or other cells; process of such separation.

secretitious (sēkrētĭsh′ŭs) *a.* [L. *secernere*, to separate.] *Appl.* a substance or fluid secreted.

secretory (sēkrē′törĭ) *a.* [L. *secernere*, to separate.] Performing the office of secretion.

sectile (sĕk′tī̆l) *a.* [L. *secare*, to cut.] Cut into small partitions, compartments.

sectorial (sĕktō′rĭăl) *a.* [L. *secare*, to cut.] Formed or adapted for cutting, as certain teeth.

secund (sĕk′ŭnd) *a.* [L. *secundus*, following.] *Appl.* flowers or leaves arranged on one side of stem.

secundiflorous (sĕkŭnd′ĭflō′rŭs) *a.* [L. *secundus*, following; *flos*, flower.] Having flowers on one side of stem only.

secundine (sĕk′ŭndī̆n) *n.* [L. *secundus*, following.] The second coat of ovule, lying within primine.

secundines,—foetal membranes collectively.

secundly (sĕk′ŭndlĭ) *adv.* [L. *secundus*, following.] On one side of a stem or axis.

sedentary (sĕd′ëntărĭ) *a.* [L. *sedere*, to sit.] Not free-living; *appl.* animals attached by a base to some substratum.

seed (sēd) *n.* [A.S. *saed*, seed.] A mature fruit containing an embryo ready for germination under suitable conditions; semen.

seed bud,—an ovule.

seed coat,—testa, a thin membrane investing seed.

seed plant,—a seed-bearing plant.

seed stalk,—the funicle.

seed vessel,—a structure containing seed, as a pod.

segment (sĕg′mĕnt) *n.* [L. *segmentum*, piece.] A division formed by cleavage of an ovum; part of an animal or of a jointed appendage; division of leaf if cleft nearly to base.

segmental (sĕgmĕn′tăl) *a.* [L. *segmentum*, part.] Of the nature of a segment; *pert.* a segment.

segmental arteries,—diverticula from dorsal aortae arising in spaces between successive somites.

segmental duct,—an embryonic duct which gives rise to Wolffian or Müllerian duct.

segmental organ, — an embryonic excretory organ.

segmental papillae, — conspicuous pigment spots by which true segments may be recognised in Leeches.

segmentation (sĕg′mĕntā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *segmentum*, segment.] The division or splitting into segments or portions; cleavage of an ovum.

segmentation cavity,—blastocoel or central cavity formed at an early stage of egg cleavage.

segmentation nucleus,—body formed by union of male and female pronuclei in fertilization of ovum.

segregation (sĕg′rĕgā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *se*, aside; *grex*, flock.] In Mendelian sense, dissociation of characters in course of formation of germs.

seismonastic (sīs′mönăs′tĭk, sīz′-) *a.* [Gk. *seismos*, earthquake; *nastos*, pressed close.] *Appl.* movements resulting from stimulus of mechanical shock or vibrations.

sejugous (sējoog′ŭs) *a.* [L. *sex*, six; *jugum*, yoke.] With six pairs of leaflets; sejugate.

selenodont (sēlē′nödŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *selene*, moon; *odous*, tooth.] *Appl.* molars lengthened out antero-posteriorly and curved.

selenoid (sēlē′noid) *a.* [Gk. *selene*, moon; *eidos*, form.] Crescentic.

selenotropism (sēlēnŏt′röpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *selene*, moon; *trope*, turn.] Tendency to turn towards moon's rays.

self-fertile, self-sterile,—capable,—incapable,—of being fertilized by its own male elements; *appl.* hermaphrodite plants and animals.

self-pollination, — transference of pollen-grains from anthers to stigma of same flower.

sella turcica (sĕl′ă tŭr′sĭkă) *n.* [L. *sella*, seat; *turcicus*, Turkish.] Deep depression on inner surface of sphenoid behind tuberculum sellae; transverse bar formed by union of apodemes of posterior somites of certain Decapods.

sematic (sēmăt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *sema*, sign.] Functioning as a danger signal, as warning colours or odours.

semen (sē′mĕn) *n.* [L. *semen*, seed.] Fluid secreted in testes.

semiamplexicaul (sĕm′ĭămplĕk′sĭkôl) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *amplecti*, to embrace; *caulis*, stem.] Partially surrounding stem.

semianatropous (sĕm′ĭănăt′röpŭs) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; Gk. *ana*, up; *trope*, turn.] With half-inverted ovule.

semicaudate (sĕm′ĭkô′dāt) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *cauda*, tail.] With tail rudimentary.

semicircular (sĕm′ĭsĕr′kūlăr) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *circulus*, circle.] Describing a half-circle; *appl.* canals of ear labyrinth.

semiclasp (sĕm′ĭklăsp) *n.* [L. *semi*, half; M.E. *klaspen*, to hold.] One of two apophyses which may combine to form the clasp in certain male Insects.

semicomplete (sĕm′ĭkŏmplēt′) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *completus*, filled.] Incomplete; *appl.* metamorphosis.

semifloret (sĕm′ĭflŏr′ĕt) *n.* [L. *semi*, half; *flos*, flower.] A semifloscule or ray of composite flowers.

semiflosculous (sĕm′ĭflŏs′kūlŭs) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *flosculus*, small flower.] Having ligulate florets.

semilocular (sĕm′ĭlŏk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *loculus*, small place.] *Appl.* ovary with incomplete loculi.

semilunar (sĕm′ĭlū′năr, -loo-) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *luna*, moon.] Half-moon shaped; *appl.* ganglia, fascia, valves; *n.*, a carpal bone, lunatum.

semimembranosus (sĕm′ĭmĕm′brănō′sŭs) *n.* [L. *semi*, half; *membranosus*, membranous.] A thigh muscle with flat membrane-like tendon at upper extremity.

semimetamorphosis (sĕm'ĭmĕtămôr'fösĭs) *n.* [L. *semi*, half; Gk. *metamorphosis*, transformation.] Partial, or semicomplete metamorphosis.

seminal (sĕm'ĭnăl) *a.* [L. *semen*, seed.] *Pert.* semen; *appl.* fluid of testes, duct or vesicle; *appl.* cotyledons, first roots of grasses.

seminal receptacle,—spermatheca or sac in Worms or Snails which stores male elements till required.

semination (sĕm'ĭnā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *semen*, seed.] Dispersal of seeds.

seminiferous (sĕmĭnĭf'ërŭs) *a.* [L. *semen*, seed; *ferre*, to carry.] Secreting or conveying seed or seminal fluid; bearing seed.

seminude (sĕm'ĭnūd) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *nudus*, naked.] With ovules or seeds exposed.

seminymph (sĕm'ĭnĭmf) *n.* [L. *semi*, half; *nympha*, nymph.] Stage in development of Insects approaching complete metamorphosis.

semiovate (sĕm'ĭō'vāt) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *ovum*, egg.] Half-oval; somewhat oval.

semioviparous (sĕm'ĭövĭp'ărŭs) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *ovum*, egg; *parere*, to beget.] Between oviparous and viviparous, as a Marsupial whose young are imperfectly developed when born.

semiovoid (sĕm'ĭō'void) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *ovum*, egg; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Somewhat ovoid in shape.

semipalmate (sĕm'ĭpăl'māt) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *palma*, palm of hand.] Having toes webbed halfway down.

semiparasite (sĕm'ĭpăr'ăsīt) *n.* [L. *semi*, half; Gk. *parasitos*, eating beside another.] A partial parasite, as a plant which derives part only of its nutriment from its host.

semipenniform (sĕm'ĭpĕn'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *penna*, feather; *forma*, shape.] *Appl.* certain muscles bearing some resemblance to plume of feather.

semipermeable (sĕm'ĭpĕr'mēăbĕl) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *per*, through; *meare*, to pass.] *Appl.* membrane which does not permit any dissolved substance to pass, although permeable to water.

semiplume (sĕm'ĭploom) *n.* [L. *semi*, half; *pluma*, feather.] A feather with ordinary shaft but downy web.

semipupa (sĕm'ĭpū'pă) *n.* [L. *semi*, half; *pupa*, puppet.] Larval stage in development of certain Insects.

semirecondite (sĕm'ĭrĕk'ŏndīt) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *recondere*, to conceal.] Half-concealed, as insect head by thorax.

semisagittate (sĕm'ĭsăj'ĭtāt) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *sagitta*, arrow.] Shaped like a half arrow-head.

semisaprophyte (sĕm'ĭsăp'röfīt) *n.* [L. *semi*, half; Gk. *sapros*, rotten; *phyton*, plant.] A plant partially saprophytic.

semispinalis (sĕm'ĭspīnā'lĭs) *n.* [L. *semi*, half; *spinalis*, spinal.] A muscle of back on each side of spinal column, inserted into transverse and spinous processes continuously.

semistreptostylic, — between monimostylic and streptostylic; with slightly movable quadrate.

semitendinosus (sĕm'ĭtĕn'dĭnōsŭs) *n.* [L. *semi*, half; *tendere*, to stretch.] A dorsal muscle of thigh stretching from tuber ischii to tibia.

semitendinous (sĕm'ĭtĕn'dĭnŭs) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *tendere*, to stretch.] Half tendinous.

semituberous (sĕm'ĭtū'bĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *tuber*, hump.] Having somewhat tuberous roots.

senescence (sĕnĕs'ĕns) *n.* [L. *senescere*, to grow old.] Advancing age; *appl.* condition of Protozoa after many bipartitions.

senility (sĕnĭl'ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *senilis*, senile.] Senile derangement; vital exhaustion of Protozoa.

sense organ,—an organ functional in receiving external stimulation.

sensiferous (sĕnsĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *sensus*, sense; *ferre*, to carry.] Receiving or conveying sense impressions; sensigerous.

sensile (sĕn'sĭl) *a.* [L. *sensus*, sense.] Capable of affecting a sense.

sensilla (sĕnsĭl'ă) *n.* [L. *sensus*, sense.] A small sense organ.

sensitive (sĕn'sĭtĭv) *a.* [L. *sensus*, sense.] Capable of receiving impressions from external objects.

sensitive plant,—a plant which droops, recoils, or closes at a touch, as Mimosa.

sensorial (sĕnsō′rĭăl) *a.* [L. *sensus*, sense.] *Pert.* the sensorium.

sensorium (sĕnsō′rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *sensus*, sense.] Seat of sensation or consciousness; entire nervous system.

sensory (sĕn′sörĭ) *a.* [L. *sensus*, sense.] Having direct connection with any part of sensorium.

sentient (sĕn′shĭënt) *a.* [L. *sentire*, to feel.] *Appl.* cells which are sensitive and can perceive.

sepal (sĕp′ăl) *n.* [L. *separare*, to separate.] A leaf-like division of calyx.

sepaled (sĕp′ăld) *a.* [L. *separare*, to separate.] Having sepals; sepalous.

sepaline (sĕp′ălĭn) *a.* [L. *separare*, to separate.] Like a sepal; sepaloid.

sepalody (sĕpăl′ödĭ) *n.* [L. *separare*, to separate; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Conversion of petals or other parts of a flower into sepals.

sepicolous (sĕpĭk′ölŭs) *a.* [L. *sepes*, hedge; *colere*, to inhabit.] Living in hedges.

septal (sĕp′tăl) *a.* [L. *septum*, partition.] *Pert.* a septum.

septal fossula, — a small primary septum which appears to lie in a pit in some fossil Corals.

septal neck,—in Nautilus, a shelly tube continuous for some distance beyond each septum as support to siphuncle.

septate (sĕp′tāt) *a.* [L. *septum*, partition.] Divided by partitions.

septempartite (sĕp′tĕmpâr′tīt) *a.* [L. *septem*, seven; *pars*, part.] *Appl.* leaf with seven divisions extending nearly to base.

septenate (sĕp′tënāt) *a.* [L. *septeni*, seven each.] With parts in sevens; *appl.* seven leaflets of a leaf.

septicidal (sĕp′tĭsī′dăl) *a.* [L. *septum*, division; *caedere*, to cut.] Dividing through middle of ovary septa; dehiscing at septum.

septiferous (sĕptĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *septum*, partition; *ferre*, to bear.] Having septa.

septifolious (sĕp′tĭfō′lĭŭs) *a.* [L. *septem*, seven; *folium*, leaf.] With seven leaves or leaflets.

septiform (sĕp′tĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *septum*, partition; *forma*, shape.] In form of a septum.

septifragal (sĕptĭf′răgăl) *a.* [L. *septum*, partition; *frangere*, to break.] With slits as in septicidal dehiscence, but with septa broken and placentas and seeds left in middle.

septomaxillary (sĕp′tömăksĭl′ărĭ) *a.* [L. *septum*, partition; *maxilla*, jaw.] *Pert.* maxilla and nasal septum.

septonasal (sĕp′tönā′zăl) *a.* [L. *septum*, partition; *nasus*, nose.] *Pert.* internarial septum.

septulate (sĕp′tūlāt) *a.* [L. *septulum*, small septum.] Having spurious septa.

septulum (sĕp′tūlŭm) *n.* [L. *septulum*, small septum.] A small or secondary septum.

septum (sĕp′tŭm) *n.* [L. *septum*, partition.] A partition separating into two cavities, as in fruits, chambered shells, corals.

septum narium,—partition between nostrils.

septum transversum,—diaphragm.

sericate (sĕr′ĭkāt), **sericeous** (sërĭsh′ŭs) *a.* [L. *sericus*, silken.] Covered with fine close-pressed silky hairs.

serosa (sërō′să) *n.* [L. *serum*, serum.] A serous membrane; outer larval membrane of Insects.

serosity (sërŏs′ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *serum*, serum.] Watery part of animal fluid.

serotinous (sërŏt′ĭnŭs) *a.* [L. *serus*, late.] Blooming later in season than customary for species.

serous (sē′rŭs) *a.* [L. *serum*, serum.] Watery; *pert.* serum; *appl.* fluid, gland, tissue.

serous alveoli,—alveoli which secrete a watery non-viscid saliva, *opp.* mucous alveoli.

serous membrane,—a thin membrane consisting of a single layer of epithelial cells, lining some closed cavity of body, as pericardium, peritoneum.

serpulite (sĕr′pūlīt) *n.* [L. *serpula*, small snake.] The fossil tube of a Polychaet worm; *appl.* chalk containing fossil worm-tubes.

serra (sĕr′ă) *n.* [L. *serra*, saw.] Any saw-like structure.

serrate (sĕr′āt) *a.* [L. *serra*, saw.] Notched on edge like a saw; *appl.* leaves and other structures.

serrate-ciliate,—with hairs fringing toothed edges.

serrate-dentate,—with serrate edges themselves toothed.

serratiform (sĕrăt′ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *serra*, saw; *forma*, shape.] Like a saw.

serration (sĕrā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *serra*, saw.] Saw-like formation.

serratirostral (sĕrăt′ĭrŏs′trăl) *a.* [L. *serra*, saw; *rostrum*, beak.] *Appl.* Birds with serrate bill.

serratodenticulate (sĕrăt′ödĕntĭk′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *serra*, saw; *dens*, tooth.] With many-toothed serrations.

serrature (sĕr′ătūr) *n.* [L. *serra*, saw.] A saw-like notch.

serratus magnus,—a muscle stretching from upper ribs to scapula.

serriferous (sĕrĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *serra*, saw; *ferre*, to carry.] Furnished with saw-like organ or part.

serriform (sĕr′ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *serra*, saw; *forma*, shape.] Like a saw.

serriped (sĕr′ĭpĕd) *a.* [L. *serra*, saw; *pes*, foot.] With notched feet.

serrula (sĕr′ūlă) *n.* [L. *serrula*, small saw.] A comb-like ridge on chelicerae of some Arachnids.

serrulate (sĕr′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *serrula*, small saw.] Finely-notched.

serrulation (sĕr′ūlā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *serrula*, small saw.] Small notch.

Sertoli cells,—enlarged lining epithelium-cells connected with groups of developing spermatozoa in testes.

serum (sē′rŭm) *n.* [L. *serum*, serum.] Thin watery fluid which separates from blood on coagulation.

serum albumin, serum globulin,—two of proteins of serum.

sesamoid (sĕs′ămoid) *a.* [Gk. *sesamon*, sesame; *eidos*, form.] *Appl.* a bone developed within a tendon and near a joint, as patella, radial or ulnar sesamoid.

sesamoidal (sĕs′ămoidăl) *a.* [L. *sesamon*, sesame; *eidos*, form.] *Pert.* a sesamoid bone.

sessile (sĕs′ĭl) *a.* [L. *sedere*, to sit.] Sitting directly on base without support, stalk, or peduncle; stationary, *opp.* free-living or motile.

seta (sē′tă) *n.* [L. *seta*, bristle.] Any bristle-like structure; chaeta of Chaetopods.

setaceous (sëtā′shŭs) *a.* [L. *seta*, bristle.] Bristle-like; set with bristles.

setiform (sē′tĭfŏrm) *a.* [L. *seta*, bristle; *forma*, shape.] Bristle-shaped; *appl.* teeth when very fine and closely set.

setigerous (sëtĭj′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *seta*, bristle; *gerere*, to bear.] Setiferous; setiparous; bristle-bearing.

setigerous sac,—a sac, in which is lodged a bundle of setae, formed by invagination of epidermis in parapodium of Chaetopods.

setirostral (sē′tĭrŏs′trăl) *a.* [L. *seta*, bristle; *rostrum*, beak.] *Appl.* Birds with beak bristles.

setobranchia (sē′töbrăng′kĭă) *n.* [L. *seta*, bristle; Gk. *brangchia*, gills.] A tuft of setae attached to gills of certain Decapods.

setose (sē′tōs) *a.* [L. *seta*, bristle.] Set with bristles; bristly.

setula (sĕt′ūlă) *n.* [*Dim.* from L. *seta*, bristle.] A setule; a thread-like or hair-like bristle.

setuliform (sĕt′ūlĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *seta*, bristle; *forma*, shape.] Thread-like; like a setula or fine bristle.

setulose (sĕt′ūlōs) *a.* [L. *seta*, bristle.] Set with small bristles.

sex (sĕks) *n.* [L. *sexus*, sex.] The sum of characteristics, structures, functions, by which an animal or plant is classed as male or female.

sex- or X-chromosome,—the chromosome whose presence, absence, or particular form may determine sex; also monosome, idiochromosome, heterochromosome, special or odd chromosome, etc.

sexdigitate (sĕksdĭj′ĭtāt) *a.* [L. *sex*, six; *digitus*, finger.] With six fingers or toes.

sexfid (sĕks′fĭd) *a.* [L. *sex*, six; *findere*, to cleave.] Cleft into six, as a calyx.

sexfoil (sĕks′foil) *a.* [L. *sex*, six; *folium*, leaf.] A group of six leaves or leaflets round one axis.

sex-limited inheritance,—inheritance of characteristics limited by fact that some are predominantly male and others predominantly female.

sex-linked inheritance,—transmission of characters whose factors are borne by the sex-chromosome.

sex mosaic,—an intersexual individual with characters of both sexes.

sex-reversal, sex-transformation,—a change-over from one sex to the other, natural, pathological, or artificially induced.

sexual (sĕk'sūăl) *a.* [L. *sexus*, sex.] *Pert.* sex ; *appl.* reproduction.

sexual cell,—ovum or sperm.

sexual dimorphism,—strongly-marked differences, in size, colour, etc., betweed male and female of one species.

shaft (shăft) *n.* [A.S. *sceaft*, spear-shaft.] A rachis ; distal part of stem of feather ; straight cylindrical part of long bone.

sheath (shēth) *n.* [A.S. *sceth*, shell or pod.] A protective covering ; theca ; investing petiole ; insect wing-cover.

shell (shĕl) *n.* [A.S. *scell*, shell.] The hard outer covering of animal or fruit ; a covering, calcareous, siliceous, bony, horny, or chitinous.

shell gland, shell sac,—organ in whose walls material for forming a shell is secreted.

shoulder girdle,—pectoral girdle, typically comprising scapula, coracoid, precoracoid, and clavicle.

sialoid (sī'ăloid) *a.* [Gk. *sialon*, saliva ; *eidos*, form.] Like saliva.

siblings (sĭb'lĭngz) *n. plu.* [A.S. *sibb*, kin.] Offspring of same parents (but not at same birth).

sicula (sĭk'ūlă) *n.* [L. *sicula*, small dagger.] A small dagger-shaped body at end of a Graptolite, supposed to be skeleton of primary zooid of colony.

side-chain theory,—Ehrlich's theory of phenomena of immunity, viz., that toxins unite with living protoplasm by possessing the same property as that by which nutritive proteins are normally assimilated.

siderophil (sĭdē'röfĭl') *a.* [Gk. *sideros*, iron ; *philos*, loving.] Staining deeply with iron-containing stains.

sieve cell,—thin-walled elongated cell of a sieve tube.

sieve disc or plate,—end wall of sieve cell thickened and modified to form sieve-plate.

sieve pit or pore,—perforation of sieve-plate.

sieve tissue,—essential tissue of phloem of vascular bundles.

sieve tubes or vessels,—long slender structures consisting of elongated cells placed end to end, forming lines of conduction.

sight (sīt) *n.* [A.S. *siht*, sight.] The visual faculty ; impressions of outward things conveyed to brain by retina and optic nerves.

sigillate (sĭj'ĭlāt) *a.* [L. *sigillum*, seal.] Having seal-like markings, as certain roots.

sigma (sĭg'mă) *n.* [Gk. Σ, sigma.] A C-shaped sponge spicule.

sigmaspire (sĭg'măspīr) *n.* [Gk. Σ, sigma ; L. *spira*, coil.] A sigma with an additional twist.

sigmoid (sĭg'moid) *a.* [Gk. Σ, sigma ; *eidos*, form.] Curved like a sigma ; curved in two directions ; *appl.* arteries, cavities, valves.

sigmoid flexure,—an S-shaped double curve as in a bird's neck ; S-shaped curve of intestine.

silicle (sĭl'ĭkĕl) *n.* [L. *silicula*, little pod.] A silicula, or very short flat form of siliqua.

silicole (sĭl'ĭkōl) *n.* [L. *silex*, pebble ; *colere*, to inhabit.] A plant thriving in markedly siliceous soil ; *cf.* calcifuge.

silicular (sĭlĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *silicula*, little pod.] Siliculose ; siliculous ; like or *pert.* or having a silicle.

siliqua (sĭlĭk'wă) *n.* [L. *siliqua*, pod.] A long cylindrical fruit divided in two by a false septum, characteristic of Cruciferae ; silique.

siliquiform (sĭlĭk'wĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *siliqua*, pod ; *forma*, shape.] Formed like a silique or siliqua.

siliquose (sĭl'ĭkwōs) *a.* [L. *siliqua*, pod.] Siliquous ; bearing siliques.

Silurian (sĭlū'rĭăn) *a.* [L. *Silures*, a people of Britain.] *Pert.* or *appl.* the earlier middle Palaeozoic geological period.

simian (sĭm'ĭăn) *a.* [L. *simia*, ape.] Possessing characteristics of or *pert.* anthropoid apes.

simple eyes,—ocelli which occur with or without compound eyes in adults of many Insects; usually the only eyes possessed by larvae; eyes with only one lens.

simulation (sĭm′ūlā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *simulare*, to simulate.] Assumption of features or structures intended to deceive enemies, as forms of leaf and stick Insects, and all varieties of protective coloration.

sincipital (sĭnsĭp′ĭtăl) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *caput*, head.] *Pert.* the sinciput.

sinciput (sĭn′sĭpŭt) *n.* [L. *semi*, half; *caput*, head.] Upper or fore part of head.

sinistral (sĭnĭs′trăl) *a.* [L. *sinister*, left.] On the left; *appl.* a shell whose spiral turns in opposite direction to dextral.

sinistrorse (sĭn′ĭstrôrs) *a.* [L. *sinister*, left; *vertere*, to turn.] *Appl.* a spiral twining towards the left; *opp.* dextrorse.

sinuate (sĭn′ūāt) *a.* [L. *sinus*, curve.] Winding; tortuous; having a wavy indented margin, as leaves; sinuous.

sinupalliate (sĭn′ūpăl′ĭāt) *a.* [L. *sinus*, curve; *pallium*, mantle.] In Molluscs, having well-developed siphon, and so an indented pallial line; *opp.* integripalliate.

sinus (sī′nŭs) *n.* [L. *sinus*, curve.] A cavity, depression, or dilation; a groove or indentation.

sinus pocularis,—uterus masculinus.

sinus rhomboidalis,—in vertebrate embryos, posterior incompletely-closed part of medullary canal; later, a dilation of canal in sacral region, formed from it.

sinus venosus,—posterior chamber of tubular heart of embryo; in lower Vertebrates, a corresponding structure receiving venous blood and opening into auricle; cavity of auricle.

sinusoid (sī′nŭsoid) *n.* [L. *sinus*, curve; Gk. *eidos*, form.] A minute blood space in organ tissue formed from intercrescence of endodermal cells and vascular endothelium, especially in liver.

siphon (sī′fŏn) *n.* [Gk. *siphon*, reed or tube.] A siphon-like structure of various organisms, subserving various purposes.

siphonate (sī′fönāt) *a.* [Gk. *siphon*, tube.] Furnished with a siphon or siphons.

siphonet (sī′fönĕt) *n.* [Gk. *siphon*, tube.] The honeydew tube of an Aphid.

siphonial (sĭfō′nĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *siphon*, tube.] *Pert.* a siphonium.

siphonium (sīfō′nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *siphon*, tube.] Membranous tube connecting air-passages of quadrate with air-space in mandible (Crocodile); also siphoneum.

siphonogamous (sī′fŏnŏg′ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *siphon*, tube; *gamos*, marriage.] Securing fertilization by a pollen tube; siphonogamic.

siphonogamy (sī′fŏnŏg′ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *siphon*, tube.] Fertilization by means of a pollen tube.

siphonoglyph (sī′fönöglĭf′) *n.* [Gk. *siphon*, tube; *glyphein*, to engrave.] One of two longitudinal grooves of gullet of Sea-anemones.

siphonoplax (sī′fönöplăks′) *n.* [Gk. *siphon*, tube; *plax*, tablet.] A calcareous plate connected with siphon of certain Molluscs.

siphonostele (sī′fönöstēl′) *n.* [Gk. *siphon*, tube; *stele*, post.] The hollow vascular cylinder of a stem, containing pith.

siphonostelic (sī′fönöstē̆l′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *siphon*, tube; *stele*, post.] *Appl.* hollow cylindrical stems, chiefly of Ferns.

siphonostomatous (sī′fönöstŏm′ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *siphon*, tube; *stoma*, mouth.] With tubular mouth; having front margin of shell notched for emission of siphon.

siphonozooid (sī′fönözō′oid) *n.* [Gk. *siphon*, tube; *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, form.] Small individual of certain Alcyonarian colonies, without tentacles or gonads.

siphorhinal (sī′förī′năl) *a.* [Gk. *siphon*, tube; *rhis*, nose.] With tubular nostrils.

siphuncle (sī̆fŭng′kël) *n.* [L. *siphunculus*, small tube.] A siphonet; a median tube of skin, partly calcareous, connecting up all compartments of a Nautilus shell.

siphunculate (sī̆fŭng′kūlāt) *a.* [L. *siphunculus*, small tube.] Having a siphuncle.

sitotropism (sĭtŏt′röpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *sitos*, food ; *trope*, turn.] Tendency to turn in direction of food ; reaction towards stimulating influences of food.

skeletal (skĕl′ëtăl) *a.* [Gk. *skeletos*, dried.] *Pert.* the skeleton.

skeletogenous (skĕl′ëtŏj′ënŭs) *a.* [Gk. *skeletos*, hard ; *genos*, offspring.] *Appl.* embryonic structures or parts which later become parts of skeleton.

skeleton (skĕl′ëtŏn) *n.* [Gk. *skeletos*, dried, hard.] Hard or bony framework, internal or external, which supports and protects softer parts of plant or animal.

skeletoplasm (skĕl′ëtöplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *skeletos*, hard ; *plasma*, mould.] Formative material destined to form supporting structures.

skin (skĭn) *n.* [Swed. *skinn*, skin.] The external covering of an animal, plant, fruit, or seed.

skin-gills, — transparent contractile outgrowths from skin of Asteroids, with respiratory function.

skin-rings, — annular markings on body of Worms.

skull (skŭl) *n.* [M.E. *skulle*, cranium.] Cranium, or hard and bony part of head of Vertebrate, containing brain.

slough (slŭf) *n.* [M.E. *slouh*, skin of snake.] The dead outer skin cast off periodically by Snakes.

smell (smĕl) *n.* [M.E. *smel*, odour.] Impression produced on expanse of olfactory nerve by inhaled air charged with odorous matter, and therefrom communicated to olfactory centre of brain.

soboles (sŏb′ölēz) *n.* [L. *soboles*, shoot.] A sucker or underground creeping stem.

soboliferous (sŏb′ölĭfërŭs) *a.* [L. *soboles*, shoot ; *ferre*, to carry.] Having shoots or running stems.

soft-rayed.—having jointed fin-rays.

soft-shelled, — *appl.* mud Tortoises with soft leathery skin.

solaeus,—soleus, *q.v.*

solar (sō′lăr) *a.* [L. *sol*, sun.] Having branches or filaments like rays of sun.

solar plexus,—a network of nerves with some ganglia, situated behind stomach and supplying abdominal viscera.

soleaform (sō′lëăfôrm) *a.* [L. *solea*, sandal ; *forma*, shape.] Slipper-shaped.

solenia (sölē′nĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *solen*, channel.] Endoderm-lined canals, diverticula from coelentera of zooid colony.

solenocytes (sölē′nösīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *solen*, channel ; *kytos*, hollow.] Slender club-shaped tubular flagellated cells connected with nephridia of some Polychaets, Trochelminths, and of Amphioxus.

solenostele (sölē′nöstēl) *n.* [Gk. *solen*, channel ; *stele*, column.] A stage after the siphonostele in fern-stem development.

soleus (sō′lëŭs) *n.* [L. *solea*, sole of foot.] A flat calf muscle below gastrocnemius.

soliped (sŏl′ĭpĕd) *a.* [L. *solidus*, solid ; *pes*, foot.] Solid-hoofed, as horse.

solitary glands or follicles,—lymphoid nodules occurring singly on intestines ; Peyer's patches.

soma (sō′mă) *n.* [Gk. *soma*, body.] The animal or plant body as a whole with exception of germinal cells.

somacule (sō′măkūl) *n.* [Gk. *soma*, body.] A hypothetical unit, *q.v.*

somatic (sömăt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *soma*, body.] *Pert.* purely bodily part of animal or plant ; *opp.* germinal ; *appl.* a mutation occurring in a body cell or organ of an organism.

somatoblast (söm′ătöblăst) *n.* [Gk. *soma*, body ; *blastos*, bud.] A cell which gives rise to somatic cells ; a specialized micromere in oosperm division of Annulates.

somatocyst (söm′ătösĭst) *n.* [Gk. *soma*, body ; *kystis*, bladder.] An air cavity in pneumatophore of Siphonophores.

somatogenic (söm′ătöjĕn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *soma*, body ; *genos*, offspring.] Developing from somatic cells ; *appl.* variation arising from external stimuli.

somatome (söm′ătōm) *n.* [Gk. *soma*, body ; *tome*, cutting.] A somite or body segment.

somatophyte (söm′ătöfīt) *n.* [Gk. *soma*, body ; *phyton*, plant.] A plant whose cells develop mainly into adult body tissue.

somatoplasm (söm′ătöplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *soma*, body ; *plasma*, mould.] The substance of a somatic cell.

somatopleural (söm′ătöploor′ăl) *a.* [Gk. *soma*, body ; *pleura*, side.] *Pert.* the somatopleure.

somatopleure (söm′ătöploor) *n.* [Gk. *soma*, body ; *pleura*, side.] The body-wall formed by somatic layer of mesoblast becoming closely connected with surface epiblast.

somite (sō′mīt) *n.* [Gk. *soma*, body.] A mesoblastic segment or compartment ; a body segment of an articulate animal.

soral (sō′răl) *a.* [Gk. *soros*, pile.] *Pert.* a sorus.

soredial (sörē′dĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *soros*, pile.] *Pert.* or resembling a soredium.

servediate (sörē′dĭāt) *a.* [Gk. *soros*, pile.] Bearing soredia.

soredium (sörē′dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *soros*, pile.] A scale-like or globular body consisting of mycelium with some Algae cells, on thallus of some Lichens.

soriferous (sörĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *soros*, pile ; L. *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing sori.

sorosis (sörō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *soros*, pile.] A composite fruit formed by fusion of fleshy axis and flowers, as Pineapple.

sorus (sō′rŭs) *n.* [Gk. *soros*, pile.] A collection of small stalked sporangia on under surface of fern pinnule ; clusters of spores in some Sarcodina.

spadiceous (spădĭsh′ŭs) *a.* [L. *spadix*, palm-branch.] Arranged like a spadix ; spadicifloral.

spadiciform (spădĭs′ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *spadix*, palm-branch ; *forma*, shape.] Resembling a spadix.

spadicose (spā′dĭkōs) *a.* [L. *spadix*, a palm-branch.] Like a spadix.

spadix (spā′dĭks) *n.* [L. *spadix*, palm-branch with fruit.] A racemose inflorescence with elongated axis, sessile flowers, and enveloping spathe ; endodermal rudiment of developing manubrium of certain Coelenterates.

spasm (spăzm) *n.* [Gk. *spasmos*, tension.] Involuntary muscular contraction ; spastic or spasmodic contraction of muscle fibres.

spasmoneme (spăz′mönēm) *n.* [Gk. *spasmos*, spasm ; *nema*, thread.] In certain Infusorians, a stalk-muscle formed by union of longitudinal myonemes.

spathaceous (spăthā′shŭs) *a.* [Gk. *spathe*, broad blade.] Resembling or bearing a spathe ; spathal.

spathe (spāth) *n.* [Gk. *spathe*, broad blade.] A large enveloping leaf, green or petaloid, protecting a spadix.

spathed (spāthd) *a.* [Gk. *spathe*, broad blade.] Furnished with a spathe.

spathella (spăthĕl′ă) *n.* [Gk. *spathe*, broad blade.] Small spathe surrounding division of palm spadix.

spathose (spā′thōs) *a.* [Gk. *spathe*, broad blade.] With or like a spathe.

spatula (spăt′ūlă) *n.* [L. *spatula*, spoon.] A breast-bone or anchor process of certain dipterous larvae.

spatulate (spăt′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *spatula*, spoon.] Spoon-shaped ; *appl.* a leaf with broad, rounded apex, thence tapering to base.

spawn (spôn) *n.* [M.E. *spawnen*, to spawn.] Collection of eggs deposited by Fishes, Frogs, etc. ; mycelium of certain Fungi.

spay (spā) *v.* [L. *spado*, eunuch.] To deprive of ovaries.

species (spē′shēz) *n.* [L. *species*, particular kind.] A term used in natural sciences to denote an artificial group of closely-allied individuals.

specific (spĕsĭf′ĭk) *a.* [L. *species*, particular kind ; *facere*, to make.] Second name in binomial nomenclature, *q.v.* ; *appl.* characteristics distinguishing a species.

specificity (spĕs′ĭfĭs′ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *species*, kind ; *facere*, to make.] Restriction of parasites to particular hosts.

Spelaeology (spē′lēŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *spelaion*, cave ; *logos*, discourse.] The study of cave life.

sperm (spĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed.] The male fertilizing element ; a spermatozoon.

sperm centrosome, — end-knob of axial filament of spermatozoon, situated on middle piece just at base of head ; according to others, the small body at apex of head.

sperm nucleus,—male pronucleus.

spermaduct (spĕr′mădukt) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; L. *ducere*, to lead.] Duct for conveying spermatozoa.

spermary (spĕr′mărĭ) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed.] An organ in which spermatozoa or antheridia are produced; spermarium; testis.

spermatangium (spĕr′mătăn′jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel.] Antheridium of certain Algae.

spermateleosis, spermioteleosis,—spermatogenesis, or, alternatively, development of spermatozoon from spermatid.

spermatheca (spĕr′măthē′kă) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *theke*, case.] A receptaculum seminis; a sac in female of many Invertebrates in which spermatozoa are stored.

spermatic (spĕrmăt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed.] *Pert.* spermatozoa or testis.

spermatid (spĕr′mătĭd) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed.] A cell arising by division of secondary spermatocyte and becoming a spermatozoon.

spermatiferous (spĕrmătĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; L. *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing spermatia.

spermatiophore (spĕrmā′shĭöfōr) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *pherein*, to bear.] A spermatia-producing sporophore.

spermatium (spĕrmā′shĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed.] A non-motile sperm of red Algae; a small cell formed by abstriction of filament of spermogonia of wheat Rust.

spermatize (spĕr′mătīz) *v.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed.] To impregnate.

spermatoblast (spĕr′mătöblăst) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *blastos*, bud.] A spermatid; a Sertoli cell.

spermatoblastic (spĕr′mătöblăs′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *blastos*, bud.] Sperm-producing.

spermatocyst (spĕr′mătösĭst) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *kystis*, bladder.] A seminal sac.

spermatocyte (spĕr′mătösīt) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *kytos*, hollow.] A cell arising by growth from a spermatogonium; a primary spermatocyte divides to form two secondary spermatocytes, each of which gives rise to two spermatids.

spermatogenesis (spĕr′mătöjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *genesis*, origin.] Sperm-formation, from spermatogonium, through primary and secondary spermatocytes, and spermatid, to spermatozoon.

spermatogenetic (spĕr′mătöjënĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *genesis*, descent.] *Pert.* sperm-formation; sperm-producing; spermatogenic, spermatogenous.

spermatogonial (spĕr′mătögō′nĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *gonos*, offspring.] *Pert.* a spermatogonium.

spermatogonium (spĕr′mătögō′nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *gonos*, offspring.] Primordial male germ-cell.

spermatoid (spĕr′mătoid) *a.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *eidos*, form.] Like a sperm.

spermatomerites (spĕr′mătŏm′ërīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *meros*, part.] Chromatin granules formed from sperm-nucleus.

spermatophore (spĕr′mătöfōr) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *pherein*, to bear.] A capsule of albuminous matter containing a number of sperms.

spermatoplasm (spĕr′mătöplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *plasma*, mould.] Protoplasm of sperm cells.

spermatoplast (spĕr′mătöplăst) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *plastos*, moulded.] A male sexual cell.

spermatosome (spĕr′mătösōm) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *soma*, body.] A spermatozoon.

spermatoxin (spĕr′mătŏk′sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *toxikon*, poison.] Antibodies causing sterility, formed after injection of spermatozoa in serum.

spermatozeugma (spĕr′mătözū′gmă) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *zeugma*, union.] Union by conjugation of two or more spermatozoa occurring in vas deferens of some Insects.

spermatozoan (spĕr′mătözō′ăn) *a.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *zoon*, animal.] *Pert.* spermatozoa.

spermatozoid (spĕr′mătözō′ĭd) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *zoon*, animal; *idion*, *dim.*] An antherozoid; a free-swimming male gamete; spermatozooid.

spermatozoon (spĕr′mătözō′ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed ; *zoon*, animal.] A male reproductive cell, consisting usually of head, middle piece, and locomotory flagellum.

spermiducal glands,—glandular structures into or near which spermducts open, in many Vertebrates.

spermiduct,—spermaduct, *q.v.*

spermin (spĕr′mĭn) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed.] The hormone of testis, regulating appearance of male secondary sexual characteristics.

spermiocalyptrotheca (spĕr′mĭökălĭp′tröthē′kă) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed ; *kalyptra*, covering ; *theke*, case.] The head-cap of a spermatozoon.

spermiogenesis, — spermatogenesis, *q.v.* or, development of spermatozoon from spermatid.

spermism (spĕr′mĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed.] Theory held by spermists or animalculists that embryo is derived from spermatozoon alone.

spermocarp (spĕr′mökârp) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed ; *karpos*, fruit.] An oogonium after fertilization.

spermocentre (spĕr′mösĕn′tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed ; L. *centrum*, a centre.] The male centrosome during fertilization.

spermoderm (spĕr′mödĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed ; *derma*, skin.] The outer covering of a seed.

spermoduct,—spermaduct, *q.v.*

spermogoniferous (spĕr′mögönĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed ; *gonos*, offspring ; L. *ferre*, to carry.] Having spermogonia.

spermogonium (spĕr′mögō′nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed ; *gonos*, offspring.] A capsule containing spermatia, found on certain Fungi and Lichens.

spermogonous (spĕrmŏg′önŭs) *a.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed ; *gonos*, offspring.] Like or *pert.* a spermogonium.

Spermology (spĕrmŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed ; *logos*, discourse.] The study of seeds.

spermotheca (spĕr′möthē′kă) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed ; *theke*, case.] A chamber for storing sperms received in copulation ; spermatheca.

sphacelate (sfăs′ëlāt) *a.* [Gk. *sphakelos*, gangrene.] Dead ; decayed ; withered.

sphacelia (sfăsē′lĭă) *n.* [Gk. *sphakelos*, gangrene.] Gonidial stage in development of Fungus, producing ergot.

sphaeraphides (sfērăf′ĭdēz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *sphaira*, globe ; *rhaphis*, needle.] Conglomerate raphides ; globular clusters of minute crystals in vegetable cells.

sphaerenchyma (sfērĕng′kĭmă) *n.* [Gk. *sphaira*, globe ; *engchyma*, juice.] Tissue of spherical cells.

sphaeridia (sfērĭd′ĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *sphaira*, globe ; *idion*, *dim.*] Small rounded bodies, probably organs of special sense, found on Echinoderms.

sphaeroid (sfē′roid) *a.* [Gk. *sphaira*, globe ; *eidos*, form.] Globular, ellipsoidal, or cylindrical ; *appl.* an aggregate of individual Protozoa.

sphagnicolous (sfăgnĭk′ölŭs) *a.* [Gk. *sphagnos*, moss ; L. *colere*, to inhabit.] Inhabiting peat mosses.

sphagnous (sfăg′nŭs) *a.* [Gk. *sphagnos*, moss.] *Pert.* peat moss.

sphenethmoid (sfĕnĕth′moid) *n.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge ; *ethmos*, sieve ; *eidos*, form.] Single bone replacing orbitosphenoids in Anura.

sphenoethmoidal (sfē̆′nöĕthmoid′ăl) *a.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge ; *ethmos*, sieve ; *eidos*, form.] *Pert.* or in region of sphenoid and ethmoid.

sphenofrontal (sfē̆′nöfrŭn′tăl) *a.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge ; L. *frons*, forehead.] *Pert.* sphenoid and frontal bones ; *appl.* a suture.

sphenoid (sfē′noid) *n.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge ; *eidos*, form.] A basal cranial compound bone of some Vertebrates.

sphenoidal (sfē̆noid′ăl) *a.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge ; *eidos*, form.] Wedge-shaped ; *pert.* or in region of sphenoid ; *appl.* fissure, process, sinus.

sphenolateral (sfē̆n′ölăt′ërăl) *n.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge ; L. *latus*, side.] One of a dorsal pair of cartilages parallel to trabeculae ; pleurosphenoid.

sphenomandibular (sfē̆′nömăndĭb′ūlăr) *a.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge ; L. *mandibulum*, jaw.] *Pert.* sphenoid and mandibular.

sphenomaxillary (sfē̆′nömăksĭl′ărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge ; *maxilla*, jaw.] *Pert.* sphenoid and maxilla ; *appl.* fissure and fossa.

sphenopalatine (sfē̆′nöpăl′ătĭn) *a.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge ; L. *palatus*, palate.] *Pert.* sphenoid and palatine ; *appl.* foramen, ganglion.

sphenoparietal (sfē̆′nöpărī′ëtăl) *a.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge ; L. *paries*, wall.] *Pert.* sphenoid and parietal ; *appl.* a cranial suture.

sphenosquamosal (sfē̆′nöskwămō′săl) *a.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge ; L. *squama*, scale.] *Appl.* cranial suture between sphenoid and squamosal.

sphenotic (sfĕnŏt′ĭk) *n.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge ; *ous*, ear.] Post-frontal cranial bone of many Fishes.

sphenoturbinal (sfē̆′nötŭr′bĭnăl) *n.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge ; L. *turbo*, whirl.] Laminar process of sphenoid.

sphenozygomatic (sfē̆′nözī′gömătĭk) *a.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge ; *zygoma*, bar.] *Appl.* cranial suture between sphenoid and zygomatic.

spheraster (sfērăs′tër) *n.* [Gk. *sphaira*, globe ; *aster*, star.] A many-rayed globular spicule.

spheroidal (sfēroid′ăl) *a.* [Gk. *sphaira*, globe ; *eidos*, form.] Globular but not perfectly spherical ; *appl.* glandular epithelium.

spheromere (sfē′römēr) *n.* [Gk. *sphaira*, globe ; *meros*, part.] A segment of a radiate animal.

spheroplasts (sfē′röplăsts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *sphaira*, globe ; *plastos*, formed.] Chondriosomes ; bioblasts ; bodies found among granulations of protoplasm.

spherula (sfĕr′ūlă) *n.* [Gk. *sphaira*, globe.] A spherule or small sphere ; a small spherical spicule.

spherulate (sfĕr′ūlāt) *a.* [Gk. *sphaira*, globe.] Covered with small spheres.

sphincter (sfĭng′ktër) *n.* [Gk. *sphinggein*, to bind tightly.] A muscle which contracts or closes an orifice, as that of bladder, mouth.

sphygmic (sfĭg′mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *sphygmos*, pulse.] *Pert.* pulse.

sphygmoid (sfĭg′moid) *a.* [Gk. *sphygmos*, pulse ; *eidos*, form.] Pulsating ; like a pulse.

sphygmus (sfĭg′mŭs) *n.* [Gk. *sphygmos*, pulse.] The pulse.

spicate (spī′kāt) *a.* [L. *spica*, spike.] Spiked ; arranged in spikes, as an inflorescence ; bearing spikes ; with spur-like prominence ; spiciferous ; spiciform ; spicigerous.

spicose (spī′kōs) *a.* [L. *spica*, spike.] With spikes or ears, as corn.

spicula (spĭk′ūlă) *n.* [L. *spicula*, small spike.] A small spike ; a needle-like body.

spicular (spĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *spicula*, small spike.] *Pert.* or like a spicule.

spiculate (spĭk′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *spicula*, small spike.] Set with spicules ; divided into small spikes.

spicule (spĭk′ūl) *n.* [L. *spicula*, small spike.] A minute needle-like body, siliceous or calcareous, found extensively in Alcyonaria and other Invertebrates ; a minute-pointed process.

spiculiferous (spĭkūlĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *spicula*, small spike ; *ferre*, to carry.] Furnished with or protected by spicules, spiculigenous, spiculigerous, spiculose.

spiculiform (spĭk′ūlĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *spicula*, small spike ; *forma*, shape.] Spicule-shaped.

spiculum (spĭk′ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *spicula*, small spike.] A spicular structure ; the dart of a Snail.

spike (spīk) *n.* [L. *spica*, spike.] Inflorescence with sessile flowers along axis, as Plantago.

spikelet (spīk′lĕt) *n.* [L. *spica*, spike.] A secondary spike of Grasses, bearing few flowers.

spinal (spī′năl) *a.* [L. *spina*, spine.] *Pert.* backbone, or spinal cord ; *appl.* foramen, ganglion, nerves.

spinal canal,—canal containing spinal cord.

spinal cord,—nervous tissue contained in spinal or vertebral canal.

spinalis (spīnā′lĭs) *n.* [L. *spina*, spine.] Name given to muscles, connecting vertebrae.

spinate (spī′nāt) *a.* [L. *spina*, thorn.] Spine-shaped ; spine-bearing ; spiniferous ; spinigerous.

spindle (spĭn′dël) *n.* [A.S. *spinnan*, to spin.] A structure resembling a spinning-machine spindle ; an elongated peduncle bearing sessile flowers ; a structure formed of achromatin fibres during mitosis.

spine (spīn) *n.* [L. *spina*, spine.] The backbone; vertebral column; a sharp-pointed process on leaves, Echinoids, Porcupines; pointed process of vertebra; scapular ridge; fin-ray.

spinescent (spĭnĕs'ĕnt) *a.* [L. *spinescere*, to become spiny.] Tapering; tending to become spiny.

spiniform (spī'nĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *spina*, spine; *forma*, shape.] Spine-shaped.

spinneret (spĭn'ĕrĕt) *n.* [A.S. *spinnan*, to spin.] In Spiders, one of movable organs perforated by tubes connected with glands secreting liquid silk.

spinnerule (spĭn'ĕrūl) *n.* [A.S. *spinnan*, to spin.] A tube discharging silk solution of Spiders.

spinning glands,—glands which secrete material for webs in Spiders, and for cocoons in caterpillars.

spino-occipital (spī'nöŏksĭp'ĭtăl) *a.* [L. *spina*, spine; *occiput*, back of head.] *Appl.* nerves arising in trunk somites, which later form part of the skull.

spinose (spī'nōs) *a.* [L. *spina*, spine.] Bearing many spines.

spinous (spī'nŭs) *a.* [L. *spina*, spine.] Spiny; spine-like; *appl.* plane of body.

spinous process,—median dorsal spinelike process of vertebra; a process of sphenoid; a process between articular surfaces of proximal end of tibia.

spinulate (spĭn'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *spinula*, small spine.] Covered with small spines.

spinulation (spĭnūlā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *spinula*, small spine.] A defensive spiny covering; state of being spinulate.

spinule (spĭn'ūl) *n.* [L. *spinula*, small spine.] A small spine.

spinulescent (spĭnūlĕs'ĕnt) *a.* [L. *spinula*, small spine.] Tending to be spiny.

spinuliferous (spĭnūlĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *spinula*, small spine; *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing small spines; spinulose, spinulous.

spiny-finned,—bearing fins with spiny rays for support.

spiny-rayed,—*appl.* fins supported by spiny rays.

spiracle (spī'răkĕl) *n.* [L. *spiraculum*, air-hole.] First pharyngeal aperture or visceral cleft; branchial passage between mandiblar and hyoid arches in Fishes; lateral branchial opening in tadpoles; nasal aperture of Cetacean; respiratory aperture behind eye of Skates and Rays; breathing aperture of Insects; spiraculum.

spiracular (spĭrăk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *spiraculum*, air-hole.] *Pert.* a spiracle.

spiraculate (spĭrăk'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *spiraculum*, air-hole.] Having spiracles; spiraculiferous.

spiraculiform (spĭrăk'ūlĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *spiraculum*, air-hole; *forma*, shape.] Spiracle-shaped.

spiral (spī'răl) *a.* [L. *spira*, coil.] Winding, like a screw; *appl.* leaves alternately placed; *appl.* flower with spirally inserted parts.

spiral, oblique, or **alternating cleavage**,—cleavage into unequal parts, arranged in mosaic fashion and interlocking, upper cells rotating to right to alternate with lower.

spiral valve,—in Fishes except Teleosts, a spiral infolding of intestine wall.

spiral vessels,—first xylem elements of a stele, spiral fibres coiled up inside tubes and so adapted for rapid elongation.

spiranthy (spīrăn'thĭ) *n.* [L. *spira*, coil; Gk. *anthos*, flower.] Displacement of flower parts through twisting.

spiraster (spīrăs'tĕr) *n.* [L. *spira*, coil; *aster*, star.] A spiral and rayed sponge spicule.

spire (spīr) *n.* [L. *spira*, coil.] Totality of whorls of a spiral shell.

spireme (spī'rēm) *n.* [Gk. *speirema*, coil.] Stage in mitosis when nuclear chromatin appears in form of a thread, continuous or segmented.

spiricles (spī'rĭkĕlz) *n. plu.* [L. *spira*, coil.] Thin, coiled, thread-like outgrowths of some seed-coats.

spiriferous (spīrĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *spira*, coil; *ferre*, to bear.] Having a spiral structure.

spirillar (spīrĭl'ăr) *a.* [L. *spirillum*, small coil.] *Pert.* a spirillum.

spirillum (spīrĭl′ŭm) *n.* [L. *spirillum*, small coil.] A thread-like Bacterium; a motile filament in a cryptogam antheridium.

spirivalve (spī′rĭvălv) *n.* [L. *spira*, coil; *valvae*, folding doors.] A Gastropod with spiral shell.

spiroid (spī′roid) *a.* [L. *spira*, coil; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Spirally formed.

spironeme (spī′rönēm) *n.* [L. *spira*, coil; Gk. *nema*, thread.] Coiling thread in Infusorian stalk.

spirulate (spĭr′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *spira*, coil.] *Appl.* any spiral structure or coiled arrangement.

splanchnic (splăngk′nĭk) *a.* [Gk. *splangchnon*, entrail.] *Pert.* viscera; *appl.* nerves.

splanchnocoel (splăngk′nösēl) *n.* [Gk. *splangchnon*, entrail; *koilos*, hollow.] The cavity of lateral plates of embryo, persisting as visceral cavity of adult.

Splanchnology (splăngknŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *splangchnon*, entrail; *logos*, discourse.] The branch of Anatomy dealing with viscera.

splanchnopleure (splăngk′nöploor) *n.* [Gk. *splangchnon*, entrail; *pleura*, side.] Inner layer of mesoblast, applied to viscera.

spleen (splēn) *n.* [Gk. *splen*, spleen.] A vascular ductless gland situate to left of stomach, in Vertebrates.

splenetic (splĕnĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *splen*, spleen.] *Pert.* the spleen.

splenial (splē′nĭăl) *a.* [L. *splenium*, a patch.] *Pert.* splenius muscle, or splenial bone.

splenial bone,—membrane bone in lower jaw of some Vertebrates.

splenic (splĕn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *splen*, spleen.] *Pert.* the spleen.

splenium (splē′nĭŭm) *n.* [L. *splenium*, patch.] Posterior border of corpus callosum.

splenius (splē′nĭŭs) *n.* [L. *splenium*, patch.] Muscle of upper dorsal region and back of neck.

splenophrenic (splĕn′öfrĕn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *splen*, spleen; *phren*, midriff.] *Pert.* spleen and diaphragm.

spondyl (spŏn′dĭl) *n.* [Gk. *sphondylos*, vertebra.] A vertebra.

spondylous (spŏn′dĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *sphondylos*, vertebra.] Vertebral.

spondylus (spŏn′dĭlŭs) *n.* [Gk. *sphondylos*, vertebra.] A spondyl or vertebra.

spongicolous (spŭnjĭk′ölŭs) *a.* [L. *spongia*, sponge; *colere*, to inhabit.] Living in Sponges.

spongin (spŭn′jĭn) *n.* [L. *spongia*, sponge.] Material of skeletal fibres of Sponge.

sponginblast (spŭn′jĭnblăst) *n.* [L. *spongia*, sponge; Gk. *blastos*, bud.] A spongin-producing cell.

spongioblasts (spŭn′jĭöblăsts) *n. plu.* [L. *spongia*, sponge; Gk. *blastos*, bud.] Columnar epithelial cells which give rise to skeletal framework of spinal cord.

spongioplasm (spŭn′jĭöplăzm) *n.* [L. *spongia*, sponge; Gk. *plasma*, mould.] Cytoplasmic threadwork of a cell; cytoreticulum.

spongiose (spŭn′jĭōs) *a.* [L. *spongia*, sponge.] Of a spongy texture; spongoid; full of small cavities.

spongoblast,—sponginblast, *q.v.*

spongophare (spŭn′jöfār) *n.* [L. *spongia*, sponge; Gk. *pherein*, to bear.] The upper chamber-bearing part of a Sponge; *cf.* hypophare.

spongy parenchyma, — loosely arranged tissue with abundant intercellular spaces on lower side of a leaf.

spontaneous generation,—abiogenesis, *q.v.*

sporadic (spörăd′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *sporadikos*, scattered.] *Appl.* plants confined to limited localities.

sporange (spörănj′) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel.] A sac containing spores.

sporangial (spörăn′jĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel.] *Pert.* a sporangium.

sporangiferous (spörănjĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel; L. *ferre*, to bear.] Sporangia-bearing.

sporangiform (spörăn′jĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel; L. *forma*, shape.] Sporangioid; like a sporangium.

sporangiole (spörăn′jĭōl) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel.] A secondary or small few-spored sporangium.

sporangiophore (spörăn′jĭöfōr) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel; *pherein*, to bear.] A stalk-like structure bearing sporangia.

sporangiospore (spörăn′jĭöspōr) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel; *sporos*.] A sporangium spore.

sporangium (spörăn′jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel.] A tiny slender-stalked capsule in which spores are produced.

spore (spōr) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed.] A highly specialized reproductive cell of plants; a falciform cell of Sporozoa.

spore formation, — reproduction by encystation followed by division and free-cell liberation; endogenous multiplication; sporogony; sporogenesis; sporulation.

spore mother cells, — sixteen cells produced by repeated division of an archesporium, each in turn dividing into four spores.

sporetia (spörē′tĭă, -shĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed.] Idiochromidia; chromidia of generative chromatin.

sporidiferous (spörĭdĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; L. *ferre*, to bear.] Sporidia-bearing.

sporidiole (spörĭd′ĭōl) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed.] A protobasidium; a sporidium arising from Rust promycelium.

sporidium (spörĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *idion*, *dim.*] Gonidium developed by abstriction from gonidiophore in Fungi; spore of an ascus.

sporiferous (spörĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; L. *ferre*, to bear.] Spore-bearing.

sporification (spō′rĭfĭkā′shŭn) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; L. *facere*, to make.] Formation of spores.

sporiparity (spō′rĭpăr′ĭtĭ) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; L. *parere*, to beget.] Reproduction by spore formation.

sporiparous (spörĭp′ărŭs) *a.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; L. *parere*, to beget.] Reproducing by spore formation.

sporoblast (spō′röblăst) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *blastos*, bud.] An archespore; a stage in spore formation, a sporoblast giving rise to spores, and these to sporozoites.

sporocarp (spō′rökârp) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *karpos*, fruit.] An ascocarp; a structure formed from archicarp and investing hyphae, enclosing spored asci.

sporocyst (spō′rösĭst) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *kystis*, bladder.] A stage in spore formation preceding liberation of spores in many Protozoa; encysted embryo stage of Trematode after degeneration following entry into intermediate host.

sporocystid (spō′rösĭs′tĭd) *a.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *kystis*, bladder; *eidos*, form.] *Appl.* oocyst of Sporozoa when the zygote forms sporocysts.

sporocyte (spō′rösīt) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *kytos*, hollow.] A spore mother cell.

sporoduct (spō′rödŭkt) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; L. *ducere*, to lead.] A special apparatus for dissemination of spores of Sporozoa and of some Fungi.

sporogenesis,—spore formation, *q.v.*

sporogenous (spöröj′ënŭs) *a.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *genos*, offspring.] Spore-producing; sporiparous.

sporogonial (spörögō′nĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *gonos*, offspring.] *Pert.* a sporogonium.

sporogonium (spōrögō′nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *gonos*, offspring.] A structure developed from a fertilized oosphere of an archegonium, giving rise to asexual spores, in Mosses.

sporogony (spörŏg′önĭ) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *gonos*, birth.] Spore-formation; sporogenesis.

sporoid (spō′roid) *a.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *eidos*, like.] Like a spore.

sporokinete (spō′rökĭnēt′) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *kinein*, to move.] A motile spore from the oocyst of certain Haemosporidia.

sporont (spō′rŏnt′) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *on*, being.] Gametocyte stage in life-history of Sporozoa.

sporophore (spō′röfōr) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *pherein*, to bear.] A vertical branch which gives rise to spores by abstriction or otherwise, in Fungi.

sporophydium (spōröfĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *phyas*, shoot; *idion*, *dim.*] The sporangium of certain Thallophytes.

sporophyll (spō′röfĭl) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *phyllon*, leaf.] A sporangium-bearing leaf of Ferns.

sporophyte (spō′röfīt) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *phyton*, plant.] A stem covered with sporophylls or leaves, each bearing a sporangium, in Ferns; *cf.* gametophyte.

sporoplasm (spō′röplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *plasma*, mould.] Sporozoite, binucleate, amoebula, or central part of a spore.

sporosac (spō′rösăk) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; L. *saccus*, sack.] An ovoid pouch-like body, consisting of a gonad, a degraded reproductive zooid of a medusoid colony.

sporozoite (spō′rözō′īt) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *zoon*, animal.] Spore liberated through dissolving of spore-membrane of sporocysts; a phase in life-history of Sporozoa.

sport,—a mutation, *q.v.*

sporulation (spôr′ūlāshŭn) *n.* [L. *sporula*, small seed.] Brood-formation by multiple cell-fission.

spur (spŭr) *n.* [A.S. *spora*, spur.] A calcar; a process of anterior petal of violets functioning as a nectar receptacle.

spuriae (spū′rĭē) *n. plu.* [L. *spurius*, false.] Feathers of alula or bastard wing.

spurious (spū′rĭŭs) *a.* [L. *spurius*, false.] Seemingly true but morphologically false; *appl.* dissepiment, fruit, vein, wing.

squama (skwā′mă) *n.* [L. *squama*, scale.] A squame or scale; a part arranged like a scale; antitegula of Diptera; a scale-like body attached to second podomere of antenna of some Crustaceans.

squamate (skwā′māt) *a.* [L. *squama*, scale.] Scaly.

squamation (skwămā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *squama*, scale.] Scale arrangement.

squamella (skwămĕl′ă) *n.* [L. *squama*, scale.] A small scale or bract; a palea.

squamellate (skwămĕl′āt) *a.* [L. *squama*, a scale.] Having small scales or bracts; squamelliferous.

squamelliform (skwămĕl′ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *squama*, scale; *forma*, shape.] Resembling a squamella.

squamiferous (skwămĭf′ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *squama*, scale; *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing scales; squamigerous.

squamiform (skwā′mĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *squama*, scale; *forma*, shape.] Scale-like.

squamosal (skwămō′săl) *n.* [L. *squama*, scale.] A membrane bone of vertebrate skull forming part of posterior side wall.

squamose (skwā′mōs) **squamous** (skwā′mŭs) *a.* [L. *squama*, scale.] Covered with scales.

squamous epithelium,—pavement surface epithelium.

squamula (skwăm′ūlă) *n.* [L. *squama*, scale.] A squamule or small scale; minute membranous scale found in Grasses; tegula of some Insects; one of small circular areas into which pouch scales of Gymnophiona are divided.

squamulate (skwăm′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *squama*, scale.] Having minute scales; squamulose.

squarrose (skwŏr′ōs) *a.* [L.L. *squarrosus*, scurfy.] Rough with projecting scales or jags.

squarrulose (skwŏr′ūlōs) *a.* [L.L. *squarrosus*, scurfy.] Tending to become squarrose.

stadium (stā′dĭŭm) *n.* [L. *stare*, to stand.] A stage in development or life-history of plant or animal; stade.

staghorned (stăg′hôrnd) *a.* [Icel. *stiga*, to mount; A.S. *horn*.] Having large branched mandibles, as a stag-beetle.

stagnicolous (stăgnĭk′ölŭs) *a.* [L. *stagnum*, standing water; *colere*, to inhabit.] Living or growing in stagnant water.

stalk-cell,—the barren cell of two into which the antheridial cell of pine divides.

stalk-eyed,—having eyes at end of a short stalk, as in some Crustaceans, —*opp.* sessile-eyed.

stamen (stā′mĕn) *n.* [L. *stamen*, warp.] The male organ of a flower, consisting of stalk or filament with anther containing pollen.

staminal (stăm′ĭnăl) *a.* [L. *stamen*, warp.] *Pert.* a stamen.

staminate (stăm′ĭnāt) *a.* [L. *stamen*, warp.] Producing or consisting of stamens.

staminiferous (stămĭnĭf′ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *stamen*, warp; *ferre*, to bear.] Staminigerous; stamen-bearing.

staminode (stăm′ĭnōd) *n.* [L. *stamen*, warp; Gk. *eidos*, form.] A foliaceous scale-like body in some flowers, derived from a metamorphosed stamen; a rudimentary, imperfect, or sterile stamen; staminodium.

staminody (stăm′ĭnödĭ) *n.* [L. *stamen*, warp; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Metamorphosis of flower organs into stamens.

stapes (stā′pēz) *n.* [L.L. *stapes*, stirrup.] Stirrup-shaped innermost bone of middle ear; operculum or internal end of columella auris, fitting into and filling fenestra ovalis in Amphibians.

starch (stârch) *n.* [A.S. *stearc*, stiff.] The common carbohydrate formed by plants and stored in seeds.

stasimorphy (stăs′ĭmôr′fĭ) *n.* [Gk. *stasis*, standing; *morphe*, form.] A deviation in form due to arrested development.

statoblast (stăt′öblăst) *n.* [Gk. *statos*, stationary; *blastos*, bud.] A specialized bud or "winter-egg" of some Polyzoa, developed on funiculus and set free on death of parent organism.

statocone (stăt′ökōn) *n.* [Gk. *statos*, stationary; *konos*, cone.] A minute structure contained in a statocyst.

statocyst (stăt′ösĭst) *n.* [Gk. *statos*, stationary; *kystis*, bladder.] A vesicle of many Invertebrates, with function of perception of position of body in space.

statolith (stăt′ölĭth) *n.* [Gk. *statos*, stationary; *lithos*, stone.] A structure of carbonate of lime, sand grain, or secreted substance, contained in a statocyst.

statorhab (stăt′öräb) *n.* [Gk. *statos*, stationary; *rhabdos*, rod.] In Trachomedusae, a short tentacular process carrying the statolith.

steapsin (stēăp′sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *stear*, tallow; *pepsis*, digestion.] Digestive ferment secreted by pancreas.

stearin (stē′ărĭn) *n.* [Gk. *stear*, tallow.] The solid part of a fat; a chief component of many fats, animal and vegetable.

stegocarpous (stĕg′ökâr′pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *stegein*, to cover; *karpos*, fruit.] Having a capsule with operculum and peristome; stegocarpic.

stegocrotaphic (stĕg′ökrötăf′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *stege*, roof; *krotaphos*, of temples.] *Appl.* skull whose only gaps on dorsal surface are nares, orbits, and parietal foramen.

stelar system, — of plants, vascular and associated conjunctive tissue.

stele (stēl) *n.* [Gk. *stele*, pillar.] A bulky strand or cylinder of vascular tissue contained in stem and root of plants, developed from plerome.

stellar (stĕl′ăr), **stellate** (stĕl′āt) *a.* [L. *stella*, star.] Astral; radiating; star-shaped; *appl.* leaf; stelliform.

stem (stĕm) *n.* [A.S. *stemn*, tree-stem.] Main axis of a plant.

stem-cell,—a primordial germ-cell.

stemma (stĕm′ă) *n.* [Gk. *stemma*, garland.] A simple eye or ocellus of Arthropods; an ocellus of an ommatidium.

stenohaline (stĕn′öhăl′ĭn) *a.* [Gk. *stenos*, narrow; *halinos*, marine.] *Appl.* marine animals adaptable only to narrow range of salinity; *cf.* euryhaline.

stenonian duct, — duct of parotid gland.

stenonotal (stĕn′önō′tăl) *a.* [Gk. *stenos*, narrow; *noton*, back.] With very small thorax, as worker insect.

stenopetalous (stĕn′öpĕt′ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *stenos*, narrow; *petalon*, leaf.] With narrow petals.

stenophyllous (stĕn′öfĭl′ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *stenos*, narrow; *phyllon*, leaf.] Narrow-leaved.

stenosepalous (stĕn′ösĕp′ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *stenos*, narrow; L. *separare*, to divide.] With narrow sepals.

stenostomatous (stĕn′östŏm′ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *stenos*, narrow; *stoma*, mouth.] Narrow-mouthed.

Stensen's duct, — duct of parotid gland.

stephanion (stĕfā′nĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *stephanos*, crown.] The point where superior temporal ridge is crossed by coronal suture.

stercomarium (stĕrkömā′rĭum) *n.* [L. *stercus*, dung.] The system of stercome-containing tubes of certain Sarcodina.

stercome (stĕr′köm) *n.* [L. *stercus*, dung.] Faecal matter of Sarcodina, in masses of brown granules.

stereid bundles,—bands or bundles of sclerenchymatous fibres.

stereoblastula (stĕr′ëöblăs′tūlă) *n.* [Gk. *stereos*, solid; *blastos*, bud.] Abnormal form of Echinoid larva unable to gastrulate.

stereognostic (stĕr′ëögnŏs′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *stereos*, solid; L. *gnoscere*, to know.] *Appl.* sense which appreciates size, shape, weight.

stereome (stĕr′ëōm) *n.* [Gk. *stereos*, solid.] Sclerenchymatous and collenchymatous masses along with hardened parts of vascular bundles forming supporting tissue in plants.

stereoplasm (stĕr′ëöplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *stereos*, solid; *plasma*, mould.] The more solid part of protoplasm (*cf.* hygroplasm); a vesicular substance filling interseptal spaces of certain Corals.

stereospondylous (stĕr′ëöspŏn′dĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *stereos*, solid; *sphondylos*, vertebrae.] Having vertebrae each fused into one piece; *cf.* temnospondylous.

stereotaxy (stĕr′ëötăk′sĭ) *n.* [Gk. *stereos*, solid; *taxis*, arrangement.] The mechanical reaction to continuous contact with a solid.

stereotropism (stĕrëŏt′röpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *stereos*, solid; *trope*, turn.] Tendency of organisms to attach themselves to solid objects, or to live in crannies or tunnels, in total contact with solids; thigmotaxis.

sterigma (stĕrĭg′mă) *n.* [Gk. *sterigma*, support.] A slender filament arising from basidium, and giving rise to spores by abstriction.

sterile (stĕr′ĭl) *a.* [L. *sterilis*, barren.] Incapable of propagation.

sterilize (stĕr′ĭlīz) *v.* [L. *sterilis*, barren.] To render incapable of conveying infection, or of reproducing the species.

sternal (stĕr′năl) *a.* [Gk. *sternon*, breast.] *Pert.* sternum, or a sternite; *appl.* ribs united to sternum.

sternebrae (stĕr′nëbrē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *sternon*, breast; *ebra*, on analogy of vert*ebra*.] Divisions of a segmented sternum or breast-bone.

sternellum (stĕrnĕl′ŭm) *n.* [L. *sternum*, breastplate.] A sternal sclerite of Insects.

sternite (stĕr′nīt) *n.* [Gk. *sternon*, breast.] A ventral plate of an Arthropod segment, carrying legs and tracheal openings.

sternoclavicular (stĕr′nöklăvĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [Gk. *sternon*, breast; L. *claviculum*, small key.] *Appl.* articulation between sternum and clavicle.

sternocostal (stĕr′nökŏs′tăl) *a.* [Gk. *sternon*, breast; L. *costa*, rib.] *Pert.* sternum and ribs; *appl.* ligament, surface of heart.

sternokleidomastoid (stĕr′nöklī′dömăs′toid) *a.* [Gk. *sternon*, breast; *kleis*, key; *mastos*, breast; *eidos*, form.] *Appl.* an oblique neck muscle stretching from sternum to mastoid process.

sternoscapular (stĕr′nöskăp′ūlăr) *a.* [Gk. *sternon*, breast; L. *scapula*, shoulder-blade.] *Appl.* a muscle connecting sternum and scapula.

sternotribe (stĕr′nötrīb) *a.* [Gk. *sternon*, breast; *tribein*, to rub.] *Appl.* flowers with fertilizing elements so placed as to be brushed by breasts of visiting Insects.

sternoxiphoid (stĕr′nözĭf′oid) *a.* [Gk. *sternon*, breastplate; *xiphos*, sword.] *Appl.* plane through junction of sternum and xiphoid cartilage.

sternum (stĕr′nŭm) *n.* [L. *sternum*, breast-bone.] Breast-bone of Vertebrates; ventral plate of typical Arthropod segment.

sterraster (stĕrăs′tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *sterros*, solid; *aster*, star.] Aster with actines soldered together by silica.

sterrula (stĕr′ūlă) *n.* [Gk. *sterros*, solid.] Solid free-swimming larva of Alcyonaria preceding planula.

stichidium (stĭkĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *stichos*, row; *idion*, *dim.*] A tetraspore receptacle of some Algae.

stigma (stĭg′mă) *n.*, **stigmata** (stĭg′mătă) *plu.* [Gk. *stigma*, mark.] Portion of pistil on which pollen falls; eye-spots of some Protozoa; an Arthropod spiracle; apertures connected with tracheae of Insects; coloured wing spot of certain butterflies and other Insects; gill-slit of Tunicates.

stigmatic (stĭgmăt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *stigma*, mark.] *Appl.* lid cell of an archegonium.

stigmatiferous (stĭgmătĭf′ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *stigma*, mark; L. *ferre*, to carry.] Stigma-bearing.

stigmatiform (stĭgmăt′ĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *stigma*, mark; L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling a stigma; stigmatoid.

stimulant (stĭm′ūlănt) *n.* [L. *stimulare*, to incite.] A stimulus-producing agent.

stimulation (stĭmūlā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *stimulare*, to incite.] Excitation or irritation of an organism or part by external influence, mechanical, chemical, etc.

stimulose (stĭm′ūlōs) *a.* [L. *stimulare*, to incite.] Furnished with stinging hairs or cells.

stimulus (stĭm′ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *stimulare*, to incite.] An agent which causes a body or some part of it to react when affected by it.

sting (stĭng) *n.* [A.S. *stingan*, to sting.] Stinging hair or cell; spine of Sting-ray; offensive and defensive organ for piercing, usually also for inoculating with poison, as in Wasp.

stipe (stīp) *n.* [L. *stipes*, stalk.] The stem bearing pileus in Agarics; stem of Palms and tree Ferns; stem of fern fronds; a stipes.

stipel (stī′pĕl) *n.* [L. *stipes*, stalk.] An outgrowth of leaflets resembling the stipule of a leaf-base.

stipellate (stī′pĕlāt) *a.* [L. *stipes*, stalk.] Bearing stipels.

stipes (stī′pēz) *n.* [L. *stipes*, stalk.] Peduncle of a stalked eye; distal part of protopodite of first maxilla of Insects; itself divided into eustipes and parastipes, and the eustipes further into dististipes, proxistipes and basistipes.

stipiform (stī′pĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *stipes*, stalk; *forma*, shape.] Resembling a stalk or stem.

stipitate (stĭp′ĭtāt) *a.* [L. *stipes*, stalk.] Stalked.

stipular (stĭp′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *stipula*, stem.] Like, *pert.* or growing in place of stipules; stipellar.

stipulate (stĭp′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *stipula*, stem.] Furnished with stipules; stipuliferous.

stipule (stĭp′ūl) *n.* [L. *stipula*, stem.] One of two foliaceous or membranaceous processes developed at base of a leaf petiole, sometimes in tendril or spine form.

stipuliform (stĭp′ūlĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *stipula*, stem; *forma*, shape.] In the form of a stipule.

stirp (stĕrp), **stirps** (stĕrps) *n.* [L. *stirps*, root-stock.] The sum-total of germs or gemmules to be found in a newly fertilized ovum.

stock (stŏk) *n.* [A.S. *stocc*, post.] An asexual zooid which produces sexual zooids of one sex by gemmation, as in Polychaets.

stolon (stō′lŏn) *n.* [L. *stolo*, shoot.] A creeping stem or runner capable of developing rootlets and stem, and ultimately forming a new individual; a cylindrical stem of some Polyzoa from which individuals grow out at intervals; a horizontal tubular branch of some Coelenterates from which new zooids arise by budding; the cadophore of Tunicates.

stolonate (stō′lŏnāt) *a.* [L. *stolo*, shoot.] Having stolons; resembling a stolon; developing from a stolon; *appl.* plants and animals which develop by means of stolons; stoloniferous.

stoma (stō′mă) *n.*, **stomata** (stŏm′ătă) *plu.* [Gk. *stoma*, mouth.] A small mouth-like orifice; minute openings in epidermis of plants, especially on under surface of leaves.

stomach (stŭm′ăk) *n.* [Gk. *stomachos*, throat, gullet.] Sac-like portion of food canal beyond gullet, in Vertebrates; corresponding part, or entire digestive cavity, of Invertebrates.

stomachic (stŏmăk′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *stomachos*, gullet.] *Pert.* the stomach.

stomatal (stŏm′ătăl) *a.* [Gk. *stoma*, mouth.] *Pert.* or like a stoma; stomatic.

stomate (stō′māt) *a.* [Gk. *stoma*, mouth.] With stoma or stomata.

stomatiferous (stŏmătĭf′ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *stoma*, mouth; L. *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing stomata.

stomatogastric (stŏm′ătŏgăs′trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *stoma*, mouth; *gaster*, stomach.] *Pert.* mouth and stomach; *appl.* visceral system of nerves supplying anterior part of alimentary canal.

stomatose, stomatous,—stomate.

stomidium (stömĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *stoma*, mouth ; *idion*, *dim.*] Aperture representing terminal pore of degenerated tentacles of Actinaria.

stomions (stō′mĭŏnz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *stoma*, mouth.] Dermal pores or ostia perforating dermal membrane of developing Sponge.

stomium (stō′mĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *stoma*, mouth.] Group of thin-walled cells in fern sporangium where cleavage of capsule takes place.

stomocoel (stö′mösēl) *n.* [Gk. *stoma*, mouth ; *koilos*, hollow.] System of cavities in lips.

stomodaeal canal,—in Ctenophores, a canal given off by each per-radial canal, and situate parallel to stomodaeum.

stomodaeum (stöm′ödē′ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *stoma*, mouth ; *odaios*, *pert.* way.] Anterior ectoderm-lined portion of alimentary canal ; anterior pitted-in portion of embryonic gut.

stone canal,—madreporic canal, an S-shaped cylinder extending from madreporite to near mouth border in Echinoderms.

stone cells,—sclerotic cells or rounded parenchymatous elements, as found in pear ; sclereids.

strangulated,—constricted in places ; contracted and expanded irregularly.

stratification (străt′ĭfĭkā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *stratum*, layer ; *facere*, to make.] Arrangement in layers ; superimposition of layers of epithelium cells.

stratified epithelium, — epithelium cells arranged in many superimposed layers.

stratiform (străt′ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *stratum*, layer ; *forma*, shape.] *Appl.* a fibrocartilage which forms a thin coating to osseous grooves, or is developed in small masses in some tendons.

stratose (strā′tōs) *a.* [L. *stratum*, layer.] Arranged in layers.

stratum (strā′tŭm) *n.* [L. *stratum*, a layer.] A layer of cells, tissue.

stratum compactum,—surface layer of decidua vera.

stratum corneum,—horny external layer of epidermis.

stratum granulosum, — superficial layer of rete mucosum of skin.

stratum lucidum,—layer of cells between stratum corneum and stratum granulosum of skin.

stratum spongiosum,—deeper three-fourths of decidua vera.

stratum zonale, cinereum, opticum, lemnisci,—strata of anterior corpora quadrigemina, from surface inwards.

strepsinema (strĕp′sĭnē′mă) *n.* [Gk. *streptos*, pliant ; *nema*, thread.] Strepsitene stage in Meiosis.

strepsitene (strĕp′sĭtēn) *a.* [Gk. *streptos*, pliant ; *tainia*, band.] *Appl.* stage in Meiosis where the diplotene threads are more or less twisted.

streptostylic (strĕp′töstĭl′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *streptos*, pliant ; *stylos*, column.] Exhibiting streptostyly, or having quadrate in movable articulation with squamosal ; *cf.* monimostylic.

stria (strī′ă) *n.* [L. *stria*, funnel, channel.] A narrow line, streak groove, or channel.

striated (strīā′tĕd) *a.* [L. *stria*, channel.] Marked by narrow lines or grooves, usually parallel.

striated muscle,—bundles of fibres enclosed in a sheath continuous with tendons ; voluntary muscle, fibres presenting transverse striations.

stridulating organs,—a special apparatus on metothoracic and anterior abdominal segments for producing song of cicadas ; sound-producing organs of various other Arthropods.

striga (strī′gă) *n.* [L. *striga*, ridge, furrow.] An upright, stiff, pointed hair or bristle.

strigate (strī′gāt) *a.* [L. *striga*, ridge.] Bearing strigae.

strigilis (strĭj′ĭlĭs) *n.* [L. *stringere*, to scrape.] A mechanism for cleaning antennae, at junction of tibia and tarsus on first leg of Bees.

strigillose (strĭj′ĭlōs) *a.* [L. *strigilla*, small ridge.] Minutely strigose.

strigose (strĭg′ōs) *a.* [L. *striga*, ridge.] Covered with stiff hairs ; marked by small grooves or furrows.

striola (strīō′lă) *n.* [L. *striola*, small channel.] Fine narrow line or streak.

striolate (strī′ōlāt) *a.* [L. *striola*, small channel.] Finely striate.

strobila (strŏb′ĭlă) *n.* [Gk. *strobilos*, fir cone.] Stage in development of some Scyphozoa, where from a succession of annular discs embryos take form of a pile of discs separated off in turn; jointed body of Tapeworms.

strobilaceous (strŏb′ĭlāshŭs) *a.* [Gk. *strobilos*, fir cone.] Cone-shaped; *pert.* or having strobiles.

strobilation (strŏb′ĭlāshŭn) *n.* [Gk. *strobilos*, fir cone.] Reproduction by body-segmentation into zooids, as in Coelenterates, or into proglottides, as in Worms, which develop into adult forms; strobilization.

strobile (strŏb′ĭl) *n.* [Gk. *strobilos*, fir cone.] A strobila; a spike formed of persistent membranous bracts, each having a pistillate flower; a cone; an assemblage of sporophylls.

strobiliferous (strŏbĭlĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *strobilos*, fir cone; L. *ferre*, to carry.] Producing strobiles.

strobiloid (strŏb′ĭloid) *a.* [Gk. *strobilos*, fir cone; *eidos*, form.] Strobiliform; resembling or shaped like a strobilus or cone.

strobilus (strŏb′ĭlŭs) *n.* [Gk. *strobilos*, fir cone.] A strobile; a cone.

stroma (strō′mă) *n.* [Gk. *stroma*, ground substance.] Transparent filmy framework of red blood corpuscles; connective tissue binding and supporting an organ; in ovary, a soft, vascular, reticular framework in meshes of which ovarian follicles are imbedded; in *plu.* stromata, short protrusions from a sclerotium, each composed of hyphae, in which perithecia are developed, in some Thallophytes.

stromatic (strōmăt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *stroma*, ground substance.] *Pert.*, like, in form or nature of, a stroma; stromatiform; stromatous.

stromatolysis (strō′mătŏl′ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *stroma*, ground substance; *lysis*, loosing.] Continued action of a haemolysin on cell stroma after haemoglobin has been liberated.

strombuliferous (strŏmbūlĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *strombus*, spiral snail; *ferre*, to carry.] Having spirally-coiled organs or structures.

strombuliform (strŏm′būlĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *strombus*, spiral snail; *forma*, shape.] Spirally coiled.

strongyle (strŏn′jĭl), **strongylon** (strŏn′jĭlŏn) *n.* [Gk. *stronggylos*, globular.] A two-rayed rod sponge spicule.

strophiolate (strŏf′ĭōlāt) *a.* [L. *strophiolum*, small garland.] Having excrescences round hilum.

strophioles (strŏf′ĭōlz) *n. plu.* [L. *strophiolum*, small garland.] Small excrescences arising from various parts of a seed testa, never developed before fertilization.

struma (stroom′ă) *n.* [L. *struma*, scrofulous tumour.] A swelling on a plant organ.

strumiferous (stroomĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *struma*, tumour; *ferre*, to carry.] Having a struma or strumae.

strumiform (stroom′ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *struma*, tumour; *forma*, shape.] Cushion-like.

strumose (stroom′ōs), **strumulose** (stroom′ūlōs) *a.* [L. *struma*, tumour.] Having small cushion-like swellings.

strut-roots,—buttress-roots, *q.v.*

stupeous (stū′pëŭs), **stupose** (stū′pōs) *a.* [L. *stupa*, tow.] Tow-like; having a tuft of matted filaments.

stupulose (stū′pūlōs) *a.* [L. *stupa*, tow.] Covered with short filaments.

stylar (stī′lăr) *a.* [L. *stilus*, pricker.] *Pert.* a style.

stylate (stī′lāt) *a.* [L. *stilus*, pricker.] Having a style or styles.

style (stīl) *n.* [L. *stilus*, pricker.] Slender upper part of an ovary supporting stigma; a calcareous projection from pore tabula in some Millepora; abdominal bristle-like process on male Insects.

stylet (stī′lët) *n.* [L. *stilus*, pricker.] Small, pointed bristle-like appendage.

stylifer (stī′lĭfĕr) *n.* [L. *stilus*, pricker; *ferre*, to carry.] Portion of clasper which carries style.

styliferous (stīlĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *stilus*, pricker; *ferre*, to carry.] Having bristly appendages.

styliform (stī′lĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *stilus*, pricker; *forma*, shape.] Bristle-shaped.

styloglossal (stī′lōglŏs′ăl) *a.* [Gk. *stylos*, pillar ; *glossa*, tongue.] *Pert.* styloglossus muscle connecting styloid process and tongue.

stylogonidium,—conidium, *q.v.*

stylohyal (stī′lōhī′ăl) *n.* [Gk. *stylos*, pillar ; *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] Distal part of styloid process of temporal bone ; a small interhyal between hyal and hyomandibular.

stylohyoid (stī′lōhī′oid) *a.* [Gk. *stylos*, pillar ; *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] *Appl.* a ligament attached to styloid process and lesser cornu of hyoid.

styloid (stī′loid) *a.* [Gk. *stylos*, pillar ; *eidos*, form.] *Appl.* processes of temporal bone, fibula, radius, ulna.

stylomandibular (stī′lōmăndĭb′ūlăr) *a.* [Gk. *stylos*, pillar ; L. *mandibulum*, jaw.] *Appl.* strong ligament extending from styloid process to cervical muscle under parotid gland.

stylomastoid (stī′lōmăs′toid) *a.* [Gk. *stylos*, pillar ; *mastos*, breast ; *eidos*, like.] *Appl.* foramen between styloid and mastoid processes, also an artery entering that foramen.

stylopharyngeus (stī′lōfărĭn′jēŭs) *n.* [Gk. *stylos*, pillar ; *pharyngx*, pharynx.] A muscle extending from base of styloid process downwards along side of pharynx.

stylopodium (stīlōpō′dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *stylos*, pillar ; *pous*, foot.] A conical swelling surrounding bases of divaricating styles of Umbelliferae ; upper arm, or thigh.

stylospore,—conidium, *q.v.*

stylosporous (stīlŏs′pōrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *stylos*, pillar ; *sporos*, seed.] *Pert.* a stylospore or conidium.

stylostegium (stī′lōstē′jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *stylos*, pillar ; *stege*, roof.] Inner corona of milk-weed plants.

stylus (stī′lŭs) *n.* [L. *stilus*, pricker.] A style ; stylet ; simple pointed spicule ; molar cusp ; pointed process.

subabdominal (sŭb′ăbdŏm′ĭnăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; *abdomen*, belly.] Nearly in abdominal region.

subacuminate (sŭb′ăkū′mĭnāt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; *acumen*, point.] Somewhat tapering.

subaduncate (sŭb′ădŭng′kāt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; *aduncus*, hooked.] Somewhat crooked.

subaerial (sŭb′āē′rĭăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; *aer*, air.] Growing just above surface of ground.

subalpine (sŭbăl′pīn) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; *alpinus*, alpine.] *Appl.* zone below timber line, or to plants or animals growing or living there.

subalternate (sŭb′ăltĕr′nāt, -ŏl-) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; *alternus*, one after another.] Tending to change from alternate to opposite.

subanconeus (sŭb′ăngkōnē′ŭs) *n.* [L. *sub*, under ; *ancon*, elbow.] Small muscle extending from triceps to elbow.

subapical (sŭbăp′ĭkăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; *apex*, extremity.] Nearly at the apex.

subarachnoid (sŭbărăk′noid) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; Gk. *arachne*, spider's web ; *eidos*, form.] *Appl.* a cavity filled with cerebrospinal fluid between arachnoid and pia mater ; *appl.* cisternae of brain, and longitudinal septum in same region.

subarborescent (sŭb′ârbŏrĕs′ĕnt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; *arborescens*, growing into a tree.] Somewhat like a tree.

subarcuate (sŭbâr′kūāt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; *arcus*, bow.] *Appl.* a large blind fossa in infant skull which extends backwards under superior semicircular canal.

subauricular (sŭb′ôrĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; *auricula*, ear-tip.] Below the ear.

subaxillary (sŭb′ăksĭl′ărĭ) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; *axilla*, arm-pit.] *Appl.* outgrowths just beneath the axil.

sub-basal (sŭb-bā′săl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; Gk. *basis*, foundation.] Situated near the base.

sub-branchial (sŭb-brăng′kĭăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; Gk. *brangchia*, gills.] Under the gills.

sub-bronchial (sŭb-brŏng′kĭăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; Gk. *brongchos*, windpipe.] Below the bronchials.

subcalcareous (sŭb′kălkā′rĭŭs) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; *calx*, lime.] Somewhat limy.

subcalcarine (sŭbkăl′kărĭn) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; *calcar*, spur.] Under calcarine fissure ; *appl.* lingual gyrus of brain.

subcallosal (sŭb′kălō′săl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *callus*, hard skin.] *Appl.* a gyrus below corpus callosum.

subcampanulate (sŭb′kămpăn′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *campanula*, little bell.] Somewhat bell-shaped.

subcapsular (sŭbkăp′sūlăr) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *capsula*, little chest.] Inside a capsule.

subcardinal (sŭbkâr′dĭnăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *cardo*, hinge.] *Appl.* pair of veins between mesonephroi.

subcarinate (sŭbkăr′ĭnāt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *carina*, keel.] Somewhat keel-shaped.

subcartilaginous (sŭb′kârtĭlăj′ĭnŭs) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *cartilago*, gristle.] Not entirely cartilaginous.

subcaudal (sŭbkôd′ăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *cauda*, tail.] Situate under tail, as a shield or plate.

subcaudate (sŭbkôd′āt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *cauda*, tail.] Having a tail-like process.

subcaulescent (sŭb′kôlĕs′ĕnt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *caulis*, stalk.] Borne on a very short stem.

subcentral (sŭbsĕn′trăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *centrum*, centre.] Nearly central.

subchela (sŭbkē′lă) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *chele*, claw.] A prehensile claw of which last joint folds back on preceding, as in Squilla.

subchelate (sŭbkē′lāt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *chele*, claw.] Having subchelae; having imperfect chelae.

subchordal (sŭbkôr′dăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *chorda*, cord.] Under the notochord.

subcingulum (sŭbsĭng′gūlŭm) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *cingulum*, girdle.] The lower lip part of a cingulum or girdle of Rotifers.

subclavate (sŭbklā′vāt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *clavus*, club.] Somewhat club-shaped.

subclavian (sŭbklā′vĭăn) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *clavis*, key.] *Appl.* artery, vein, nerve, muscle, below clavicle.

subcoracoid (sŭbkôr′ăkoid) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *korax*, crow; *eidos*, like.] Below the coracoid.

subcordate (sŭbkôr′dāt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *cor*, heart.] Tending to be heart-shaped.

subcorneous (sŭb′kôr′nëŭs) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *cornu*, horn.] Under a horny layer; slightly horny.

subcortical (sŭbkôr′tĭkăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *cortex*, bark.] Under cortex, or cortical layer; *appl.* cavities under dermal cortex of Sponges.

subcosta (sŭbkŏs′tă) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *costa*, rib.] Subcostal nervure of insect wing.

subcostal (sŭbkŏs′tăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *costa*, rib.] Below ribs; *appl.* zone, muscles, arteries; plane.

subcrenate (sŭbkrē′nāt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; L.L. *crena*, notch.] Tending to have rounded scallops, as a leaf margin.

subcrureal (sŭbkroor′ëăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *crus*, leg.] *Appl.* subcrureus or articularis genu muscle, extending from lower femur to knee.

subcubical (sŭbkū′bĭkăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *cubus*, cube.] *Appl.* cells not quite so long as broad, as those lining alveoli of thyroid.

subcutaneous (sŭb′kūtā′nëŭs) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *cutis*, skin.] Under the cutis or skin; *appl.* parasites living just under skin; *appl.* external abdominal ring.

subcuticular (sŭb′kūtĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *cuticula*, cuticle.] Under the epidermis or outer skin.

subcutis (sŭbkū′tĭs) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *cutis*, skin.] A loose layer of connective tissue between corium and deeper tissues of skin.

subdentate (sŭbdĕn′tāt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *dens*, a tooth.] Slightly toothed or notched.

subdermal (sŭbdĕr′măl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *derma*, skin.] Beneath the skin.

subdorsal (sŭbdôr′săl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *dorsum*, back.] Situated almost on dorsal surface.

subdural (sŭbdū′răl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *durus*, hard.] *Appl.* a potential cavity separating spinal dura mater from arachnoid.

subepiglottic (sŭb′ĕpĭglŏt′ĭk) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *epi*, upon; *glotta*, tongue.] Beneath epiglottis.

subepithelial (sŭb′ĕpĭthē′lĭăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *epi*, upon; *thallein*, to grow.] *Appl.* plexus of cornea; below epithelium.

suber (sū′bĕr) *n.* [L. *suber*, cork tree.] Cork tissue.

subereous (sūbē′rëŭs) *a.* [L. *suber*, cork tree.] Of corky texture.

suberiferous (sūbĕrĭf′ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *suber*, cork tree; *ferre*, to bear.] Cork-producing.

suberification (sū′bĕrĭfĭkā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *suber*, cork tree; *facere*, to make.] Conversion into cork tissue.

suberin (sū′bĕrĭn) *n.* [L. *suber*, cork tree.] The waxy substance developed in a thickened cell-wall, making it almost waterproof.

suberization (sū′bĕrī̆zā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *suber*, cork tree.] Modification of cell walls due to suberin formation.

suberose (sū′bĕrōs) *a.* [L. *suber*, cork tree.] With corky, waterproof texture.

subgalea (sŭbgā′lëă) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *galea*, helmet.] Part of maxilla of Insects.

subgeniculate (sŭb′jĕnĭk′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *genu*, knee.] Somewhat bent.

subgenital (sŭbjĕn′ĭtăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *genitalis*, genital.] Below reproductive organs; *appl.* shallow pit or pouch beneath gonad in Aurelia; *appl.* portico formed by fusion of subgenital pouches of Discomedusae.

subglenoid (sŭbglē′noid) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *glene*, socket; *eidos*, form.] Beneath glenoid cavity.

subglossal (sŭbglŏs′ăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *glossa*, tongue.] Beneath the tongue.

subharpal (sŭbhâr′păl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *harpe*, sickle.] *Appl.* plate in area below harpe in Insects.

subhyaloid (sŭbhī′ăloid) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *hyalos*, glass; *eidos*, like.] Beneath hyaloid membrane or fossa of eye.

subhymenium (sŭb′hīmē′nĭŭm) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *hymen*, membrane.] Layer of small cells between trama and hymenium in gill of Agarics.

subhyoid (sŭbhī′oid) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] Below hyoid at base of tongue.

subiculum (sŭbĭk′ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *subiculum*, under layer.] Filamentous mycelium of certain Fungi.

subimago (sŭb′ĭmā′gō) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *imago*, imitation.] A stage between pupa and imago in life-history of some Insects.

subinguinal (sŭbĭn′gwĭnăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *inguen*, groin.] Situated below a horizontal line at level of great saphenous vein termination; *appl.* glands.

subjugal (sŭbjoog′ăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *jugum*, yoke.] Below jugal or cheek bone.

subjugular (sŭbjoog′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *jugulum*, collar-bone.] *Appl.* a ventral fish-fin nearly far enough forward to be jugular.

sublanceolate (sŭblăn′sëölāt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *lanceolatus*, speared.] Tending to be narrow and to taper towards both ends.

sublaryngeal (sŭblărĭn′jëăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *laryngx*, larynx.] Situate below larynx.

sublenticular (sŭb′lĕntĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *lenticula*, small lentil.] Somewhat lens-shaped.

sublingua (sŭblĭng′gwă) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *lingua*, tongue.] A single or double projection beneath tongue, in Insectivores.

sublingual (sŭblĭng′gwăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *lingua*, tongue.] Beneath tongue; *appl.* gland, artery, fossa.

sublobular (sŭblŏb′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *lobus*, lobe.] *Appl.* veins at base of lobules of liver.

sublocular (sŭblŏk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *loculus*, little place.] Somewhat locular or cellular.

submalleate (sŭbmăl′ëāt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *malleus*, hammer.] Somewhat hammer-shaped; *appl.* trophi of rotifer mastax.

submarginal (sŭbmâr′jĭnăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *margo*, margin.] Placed nearly at margin.

submarginate (sŭb′mâr′jĭnāt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *margo*, margin.] *Appl.* a bordering structure near a margin.

submaxilla (sŭb′măksĭl′ă) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *maxilla*, jaw.] Mandible.

submaxillary (sŭb′măksĭl′ărĭ) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *maxilla*, jaw.] *Appl.* duct, ganglion, gland, triangle, beneath lower jaw.

submedian (sŭbmē′dĭăn) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *medius*, middle.] *Appl.* tooth or vein next median.

submental (sŭbmĕn′tăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *mentum*, chin.] Beneath chin; *appl.* artery, glands, triangle; *pert.* submentum.

submentum (sŭbmĕn′tŭm) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *mentum*, chin.] Basal part of labium of Insects.

submersed (sŭbmĕrsd′) *a.* [L. *submergere*, to submerge.] *Appl.* plants growing entirely under water.

submicron (sŭbmīk′rŏn) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *mikros*, small.] An element seen as a separate disc with aid of ultramicroscope, although invisible with ordinary microscope; *cf.* amicron.

submucosa (sŭb′mūkō′să) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *mucosus*, mucous.] Layer of tissue under mucous membrane.

subnasal (sŭbnā′zăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *nasus*, nose.] Beneath nose.

subneural (sŭbnū′răl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *neuron*, nerve.] *Appl.* gland and ganglion of nervous system of Tunicates.

subnotochordal (sŭb′nōtōkôr′dăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *noton*, back; *chorde*, cord.] *Appl.* a rod, the hypochord, ventral to true notochord.

suboccipital (sŭb′ŏksĭp′ĭtăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *occiput*, back of head.] *Appl.* muscles, nerve, triangle, under occipitals of skull.

subocular shelf,—ingrowth from suborbitals supporting eyeball of Fishes.

suboesophageal (sŭbēsŏf′ăjē′ăl, -ăj′ēăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *oisophagos*, gullet.] Below the gullet.

subopercular (sŭb′ōpĕr′kūlăr) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *operculum*, cover.] Under operculum of Fishes, or shell-lid of Molluscs.

suboperculum (sŭb′ōpĕr′kūlŭm) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *operculum*, cover.] The subopercle, a membrane bone of operculum of Fishes.

suboptic (sŭbŏp′tĭk) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *optikos*, relating to sight.] Below the eye.

suboral (sŭbō′răl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *os*, mouth.] Below or near mouth.

suborbital (sŭbôr′bĭtăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *orbis*, circle.] *Appl.* structures below orbit.

subovate (sŭbō′vāt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *ovum*, egg.] Suboval; subovoid; somewhat oval or egg-shaped.

subpalmate (sŭbpăl′māt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *palma*, palm of hand.] Tending to become palmate; *appl.* leaves.

subparietal (sŭb′părī′ĕtăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *paries*, wall.] Beneath parietals; *appl.* sulcus which is lower boundary of parietal lobe.

subpectinate (sŭbpĕk′tĭnāt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *pecten*, comb.] Tending to be comb-like in structure.

subpedunculate (sŭb′pĕdŭng′kūlāt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *pedunculus*, little foot.] Resting on very short stalk.

subpericardial (sŭb′pĕrĭkâr′dĭăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *peri*, round; *kardia*, heart.] Under pericardium.

subperitoneal (sŭb′pĕrĭtōnē′ăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *peritonaion*, something stretched round.] *Appl.* connective tissue under peritoneum.

subpetiolar (sŭbpĕt′ĭōlăr) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *petiolus*, little foot.] Within petiole or leaf-stalk.

subpetiolate (sŭbpĕt′ĭōlāt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *petiolus*, small foot.] Almost sessile.

subpharyngeal (sŭb′fărĭn′jēăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *pharyngx*, pharynx.] Below the gullet.

subphrenic (sŭbfrĕn′ĭk) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *phren*, midriff.] Below the diaphragm.

subpial (sŭbpī′ăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *pia*, kind.] Under the pia mater.

subpleural (sŭbploor′ăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *pleura*, side.] Beneath inner lining of thoracic wall.

subpubic (sŭbpū′bĭk) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *pubes*, adult.] Below the pubic region.

subpulmonary (sŭbpŭl′mōnărĭ) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *pulmo*, lung.] Beneath the lungs.

subradius (sŭbrā′dĭŭs) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *radius*, ray.] In radiate animals, a radius of fourth order, that between adradius and perradius, or between adradius and interradius.

subramose (sŭbrā′mōs) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; *ramus*, branch.] Branching somewhat.

subreniform (sŭbrĕn′ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; *renes*, kidneys ; *forma*, shape.] Slightly kidney-shaped.

subretinal (sŭbrĕt′ĭnăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; *rete*, net.] Beneath retina.

subrostral (sŭbrŏs′trăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; *rostrum*, beak.] Below the beak.

subsacral (sŭbsā′krăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; *sacrum*, sacred.] Below the sacrum.

subsartorial (sŭb′sârtō′rĭăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; *sartor*, tailor.] *Appl.* plexus under sartorius of thigh.

subscapular (sŭbskăp′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; *scapula*, shoulder-blade.] Beneath the scapula ; *appl.* artery, muscles, nerves, etc.

subsclerotic (sŭb′sklĕrŏt′ĭk) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; Gk. *skleros*, hard.] Beneath sclerotic layer of eye ; between sclerotic and choroid.

subserous (sŭbsē′rŭs) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; *serum*, whey.] Beneath serous membrane ; *appl.* areolar tissue.

subserrate (sŭbsĕr′āt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; *serra*, saw.] Somewhat notched or saw-toothed.

subsessile (sŭbsĕs′ĭl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; *sedere*, to sit.] Nearly sessile ; with almost no stalk.

subsidiary cells,—additional modified epidermal cells lying outside guard-cells.

subspatulate (sŭbspăt′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; *spatula*, spoon.] Somewhat spoon-shaped.

subspinous (sŭbspī′nŭs) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; *spina*, spine.] Tending to become spiny.

substantia (sŭbstăn′shĭă) *n.* [L. *substantia*, substance.] Substance ; matter.

substantia adamantina, eburnea, ossea,—respectively enamel, dentine, and cement of teeth.

substantia gelatinosa,—grey matter of spinal cord.

substantia nigra,—a semilunar layer of grey cells of mid-brain.

substantive variation,—changes in actual constitution or substance of parts ; *cf.* meristic variation.

substernal (sŭbstĕr′năl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; *sternum*, breast-bone.] Below the sternum.

substratose (sŭbstrā′tōs) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; *stratum*, layer.] Slightly or indistinctly stratified.

substratum (sŭbstrā′tŭm) *n.* [L. *sub*, under ; *stratum*, layer.] The base to which a stationary animal or a plant is fixed.

subtectal (sŭbtĕk′tăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; *tectum*, roof.] *Pert.* alisphenoid of fish skull.

subtegminal (sŭbtĕg′mĭnăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; *tegmen*, covering.] Under the tegmen or inner coat of a seed.

subtentacular canals,—two prolongations of Echinoderm coelom.

subthoracic (sŭb′thōrăs′ĭk) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; Gk. *thorax*, breast.] Not so far forward as to be called thoracic ; *appl.* certain fish-fins.

subtrapezoidal (sŭb′trăpēzoid′ăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; Gk. *trapezion*, small table ; *eidos*, form.] Somewhat trapezoid-shaped.

subtruncate (sŭbtrŭng′kāt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; *truncatus*, maimed.] Terminating rather abruptly.

subtypical (sŭbtĭp′ĭkăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; *typus*, image.] Deviating slightly from type.

subulate (sū′būlāt) *a.* [L. *subula*, awl.] Awl-shaped ; *appl.* leaves, narrow and tapering from base to a fine point.

subumbellate (sŭbŭm′bĕlāt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; *umbella*, small shade.] Tending to an umbellate arrangement, with peduncles arising from a common centre.

subumbonal (sŭb′ŭmbō′năl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; *umbo*, boss.] Beneath or anterior to umbo of bivalve shell.

subumbrella (sŭb′ŭmbrĕl′ă) *n.* [L. *sub*, under ; *umbra*, shade.] Concave inner surface of medusoid bell.

subuncinate (sŭbŭn′sĭnāt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; *uncus*, hook.] Having a somewhat hooked process ; somewhat hook-shaped.

subungual (sŭbŭng′gwăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under ; *unguis*, nail.] Under a nail, claw, or hoof.

subunguis (sŭbŭng′gwĭs) *n.* [L. *sub*, under ; *unguis*, nail.] The ventral scale of a claw.

subvaginal (sŭbvăj′ĭnăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *vagina*, sheath.] Within or under a sheath.

subvertebral (sŭbvĕr′tĕbrăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *vertebra*, joint.] Under the spinal column.

subzonal (sŭbzō′năl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *zona*, belt.] *Appl.* layer of cells internal to zona radiata.

subzygomatic (sŭbzī′gömăt′ĭk) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *zygon*, yoke.] Under the cheek-bone.

succiferous (sŭksĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *succus*, sap; *ferre*, to carry.] Sap-conveying.

succise (sŭksīs′) *a.* [L. *succisus*, lopped off.] Abrupt; appearing as if a part were cut off.

succubous (sŭk′ūbŭs) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *cubare*, to lie down.] With each leaf covering part of that under it.

succulent (sŭk′ūlënt) *a.* [L. *succus*, sap.] Full of juice or sap.

succus (sŭk′ŭs) *n.* [L. *succus*, juice, sap.] The juice of a plant; fluid secreted by glands.

sucker (sŭk′ër) *n.* [A.S. *sucan*, to suck.] A stem-branch, first subterranean and then aerial, which may ultimately form an independent plant; an organ adapted for creating a vacuum, in some animals for purposes of ingestion, in others to assist in locomotion.

sucking disc,—a disc assisting in attachment, at end of echinoderm tube-foot.

sucrose (sū′krōs) *n.* [F. *sucre*, sugar.] Cane sugar.

suctorial (sŭktō′rĭăl) *a.* [L. *sugere*, to suck.] Adapted for sucking; furnished with suckers; *appl.* a pad of fat in relation with buccinator, supposed to assist in sucking.

sudor (sū′dŏr) *n.* [L. *sudor*, sweat.] Perspiration.

sudoriferous (sū′dŏrĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *sudor*, sweat; *ferre*, to carry.] Conveying, producing, or secreting sweat; *appl.* glands and their ducts.

suffrutex (sŭf′rootĕks) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *frutex*, shrub.] An undershrub.

suffruticose (sŭfroot′ĭkōs) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *frutex*, shrub.] Somewhat shrubby.

sugent (sū′jënt), **sugescent** (sūjĕs′ënt) *a.* [L. *sugere*, to suck.] Suctorial.

sulcate (sŭl′kāt) *a.* [L. *sulcus*, furrow.] Furrowed; grooved.

sulcus (sŭl′kŭs) *n.* [L. *sulcus*, furrow.] A groove; *appl.* cerebral grooves; those of heart, tongue, cornea, bones, etc.; stomodaeal groove of Anthozoa; longitudinal flagellum groove of Dinoflagellata; sulculus.

summer egg,—thin-shelled, quickly developing egg of some freshwater forms laid in spring or summer; *cf.* winter egg.

supercarpal (sūpërkâr′păl, soo-) *a.* [L. *super*, over; *carpus*, wrist.] Upper carpal or above the carpus.

supercilia (sūpërsĭl′ĭă, soo-) *n. plu.* [L. *super*, over; *cilia*, eyelids.] The eyebrows.

superciliary (sūpërsĭl′ĭărĭ, soo-) *a.* [L. *super*, over; *cilia*, eyelids.] *Pert.* eyebrows; above orbit.

superciliary arches,—two arched elevations below frontal eminences.

superficial (sūpërfĭsh′ăl, soo-) *a.* [L. *super*, over; *facies*, face.] On the surface; *appl.* arteries, veins, etc.

superglottal (sūpërglŏt′ăl, soo-) *a.* [L. *super*, over; Gk. *glotta*, tongue.] Above the glottis.

superior (sūpē′rĭŏr, soo-) *a.* [L. *superior*, upper.] Upper; higher; growing or arising above another organ.

superparasite,—hyperparasite, *q.v.*

supersacral (sūpërsā′krăl, soo-) *a.* [L. *super*, over; *sacrum*, sacred.] Above the sacrum.

supersphenoidal (sū′përsfĕnoid′ăl, soo-) *a.* [L. *super*, over; Gk. *sphen*, wedge; *eidos*, form.] Above sphenoid bone.

supervolute (sūpërvŏlūt′, soo-) *a.* [L. *super*, over; *volvere*, to roll.] Having a plaited and rolled arrangement in the bud.

supinate (sū′pĭnāt) *a.* [L. *supinus*, bent backwards.] Inclining or leaning backwards.

supination (sū′pĭnāshŭn) *n.* [L. *supinus*, bent backward.] Movement of arm by which palm of hand is turned upwards; *cf.* pronation.

supinator brevis and longus,—two arm muscles used in supination.

suppression (sŭprĕsh′ŭn) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *pressus*, pressed.] Non-development of organ or part.

supraacromial (sū′prăăkrō′mĭăl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; Gk. *akros*, summit; *omos*, shoulder.] Above acromion of shoulder-blade.

supraanal (sū′prăā′năl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *anus*, anus.] Suranal; above anus or anal region.

supraangular,—surangular, *q.v.*

supraauricular (sū′prăôrĭk′ūlăr, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *auris*, ear.] Above the auricle; *appl.* feathers.

suprabranchial (sū′prăbrăng′kĭăl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; Gk. *brangchia*, gills.] Above the gills.

suprabuccal (sū′prăbŭk′ăl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *bucca*, cheek.] Above cheek and mouth.

supracallosal (sū′prăkălō′săl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *callosus*, hard.] *Appl.* a gyrus on upper surface of corpus callosum of brain.

supracaudal (sū′prăkôd′ăl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *cauda*, tail.] Above the tail or caudal region.

suprachoroid (sū′prăkō′roid, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; Gk. *chorion*, skin.] Over the choroid; between choroid and sclerotic.

supraclavicle (sū′prăklăv′ĭkĕl, soo-) *n.* [L. *supra*, above; *clavicula*, small key.] Supracleithrum; a bone of shoulder girdle of Fishes.

supraclavicular (sū′prăklăvĭk′ūlăr, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *clavicula*, small key.] Above or over the clavicle; *appl.* nerves.

supracleithrum (sū′prăklī′thrŭm, soo-) *n.* [L. *supra*, above; Gk. *kleithron*, key.] Supraclavicle.

supracondylar (sū′prăkŏn′dĭlăr, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; Gk. *kondylos*, knob.] Above a condyle; *appl.* ridge and process.

supracostal (sū′prăkŏs′tăl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *costa*, rib.] Over or externally to the ribs.

supracranial (sū′prăkrā′nĭăl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; Gk. *kranion*, skull.] Over or above the skull.

supradorsal (sū′prădôr′săl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *dorsum*, back.] On or over the back; *appl.* small cartilaginous elements in connection with primitive vertebral column.

supraethmoid (sū′prăĕth′moid, soo-) *n.* [L. *supra*, above; Gk. *ethmos*, sieve; *eidos*, form.] Dermethmoid, a bone external to mesethmoid.

supraglenoid (sū′prăglē′noid, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; Gk. *glene*, socket.] Above the glenoid cavity.

supraglenoid tuberosity,—slight elevation at apex of glenoid cavity.

suprahyoid (sū′prăhī′oid, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; Gk. *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] Over the hyoid bone; *appl.* aponeurosis, glands, muscles.

supralabial (sū′prălā′bĭăl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *labium*, lip.] On the lip; *appl.* scutes or scales.

supraloral (sū′prălō′răl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *lorum*, thong.] Above the loral region; *appl.* Birds, Snakes.

supramastoid crest,—ridge at upper boundary of mastoid region of temporal bone.

supramaxillary (sū′prămăksĭl′ărĭ, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *maxilla*, jaw.] *Pert.* upper jaw.

suprameatal (sū′prămēā′tăl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *meatus*, passage.] *Appl.* triangle and spine over external acoustic meatus.

supranasal (sū′prănā′zăl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *nasus*, nose.] Over nasal bone or nose.

supraoccipital (sū′prăŏksĭp′ĭtăl, soo-) *n.* [L. *supra*, above; *occiput*, back of head.] A large median bone of upper occipital region.

supraocular (sū′prăŏk′ūlăr, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *oculus*, eye.] Over or above the eye; *appl.* scales.

supraoesophageal (sū′prăēsŏf′ăjē′ăl, -aj′ēăl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; Gk. *oisophagos*, gullet.] Above or over the gullet.

supraorbital (sū′prăôr′bĭtăl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *orbis*, circle.] Above orbital cavities; *appl.* artery, foramen, nerve, vein, etc.

suprapharyngeal (sū′prăfarĭn′jēal, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; Gk. *pharyngx*, pharynx.] Above or over pharynx.

suprapubic (sū′prăpū′bĭk, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *pubes*, adult.] Above the pubic bone.

suprapygal (sū′prăpī′găl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; Gk. *pyge*, rump.] Above the pygal bone.

suprarenal (sū'prărē'năl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *renes*, kidneys.] Situated above kidneys; *appl.* arteries, glands, veins, plexus.

suprarenal bodies, capsules, or **glands,**—paired endocrine glands situate near, or apposed to, kidneys of Vertebrates.

suprarostral (sū'prărŏs'trăl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *rostrum*, beak.] *Appl.* a cartilaginous plate anterior to trabeculae in Amphibia.

suprascapula (sū'prăskăp'ūla, soo-) *n.* [L. *supra*, above; *scapula*, shoulder-blade.] An incompletely ossified extension of scapula of Amphibians and Ophidians.

suprascapular (sū'prăskăp'ūlăr, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *scapula*, shoulder-blade.] Above the shoulder-blade; *appl.* artery, ligament, nerve.

supraseptal (sū'prăsĕp'tăl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *septum*, partition.] *Appl.* two plates diverging from interorbital septum.

suprasphenoid (sū'prăsfē'noid, soo-) *n.* [L. *supra*, above; Gk. *sphen*, wedge.] Membrane bone dorsal to sphenoid cartilage.

suprasphenoidal (sū'prăsfĕnoid'ăl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; Gk. *sphen*, wedge.] Above sphenoid bone of skull.

supraspinal (sū'prăspī'năl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *spina*, spine.] Above or over spinal column; *appl.* a ligament.

supraspinatous (sū'prăspīnā'tŭs, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *spina*, spine.] *Appl.* scapular fossa and fascia for origin of supraspinatus.

suprastapedial (sū'prăstăpē'dĭăl, soo-) *n.* [L. *supra*, above; *stapes*, stirrup.] The part of columella of ear above stapes, homologous with mammalian incus.

suprasternal (sū'prăstĕr'năl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *sternum*, breast-bone.] Over or above breast-bone; *appl.* a slit-like space in cervical muscle; body-plane.

suprastigmal (sū'prăstĭg'măl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *stigma*, mark.] Above a stigma or breathing-pore of Insects.

supratemporal (sū'prătĕm'pŏrăl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *temporalis*, temporary.] *Pert.* upper temporal region of skull; *appl.* arch, fossa.

suprathoracic (sū'prăthōrăs'ĭk, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; Gk. *thorax*, breast.] Above thoracic region.

supratonsillar (sū'prătŏn'sĭlăr, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *tonsilis*, clipped.] *Appl.* a small depression in lymphoid mass of tonsil.

supratrochlear (sū'prătrŏk'lēăr, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; Gk. *trochlea*, pulley.] Over trochlear surface; *appl.* nerve and foramen.

supratympanic (sū'prătĭmpăn'ĭk, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; Gk. *tympanon*, drum.] Above the ear-drum.

sural (sū'răl) *a.* [L. *sura*, calf of leg.] *Pert.* calf of leg; *appl.* arteries and nerves.

suranal,—supraanal, *q.v.*

surangular (sūrăng'gūlar) *n.* [L. *supra*, above; *angulus*, angle.] Supraangular; a bone of lower jaw of Reptiles and Birds.

surculose (sŭr'kūlōs) *a.* [L. *surculus*, twig.] Surculous; surculigerous; *appl.* plants producing suckers first underground, thence aerial and forming independent plants; bearing suckers; stoloniferous.

surculus (sŭr'kūlŭs) *n.* [L. *surculus*, twig.] Underground shoot, ultimately aerial and independent; sucker.

suspensor (sŭspĕn'sŏr) *n.* [L. *suspendere*, to hang down.] A chain of cells developed from hypobasal segment of angiosperm zygote, attaching embryo to embryo sac; occurring in modified form in other plants.

suspensorium (sŭspĕnsō'rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *suspendere*, to hang down.] The upper part of hyoid arch from which lower jaw is suspended.

suspensory (sŭspĕn'sŏrĭ) *a.* [L. *suspendere*, to hang down.] *Pert.* a suspensorium; serving for suspension; *appl.* various ligaments.

sustentacular (sŭstĕntăk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *sustentaculum*, prop, support.] Supporting; *appl.* connective tissue acting as a supporting framework for an organ.

sustentaculum lieni, tali,—support of spleen, of ankle-bone.

sustentator (sŭstëntā′tŏr) *n.* [L. *sustinere*, to sustain.] Sustentor or hooked cremaster of Lepidoptera.

sutural (sū′tūrăl, soo-) *a.* [L. *sutura*, seam.] *Pert.* a suture; *appl.* dehiscence taking place at a suture.

sutural bones, — Wormian bones; irregular isolated bones occurring in the course of sutures, especially in lambdoidal suture and posterior fontanelle.

suture (sū′tūr, soo-) *n.* [L. *sutura*, seam.] Line of junction of two parts immovably connected; an immovable articulation of bone as in skull; dehiscence line.

swarm (swôrm) *n.* [A.S. *swearm*, swarm.] A large number of minute motile organisms viewed collectively; departure of a number of bees from one hive to form another.

swarm spore,—zoospore, *q.v.*

swimmerets,—paired abdominal appendages of Crustaceans, functional partly for swimming.

swimming bells, — nectocalyces; medusoid structures of Siphonophores with velum and radiating canals, serving to propel the colony.

swimming or **swim bladder,** — air bladder of Fishes, developed as a diverticulum of alimentary canal.

swimming funnel,—tube of Dibranchiates through which water is expelled from mantle cavity, expulsion providing means of propulsion.

swimming ovaries,—groups of ripe ova of Acanthocephala detached and floating in body cavity.

swimming plates,—in Ctenophores, eight equidistant bands of ciliated comb-like plates or comb-ribs, propellers of the organism.

syconium (sīkō′nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *sykon*, fig.] A Syconus; a multiple, succulent, receptacular fruit.

symbiont (sĭm′bĭŏnt) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *bioun*, to live.] One of the partners in symbiosis; symbiote.

symbiosis (sĭmbĭō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *symbioun*, to live together.] A condition in which two animals, two plants, or plant and animal, symbiotes or symbionts, live in mutually beneficial partnership.

symbiotic (sĭmbĭŏt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *symbioun*, to live together.] Living in beneficial partnership.

symmetrical (sĭmĕt′rĭkăl) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *metron*, measure.] Regularly shaped; divisible into exactly similar halves.

symmetry (sĭm′ëtrĭ) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *metron*, measure.] State of divisibility into similar halves; regularity of form; similarity of structure on each side of an axis, central, dorsoventral, or antero-posterior. See bilateral and radial symmetry.

sympathetic (sĭmpăthĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *pathos*, feeling.] *Appl.* system of nerves supplying viscera and blood-vessels, and intimately connected with spinal and some cerebral nerves; *appl.* coloration in imitation of surroundings.

sympathomimetic (sĭmpăth′ömĭmĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *pathos*, feeling; *mimetikos*, imitating.] *Appl.* substances which affect plain muscle in same way as sympathetic stimulation.

sympetalous (sĭmpĕt′ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *petalon*, leaf.] Having a tubular corolla formed by union of petals.

symphily (sĭm′fĭlĭ) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *philein*, to love.] Commensalism of symphiles with mutual liking.

symphyantherous, — synantherous, *q.v.*

symphyllous,—gamophyllous, *q.v.*

symphyogenesis (sĭm′fĭöjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *symphyesthain*, to grow together; *genesis*, descent.] Development of an organ from union of two others.

symphysial (sĭmfĭz′ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *symphysis*, growing together.] Symphyseal; symphysian; *pert.* a symphysis.

symphysis (sĭm′fĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *symphysis*, growing together.] The line of junction of two pieces of bone separate in early life, as pubic symphysis; slightly movable articulation with bony surfaces connected by fibrocartilage.

symplast (sĭm′plăst) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *plastos*, formed.] Multinucleate body formed by nuclear fragmentation of a single energid.

symplectic (sĭmplĕk'tĭk) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *plektos*, plaited.] A bone of fish skull between quadrate and hyomandibular.

sympodial (sĭmpō'dĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *pous*, foot.] *Pert.* or resembling a sympodium in principle.

sympodite (sĭm'pödīt) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *pous*, foot.] The protopodite of Crustacea.

sympodium (sĭmpō'dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *pous*, foot.] A primary axis consisting of a line connecting bases of consecutive branchings.

synacme (sĭnăk'mē) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *akme*, prime.] Condition when stamens and pistils mature simultaneously; synanthesis; synacmy.

synangium (sĭnăn'jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *anggeion*, vessel.] A compound sporangium in which sporangia are coherent, as in some Ferns; anterior portion of truncus arteriosus.

synantherous (sĭnăn'thërŭs) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *antheros*, flowery.] Having anthers united to form a tube.

synanthesis,—synacme, *q.v.*

synanthous (sĭnăn'thŭs) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *anthos*, flower.] Having flowers and leaves appearing simultaneously; having flowers united together.

synanthy (sĭnăn'thĭ) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *anthos*, flower.] Adhesion of flowers usually separate.

synaposematic (sĭnăp'ösëmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *apo*, from; *sema*, sign.] *Appl.* mimicry of a more powerful species as means of defence.

synapse (sĭnăps') *n.* [Gk. *synapsis*, union.] The connection of one nerve cell and another through the medium of terminal branchings of dendrons or axons; the area of contiguity between two nerve cells.

synapsid (sĭnăp'sĭd) *a.* [Gk. *synapsis*, union.] *Appl.* skulls with supra- and infratemporal fossae united in a single fossa.

synapsis (sĭnăp'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *synapsis*, union.] Syndesis, *q.v.*

synaptene (sĭnăp'tēn) *a.* [Gk. *synapsis*, union; *tainia*, band.] *Appl.* zygotene stage in meiosis; synaptotene.

synaptic membrane,—a membrane intervening between nerve-ending and muscle fibre supplied by it, also between one neurone and fibre connecting it with another.

synapticula (sĭnăptĭk'ūlă) *n.* [Gk. *synaptos*, united.] One of small rods connecting septa of mushroom-coral, or like structure.

synarthrosis (sĭn'ârthrō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *arthron*, joint.] An articulation in which bone surfaces are in almost direct contact, fastened together by connective tissue or hyaline cartilage, with no appreciable motion.

syncarp (sĭn'kârp) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *karpos*, fruit.] A syncarpium; an aggregate fruit with united carpels.

syncarpous (sĭnkâr'pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *karpos*, fruit.] Bearing a collective fruit; with carpels united.

syncarpy (sĭnkâr'pĭ) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *karpos*, fruit.] Condition of having carpels united to form a compound ovary.

syncerebrum (sĭnsĕr'ëbrŭm) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; L. *cerebrum*, brain.] A secondary brain formed by union with brain of one or more of ventral cord ganglia in some Arthropods.

synchondrosis (sĭn'kŏndrō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *chondros*, cartilage.] A synarthrosis in which the connecting medium is cartilage.

synconium (sĭnkō'nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *konos*, cone.] Hollow inflorescence axis of fig.

syncraniate (sĭnkrā'nĭăt) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *kranion*, skull.] Having vertebral elements fused with skull.

syncranterian (sĭnkrăntē'rĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *kranteres*, wisdom teeth.] With teeth in a continuous row.

syncryptic (sĭnkrĭp'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *kryptos*, hidden.] *Appl.* animals alike though unrelated, through common protective resemblance to surroundings.

syncytiotrophoblast,—syncytium, *q.v.*

syncytium (sĭnsĭt'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *kytos*, hollow.] A multinucleated mass of protoplasm without differentiation into cells; outer stratum of trophoblast of mammalian ovum, the syncytiotrophoblast; plasmodium; coenocyte.

syndactyl (sĭndăk′tĭl) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with ; *daktylos*, digit.] With fused digits, as in many Birds.

syndactylism (sĭndăk′tĭlĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with ; *daktylos*, digit.] Whole or part fusion of two or more digits.

syndesis (sĭn′dësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *syndesis*, a binding together.] Conjugation or fusion of homologous chromosomes in meiosis.

Syndesmology (sĭn′dĕzmŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *syndesmos*, band ; *logos*, discourse.] The branch of anatomy dealing with ligaments and articulations.

syndesmosis (sĭn′dĕzmō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *syndesmos*, ligament.] A slightly movable articulation, with bony surfaces connected by an interosseous ligament ; *cf.* symphysis.

synecthry (sĭnĕk′thrĭ) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with ; *echthros*, hatred.] Commensalism of synecthrans with mutual dislike.

synema (sĭnē′mă) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with ; *nema*, thread.] The united stamen filaments of a monadelphous flower.

synergetic (sĭnërjĕt′ĭk), **synergic** (sĭnĕr′jĭk) *a.* [Gk. *synergos*, co-operator.] Operating together ; *appl.* muscles which combine with "prime movers" and "fixation muscles" in movement.

synergid (sĭnĕr′jĭd) *n.*, **sinergidae** (sĭnĕr′jĭdē) *plu.* [Gk. *synergos*, co-operator.] Two help-cells lying beside ovum at micropylar end of embryo sac of an ovule.

syngamy (sĭn′gămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with ; *gamos*, marriage.] Sexual reproduction ; fusion of gametes.

syngenesious (sĭn′jënē′sĭŭs) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with ; *genesis*, descent.] Having stamens united in cylindrical form by anthers; with anthers united.

syngenesis (sĭnjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with ; *genesis*, descent.] Sexual reproduction ; theory that germs of all human beings, past, present, and future, were created simultaneously, and that there are germs within germs *ad infinitum*.

syngenetic (sĭn′jënĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with ; *genesis*, descent.] Sexually reproduced.

syngnaths (sĭn′gnăths) *n. plu.* [Gk. *syn*, with ; *gnathos*, jaw.] Paired jaws or mouth-plates of Stelleroids.

synizesis (sĭnĭzē′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *synizesis*, contraction.] The attraction-figure associated with syndesis.

synkaryon (sĭnkăr′ĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with ; *karyon*, nut.] Zygote nucleus resulting from fusion of pronuclei.

synochreate, synocreate (sĭnŏk′rëāt) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with ; L. *ocrea*, legging.] With stipules united, enclosing stem in a sheath.

synoecious (sĭnē′shŭs), **synoicous** (sĭnoik′ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with ; *oikos*, house.] Having antheridia and archegonia on same receptacle, or stamens and pistils on same flower.

synoekete (sĭnēkēt′) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with ; *oikos*, house.] A tolerated guest in a colony.

synosteosis, synostosis,—anchylosis.

synotic tectum,—a cartilaginous arch between otic capsules representing cartilaginous roof of higher Vertebrates.

synovia (sĭnō′vĭă) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with ; L. *ovum*, egg.] Viscid, glairy secretion of synovial membrane.

synovial membrane,—inner stratum of articular capsule, a delicate connective tissue secreting a fluid for keeping joints moist.

synoviparous (sĭn′övĭp′ărŭs) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with ; L. *ovum*, egg ; *parere*, to beget.] Secreting synovia.

synpelmous (sĭnpĕl′mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with ; *pelma*, sole.] Having two tendons united before they go to separate digits.

synsacrum (sĭnsā′krŭm) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with ; L. *sacrum*, sacred.] A mass of fused vertebrae supporting the pelvic girdle of Birds.

synsepalous (sĭnsĕp′ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with ; L. *separare*, to divide.] With calyx composed of fused or united sepals.

synspermous (sĭnspĕr′mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with ; *sperma*, seed.] Having several seeds united.

synsporous (sĭnspō′rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with ; *sporos*, seed.] Propagating by cell conjugation, as in Algae.

syntechnic (sĭntĕk′nĭk) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with ; *techne*, skill.] Resemblance in unrelated animals, due to environment ; convergence.

syntenosis (sĭntĕnō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with ; *tenon*, sinew.] Tendinous articulation.

syringeal (sĭrĭn′jëăl) *a.* [Gk. *syringx*, pipe.] *Pert.* the syrinx.

syringium (sĭrĭn′jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *syringx*, pipe.] A syringe-like organ of some Insects for ejection of disagreeable fluid.

syrinx (sĭr′ĭngks) *n.* [Gk. *syringx*, pipe.] Vocal organ of Birds, at base of trachea.

systemic heart,—heart of Invertebrates, and auricle and ventricle of left side of heart of higher Vertebrates ; *opp.* respiratory heart.

systilius (sĭstĭl′ĭŭs) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with ; *stylos*, column.] The columella-lid of some Mosses.

systole (sĭs′tölē) *n.* [Gk. *systole*, drawing together.] Contraction of heart causing circulation of blood ; contraction of any contractile cavity.

systylous (sĭs′tĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with ; *stylos*, column.] With coherent styles ; with fixed columella-lid.

syzigium (sĭzĭj′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with ; *zygon*, yoke.] Group of associated Gregarines.

syzygy (sĭz′ĭjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with ; *zygon*, yoke.] A close suture of two adjacent arms, found in Crinoids ; a number of individuals, two to five, adhering in strings in association of Gregarines.

T

tabula (tăb′ūlă) *n.*, **tabulae** (tăb′ūlē) *plu.* [L. *tabula*, table.] Horizontal partitions traversing vertical canals of Hydrocorallina and tabulate corals.

tabulare (tăb′ūlā′rē) *n.* [L. *tabula*, table.] Bone above otic capsule in higher Vertebrates.

tachygenesis (tăk′ĭjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *tachys*, quick ; *genesis*, descent.] Development with omission of certain embryonic stages, as in some Crustaceans.

tactile (tăk′tĭl) *a.* [L. *tangere*, to touch.] *Appl.* capsular corpuscles or cones constituting special sense end-organs of touch.

tactual (tăk′tūăl) *a.* [L. *tangere*, to touch.] *Pert.* sense of touch.

taenia (tē′nĭă) *n.* [L. *taenia*, ribbon.] A band or line of nerve and muscle.

taeniate (tē′nĭāt) *a.* [L. *taenia*, ribbon.] Ribbon-like ; striped.

taenidium (tēnĭd′ĭŭm) *n.*, **taenidia** *plu.* [Gk. *tainia*, ribbon ; *idion*, *dim.*] Spiral threads strengthening the chitinous layer of insect tracheae.

taenioid (tē′nĭoid) *a.* [Gk. *tainia*, ribbon ; *eidos*, form.] Ribbon-shaped ; like a Tape-worm.

taenioles (tē′nĭōlz) *n. plu.* [L. *taeniola*, small ribbon.] Four longitudinal, gastric ridges of a scyphula.

tagmata (tăg′mătă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *tagma*, corps.] Units ; parts ; segments.

talocalcaneal (tăl′ökălkā′nëăl) *a.* [L. *talus*, ankle-bone ; *calcaneum*, heel.] *Pert.* talus or astragalus and calcaneus, or ankle-bone and heel.

talon (tăl′ŏn) *n.* [L. *talus*, ankle.] Claw of bird of prey ; posterior heel of molar tooth.

taloscaphoid (tăl′öskā̆f′oid) *a.* [L. *talus*, heel ; Gk. *skaphe*, boat ; *eidos*, form.] *Pert.* astragalus and scaphoid bone.

talus (tā̆′lŭs) *n.* [L. *talus*, ankle.] The ankle-bone or astragalus.

tapetal (tăpē′tăl) *a.* [L. *tapetum*, carpet.] *Pert.* tapetum ; *appl.* cells.

tapetum (tăpē′tŭm) *n.* [L. *tapetum*, carpet.] Outer and posterior part of choroid ; main body of fibres of corpus callosum ; special nutritive layer investing sporogenous tissue of sporangium.

taproot (tăp′root) *n.* [M.E. *tappe*, short pipe ; A.S. *wyrt*, root.] An elongated parent root with secondary roots in acropetal succession.

tarsal (târ′săl) *a.* [Gk. *tarsos*, sole of foot.] *Pert.* tarsus ; *appl.* arteries, bones, glands.

tarsale (târsā′lē) *n.*, **tarsalia** (tărsā′lĭă) *plu.* [Gk. *tarsos*, sole of foot.] Ankle-bones.

tarsi (târ′sī) *n. plu.* [Gk. *tarsos*, sole of foot.] Two thin elongated plates of dense connective tissue helping to support the eyelid.

tarsometatarsal (târ′sömět′ătâr′săl) *a.* [Gk. *tarsos*, sole of foot; *meta*, beyond.] *Pert.* an articulation of tarsus with metatarsus.

tarsometatarsus (târ′sömět′ătâr′sŭs) *n.* [Gk. *tarsos*, sole of foot; *meta*, beyond.] A short straight bone of bird's leg formed by fusion of distal row of tarsals with second to fifth metatarsals.

tarsophalangeal (târ′söfălăn′jëăl) *a.* [Gk. *tarsos*, sole of foot; *phalangx*, line of battle.] *Pert.* tarsus and phalanges.

tarsus (târ′sŭs) *n.* [Gk. *tarsos*, sole of foot.] Ankle-bones, usually consisting of two rows; cartilage plate of eyelid.

tartareous (târtâr′ëŭs) *a.* [L.L. *tartarum*, acid salt.] Having a rough and crumbling surface.

taste bud,—an end-organ of taste, consisting of a flask-shaped group of modified epithelial cells found on tongue and adjacent parts; a gustatory calyculus.

tauidion (tôĭd′ĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *tau*, T; *idion*, *dim.*] Part of cranial floor of Palaeospondylus.

taxeopodous (tăk′sëŏp′ödŭs) *a.* [Gk. *taxis*, arrangement; *pous*, foot.] Having proximal and distal tarsal bones in straight lines parallel to limb axis.

taxis (tăk′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *taxis*, arrangement.] A tendency of an organism towards (positive) or away from (negative) a source of stimulus.

taxonomy (tăksŏn′ömĭ) *n.* [Gk. *taxis*, arrangement; *nomos*, law.] The laws of classification as applied to Natural History.

tectology (těktŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *tekton*, carpenter; *logos*, discourse.] Morphology in which an organism is considered as a group of morphological as distinct from physiological units or individuals.

tectorial (těktō′rĭăl) *a.* [L. *tectus*, covered.] Covering; *appl.* membrane covering spiral organ of Corti.

tectospondylic (těk′töspŏndĭl′ĭk) *a.* [L. *tectus*, covered; Gk. *sphondylos*, vertebra.] Having vertebrae with several concentric rings of calcification, as in some Elasmobranchs; tectospondylous.

tectrices (těk′trĭsēz) *n. plu.* [L. *tectus*, covered.] Wing-coverts; small feathers covering bases of remiges.

teeth (tēth) *n. plu.* [A.S. *toth*, tooth.] Hard bony growths on maxillae, premaxillae, and mandibles of Mammals; growths of similar, of chitinous, or of horny formation borne on jaws, tongue or pharynx.

tegmen (těg′měn) *n.* [L. *tegmen*, covering.] The integument, endopleura, or inner seed-coat; ninth abdominal tergite of male Insects; calyx cover of Crinoids; anterior wing of Orthoptera; thin plate of bone over tympanic antrum.

tegmen cranii, — roof of chondrocranium.

tegmentum (těgměn′tŭm) *n.* [L. *tegmen*, covering.] A protective bud-scale; tract of mid-brain.

tegula (těg′ūlă) *n.* [L. *tegula*, tile.] A small flap on mesothorax overhanging articulation of wings in Lepidoptera; a small lobe at wing-base of Diptera.

tegular (těg′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *tegula*, tile.] *Pert.* a tegula; consisting of a tile-like structure.

tela (tē′lă) *n.* [L. *tela*, web.] A web-like tissue; *appl.* choroid membrane.

telarian (tělā′rĭăn) *a.* [L. *tela*, web.] Web-spinning.

telegony (tělěg′önĭ) *n.* [Gk. *tele*, far; *gonos*, offspring.] The supposed influence of a male parent on offspring subsequent to his own, of the same female parent.

teleianthous (těl′īăn′thŭs) *a.* [Gk. *teleios*, complete; *anthos*, flower.] *Appl.* a flower having both gynoecium and androecium.

telencephalon (těl′ěnkěf′ălŏn, -sěf-) *n.* [Gk. *tele*, far; *engkephalos*, brain.] The anterior part of fore-brain.

teleodont (těl′ëödŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *tele*, far; *odous*, tooth.] *Appl.* forms of Stag-beetles with largest mandible development.

teleophore (tĕl′ëôfōr) *n.* [Gk. *teleos*, complete; *pherein*, to bear.] A gonotheca, or transparent case enclosing medusae of Hydrozoa.

teleorganic (tĕl′ëörgăn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *teleos*, complete; *organon*, instrument.] *Appl.* functions vital to an organism.

telescopiform (tĕlĕskō′pĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *tele*, far; *skopein*, to view; L. *forma*, shape.] Having joints that telescope into each other.

telethmoid,—prenasal, *q.v.*

teleutogonidium (tĕlū′tōgŏnĭd′ĭŭm), **teleutospore** (tĕlū′tōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *teleute*, completion; *gonos*, offspring; *idion*, *dim.*; *sporos*, seed.] In Uredineae, a winter-spore formed in autumn, germinating in following spring; teliospore; teleutobud or winter-bud.

teleutosporiferous (tĕlū′tōspŏrĭf′ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *teleute*, completion; *sporos*, seed; L. *ferre*, to carry.] *Appl.* Rusts bearing teleutospores; teliosporiferous.

teliostage (tĕl′ĭōstāj) *n.* [Gk. *telos*, end; L. *stare*, to stand.] Last summer-stage of certain Fungi in which telia are produced; teleutoform stage.

telium (tē′lĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *telos*, end.] The teleutosorus, or sorus produced in last summer-stage of certain rust Fungi.

teloblast (tĕl′ōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *telos*, end; *blastos*, bud.] A large cell which buds forth rows of smaller cells, as in annelid embryos.

telokinesis (tĕl′ōkĭnē′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *telos*, end; *kinesis*, movement.] Last stage of mitosis when daughter-nuclei are re-formed; changes in cell after telophase.

telolecithal (tĕl′ōlĕs′ĭthăl) *a.* [Gk. *telos*, end; *lekithos*, yolk.] Having yolk accumulated in one hemisphere.

telolemma (tĕl′ōlĕm′ă) *n.* [Gk. *telos*, end; *lemma*, skin.] A capsule containing a nerve-fibre termination, in neuromuscular spindles.

telomitic (tĕl′ōmĭt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *telos*, end; *mitos*, thread.] Having chromosomes attached endwise to spindle-fibres.

telophase (tĕl′ōfāz) *n.* [Gk. *telos*, end; *phasis*, aspect.] Final phase of mitosis with cytoplasm division.

telosynapsis,—telosyndesis, *q.v.*

telosyndesis (tĕl′ōsĭn′dēsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *telos*, end; *syndesis*, binding together.] End to end union of chromosome halves in meiosis.

telotroch (tĕl′ōtrŏk) *n.* [Gk. *telos*, end; *trochos*, wheel.] Pre-anal tuft of cilia of trochosphere.

telotrocha,—trochosphere, *q.v.*

telson (tĕl′sŏn) *n.* [Gk. *telson*, extremity.] The unpaired terminal abdominal segment of Crustaceans.

telum (tē′lŭm) *n.* [Gk. *telos*, end.] Last abdominal segment of Insect.

temnospondylous (tĕm′nōspŏn′dĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *temnein*, to cut; *sphondylos*, vertebra.] With vertebrae not fused but in articulated pieces; *cf.* stereospondylous.

temporal (tĕm′pōrăl) *a.* [L. *temporalis*, temporary.] *Pert.*, or in region of, temples.

temporalis muscle,—broad radiating muscle arising from whole of temporal fossa and extending to coronoid process of mandible.

temporomalar (tĕm′pōrōmā′lăr) *a.* [L. *temporalis*, temporary; *mala*, cheek.] *Appl.* nerve supplying temple and cheek, zygomatic nerve.

temporomandibular articulation,—the hinge of the jaws.

temporomaxillary (tĕm′pōrōmăksĭl′ărĭ) *a.* [L. *temporalis*, temporary; *maxilla*, jaw.] *Pert.* temporal and maxillary region; *appl.* posterior facial vein.

tenaculum (tĕnăk′ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *tenax*, holding.] In Teleosts, fibrous band extending from eyeball to skull; an adhesive structure of certain Algæ.

tendinous (tĕn′dĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tendere*, to stretch.] Of the nature of a tendon; having tendons.

tendo calcaneus, tendo Achillis,—the tendon of the heel.

tendon (tĕn′dŏn) *n.* [L. *tendere*, to stretch.] A white glistening fibrous cord connecting a muscle with a movable structure.

tendon reflex,—contraction of muscles in a state of slight tension by a tap on their tendons.

tendril (tĕn′drĭl) *n.* [O.F. *tendrillon*, tender sprig.] A specialized twining stem or leaf by which creepers support themselves.

tendrillar (tĕn′drĭlăr) *a.* [O.F. *tendrillon*, tender sprig.] Acting as a tendril; twining.

tensor (tĕn′sŏr) *a.* [L. *tendere*, to stretch.] *Appl.* muscles which stretch parts of body.

tentacles (tĕn′tăkĕlz) *n. plu.* [L.L. *tentaculum*, feeler.] Slender flexible organs on head of many small animals, used for feeling, exploration, prehension, or attachment, as in Snails, Insects, Crabs.

tentacular (tĕntăk′ūlăr) *a.* [L.L. *tentaculum*, feeler.] *Pert.* tentacles; *appl.* a canal branching from perradial canal to tentacle base in Ctenophores.

tentaculiferous (tĕntăk′ūlĭf′ĕrŭs) *a.* [L.L. *tentaculum*, feeler; L. *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing tentacles.

tentaculiform (tĕntăk′ūlĭfôrm) *a.* [L.L. *tentaculum*, feeler; L. *forma*, shape.] Like a tentacle in shape or structure.

tentaculocyst (tĕntăk′ūlösĭst) *n.* [L.L. *tentaculum*, feeler; Gk. *kystis*, bladder.] A sense organ of Trachylinae, a club-shaped body on umbrella margin, containing one or more lithites.

tentaculozooids (tĕntăk′ūlözō′oidz) *n. plu.* [L.L. *tentaculum*, feeler; Gk. *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, form.] Long slender tentacular individuals at outskirts of hydrozoan colony.

tentaculum (tĕntăk′ūlŭm) *n.* [L.L. *tentaculum*, feeler.] A tentacle or feeler.

tentilla (tĕntĭl′ă), **tentillum** (tĕntĭl′ŭm) *n.* [*Dim.* of L. *tenta*, tent.] A tentacle branch.

tentorium (tĕntō′rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *tentorium*, tent.] A chitinous framework supporting brain of Insects; an arched lamina covering superior surface of cerebellum and supporting occipital lobes of brain.

Teratology (tĕr′ătŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *teras*, monster; *logos*, discourse.] Science treating of malformations and monstrosities, especially of Man; also of plants and animals.

tercine (tĕr′sĭn) *n.* [L. *tertius*, third.] The third coat of an ovule or a layer of the second.

terebra (tĕr′ĕbră) *n.* [L. *terebra*, borer.] An ovipositor which bores into wood, as in Thalessa.

terebrate (tĕr′ĕbrāt) *a.* [L. *terebra*, borer.] Furnished with boring organ.

teres (tē′rēz) *n.* [L. *teres*, round and smooth.] The name given to a ligament and two muscles, teres major and minor, extending from scapula to humerus.

terete (tĕrēt′), **teretial** (tĕrē′shĭăl) *a.* [L. *teres*, rounded off.] Nearly cylindrical in section, as stems.

tergal (tĕr′găl) *a.* [L. *tergum*, back.] Situated at back; *pert.* tergum.

tergeminate (tĕrjĕm′ĭnāt) *a.* [L. *ter*, thrice; *gemini*, twins.] Thrice forked with twin leaflets.

tergite (tĕr′gīt) *n.* [L. *tergum*, back.] Dorsal chitinous plate of each segment of most Arthropods.

tergum (tĕr′gŭm) *n.* [L. *tergum*, back.] Dorsal portion of arthropod somite; tergite; back generally; dorsal plate of Barnacles.

terminal (tĕr′mĭnăl) *a.* [L. *terminus*, end.] *Pert.*, or situated at, the end, as terminal bud at end of twig.

termitarium (tĕr′mĭtā′rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *termes*, wood-worm.] An elaborately constructed termite colony mound.

ternary (tĕr′nărĭ), **ternate** (tĕr′nāt) *a.* [L. *terni*, three each.] Arranged in threes; having three leaflets to a leaf.

ternatopinnate (tĕrnā′töpĭn′āt) *a.* [L. *terni*, three each; *pinna*, feather.] Having three pinnate leaflets to each compound leaf.

terraneous (tĕrā′nëŭs) *a.* [L. *terra*, earth.] *Appl.* land vegetation.

terrestrial (tĕrĕs′trĭăl) *a.* [L. *terra*, earth.] *Appl.* animals living on ground surface, *cf.* aerial, aquatic.

tertial (tĕr′shĭăl), **tertiary** (tĕr′shĭărĭ) *a.* [L. *tertius*, third.] *Appl.* wing feathers of humerus, otherwise scapulars; *appl.* Tertiary period or earlier two-thirds of the Caenozoic.

test (tĕst) *n.* [L. *testa*, shell.] A shell or hardened outer covering.

testa (tĕs′tă) *n.* [L. *testa*, shell.] Test; hard outer covering of seed.

testaceous (tĕstā′shŭs) *a.* [L. *testa*, shell.] Protected by a shell-like outer covering.

testicle (tĕs′tĭkĕl) *n.* [L. *testis*, testicle.] Male genital gland.

testicular (tĕstĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *testis*, testicle.] Having two oblong tubercles, as in some Orchids; testicle-shaped; testiculate.

testis (tĕs′tĭs) *n.*, **testes** (tĕs′tēz) *plu.* [L. *testis*, testicle.] Paired male reproductive glands producing spermatozoa.

testudinate (tĕstū′dĭnāt) *a.* [L. *testudo*, tortoise.] Having a hard protective shell, as in Tortoise.

tetaniform (tĕt′ănĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *tetanos*, stretched; L. *forma*, shape.] Like tetanus; tetanoid.

tetanize (tĕt′ănīz) *v.* [Gk. *tetanos*, stretched.] To cause a muscle to contract by a series of induction shocks.

tetanus (tĕt′ănŭs) *n.* [Gk. *tetanos*, stretched.] State of a muscle undergoing a continuous fused series of contractions due to faradization; a rigid state of plant tissue caused by continued stimulus.

tethelin (tē′thĕlĭn) *n.* [Gk. *Tethys*, Titaness.] Growth-promoting principle isolated from pituitary body.

tetrabranchiate (tĕt′răbrăng′kĭāt) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *brangchia*, gills.] Having four gills.

tetracarpellary (tĕt′răkârpĕl′ărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *karpos*, fruit.] Having four carpels.

tetracerous (tĕtrăs′ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *keras*, horn.] Four-horned.

tetrachotomous (tĕt′răkŏt′ŏmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tetracha*, fourfold; *tome*, cutting.] Divided up into fours.

tetracoccus (tĕt′răkŏk′ŭs) *n.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *kokkos*, kernel.] Minute organisms found in groups of four.

tetracrepid (tĕt′răkrĕp′ĭd) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *krepis*, foundation.] *Appl.* a minute calthrops or four-rayed spicule.

tetract (tĕt′răkt) *n.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *aktis*, ray.] A four-rayed spicule.

tetractine (tĕtrăk′tĭn) *n.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *aktis*, ray.] A spicule of four equal and similar rays meeting at equal angles; a tetraxon.

tetracyclic (tĕt′răsī′klĭk) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *kyklos*, circle.] With four whorls.

tetrad (tĕt′răd) *n.* [Gk. *tetras*, four.] A group of four; *appl.* four-cell stage in development of Bryophytes and Pteridophytes; a quadruple group of chromatin of germinal vesicle in maturation; a quadrangular mass or loop of chromosomes in a stage of mitosis.

tetradactyl (tĕt′rădăk′tĭl) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *daktylos*, finger.] Having four digits.

tetradynamous (tĕt′rădĭn′ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *dynamis*, power.] Having four long stamens and two short.

tetragonal (tĕtrăg′ŏnăl) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *gonia*, angle.] Quaternary.

tetragynous (tĕtrăj′ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *gyne*, female.] With four carpels to a gynoecium.

tetralophodont (tĕt′rălŏf′ŏdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *lophos*, crest; *odous*, tooth.] *Appl.* molar teeth with four ridges.

tetralophous (tĕt′rălŏf′ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *lophos*, crest.] *Appl.* a spicule with four rays branched or crested.

tetramerous (tĕtrăm′ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *meros*, part.] Composed of four parts; in multiples of four.

tetrandrous (tĕtrăn′drŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *aner*, man.] Having four stamens.

tetrapetalous (tĕt′răpĕt′ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *petalon*, leaf.] Having four petals.

tetraploid (tĕt′răploid) *a.* [Gk. *tetraple*, fourfold.] With four times the normal number of gametic chromosomes.

tetrapneumonous (tĕt′răpnū′mŏnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *pneumon*, lung.] Having four lungs, as certain Spiders.

tetrapod (tĕt′răpŏd) *n.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *pous*, foot.] A four-footed animal.

tetrapterous (tĕtrăp′tĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *pteron*, wing.] Having four wings.

tetrapyrenous (tĕt′răpīrē′nŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four ; *pyren*, fruit-stone.] Having a four-stoned fruit.

tetraquetrous (tĕtrăk′wëtrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four ; L. *quadratus*, squared.] Having four angles, as some stems.

tetrarch (tĕt′rârk) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four ; *archos*, ruler.] With four protoxylem bundles.

tetraselenodont (tĕt′răsëlē′nödŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four ; *selene*, moon ; *odous*, tooth.] Having four crescentic ridges on molar teeth.

tetrasepalous (tĕt′răsĕp′ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four ; L. *separare*, to divide.] Having four sepals.

tetraspermous (tĕt′răspĕr′mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four ; *sperma*, seed.] Having four seeds.

tetrasporangium (tĕt′răspörăn′jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *tetras*, four ; *sporos*, seed ; *anggeion*, vessel.] Sporangium producing tetraspores, as in Red Algae.

tetraspore (tĕt′răspōr) *n.* [Gk. *tetras*, four ; *sporos*, seed.] One of four non-motile spores produced by sporangium of Red Algae.

tetrasporocystid (tĕt′răspō′rösĭs′tĭd) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four ; *sporos*, seed ; *kystis*, bladder.] *Appl.* oocyst of Sporozoa when four sporocysts are present.

tetrastichous (tĕtrăs′tĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four ; *stichos*, row.] Arranged in four rows.

tetrathecal (tĕt′răthē′kăl) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four ; *theke*, case.] Having four loculi.

tetraxon (tĕtrăk′sòn) *n.* [Gk. *tetras*, four ; *axon*, axis.] A tetractine.

tetrazoic (tĕt′răzō′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four ; *zoon*, animal.] Having four sporozoites ; *appl.* gregarine spores.

tetrazooid (tĕt′răzō′oid) *n.* [Gk. *tetras*, four ; *zoon*, animal ; *eidos*, form.] Zooid developed from each of four parts constricted from stolon process of embryonic Ascidian.

thalamencephalon (thăl′ămĕnkĕf′ălŏn, -sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *thalamos*, receptacle ; *engkephalos*, brain.] The part of brain comprising thalamus, corpora geniculata, and epithalamus.

thalamus (thăl′ămŭs) *n.* [Gk. *thalamos*, receptacle.] The receptacle or torus of a flower ; part of brain.

thalassin (thălăs′ĭn) *n.* [Gk. *thalassa*, sea.] A toxin of sea-anemone tentacles.

thalline (thăl′īn) *a.* [Gk. *thallos*, young shoot.] Resembling a thallus.

thalloid (thăl′oid) *a.* [Gk. *thallos*, young shoot ; *eidos*, form.] Like a thallus.

thallome (thăl′ōm) **thallus** (thăl′ŭs) *n.* [Gk. *thallos*, young shoot.] A combination of cells presenting no differentiation of leaf and stem, as in Thallophytes.

thallophyte (thăl′öfīt) *n.* [Gk. *thallos*, young shoot ; *phyton*, plant.] A plant not differentiated into stem and root, varying widely in form.

thanatoid (thăn′ătoid) *a.* [Gk. *thanatos*, death ; *eidos*, form.] Deadly ; *appl.* poisonous snakes.

thanatology (thăn′ătŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *thanatos*, death ; *logos*, discourse.] Theories of death.

theca (thē′kă) *n.* [Gk. *theke*, case.] A spore or pollen case ; a sporangium ; a structure serving as protective covering for organ or organism, as of spinal cord, pupa, proboscis, tube-animal.

thecaphore (thē′kăfōr) *n.* [Gk. *theke*, case ; *pherein*, to bear.] A structure on which a theca is borne.

thecasporous (thēkăs′pörŭs) *a.* [Gk. *theke*, case ; *sporos*, a seed.] Having spores enclosed.

thecate (thē′kāt) *a.* [Gk. *theke*, case.] Covered or protected by theca ; theciferous ; thecigerous.

thecium (thē′shĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *theke*, case.] That part of a Fungus or Lichen containing the sporules.

thecodont (thē′ködŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *theke*, case ; *odous*, tooth.] Having teeth in sockets.

thelyblast (thē′lĭblăst) *n.* [Gk. *thelys*, female ; *blastos*, bud.] A matured female germ cell.

thelyotoky (thē′lĭŏt′ökĭ) *n.* [Gk. *thelys*, female ; *tokos*, offspring.] Parthenogenesis in case where females only are produced.

thelyplasm (thē′lĭplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *thelys*, female ; *plasma*, mould.] Female plasm ; *cf.* arrhenoplasm.

thenal (thē′năl) *a.* [Gk. *thenar*, palm of hand.] *Pert.* or in region of palm of hand.

thenar (thē'năr) *n.* [Gk. *thenar*, palm of hand.] The muscular mass forming ball of thumb.

thermogenesis (thĕr'möjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *therme*, heat; *genesis*, production.] Body-heat production by oxidation.

thermolysis (thĕrmŏl'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *therme*, heat; *lysis*, loosing.] Loss of body heat.

thermonasty (thĕr'mönăs'tĭ) *n.* [Gk. *therme*, heat; *nastos*, close pressed.] Response to variations of temperature.

thermophilic (thĕr'möfĭl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *therme*, heat; *philos*, loving.] Thriving in heat, as certain Bacteria.

thermophyte (thĕr'möfīt) *n.* [Gk. *therme*, heat; *phyton*, plant.] A plant which lives through unfavourable seasons in the form of seed.

thermoscopic (thĕr'möskŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *therme*, heat; *skopein*, to view.] Adapted for recognizing changes of temperature, as special sense-organs or eyes of certain Cephalopods.

thermotaxis (thĕr'mötăk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *therme*, heat; *taxis*, arrangement.] Reaction to stimulus of heat or cold.

thermotropism (thĕrmŏt'röpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *therme*, heat; *trope*, turn.] Tendency to turn towards heat, shown by curvature in plants.

thesocytes (thē'sösīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *thesis*, deposit; *kytos*, hollow.] Sponge-cells storing reserve material.

thigmocyte (thĭg'mösīt) *n.* [Gk. *thigma*, touch; *kytos*, hollow.] A corpuscle which undergoes cytolysis on contact with foreign substance.

thigmotaxis (thĭg'mötăk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *thigma*, touch; *taxis*, arrangement.] The tendency of minute organisms to attach themselves to objects on contact; reaction to touch stimulus.

thigmotropism (thĭgmŏt'röpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *thigma*, touch; *trope*, turn.] The tendency to respond to mechanical contact by clinging and curving, as in tendrils; response to stimulus of contact.

thoracic (thörăs'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *thorax*, breast.] *Pert.* or in region of thorax.

thoracic index,—one hundred times depth of thorax at nipple level divided by breadth.

thorax (thō'răks) *n.* [Gk. thorax, breast.] In higher Vertebrates, that part of body between neck and abdomen containing heart, lungs, etc.; body region behind head of other animals.

thread cells,—in skin of Myxinoids, cells whose long threads form a network in which mucous secretion of ordinary gland cells is entangled.

three nerved leaf,—a leaf with three distinct primary veins.

Thremmatology (thrĕm'ătŏl'öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *thremma*, nursling; *logos*, discourse.] The science of breeding animals and plants under domestic conditions.

thrombin (thrŏm'bĭn) *n.* [Gk. *thrombos*, clot.] Ferment of fibrinogen which enables latter to form fibrin.

thrombocytes (thrŏm'bösīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *thrombos*, clot; *kytos*, hollow.] The elementary particles, platelets, or small discs of blood not drawn.

thrombogen (thrŏm'böjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *thrombos*, clot; *genos*, birth.] A factor in formation of thrombin, contained in solution in oxalate plasma.

thrombokinase (thrŏm'bökĭnās') *n.* [Gk. *thrombos*, clot; *kinein*, to move.] A factor in formation of thrombin, found in tissues and blood-platelets.

thromboplastin (thrŏm'böplăs'tĭn) *n.* [Gk. *thrombos*, clot; *plastos*, moulded.] A substance in drawn blood set free from granular masses of disintegrated thrombocytes.

thrombosis (thrŏmbō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *thrombos*, clot.] Clotting, as of blood.

thyloses (thīlō'sēz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *thylax*, sack.] Masses of parenchyma formed inside wood vessels through pressure in secondary wood.

thymus (thī'mŭs) *n.* [Gk. *thymos*, thymus.] An irregular pinkish mass of endocrine glandular tissue in lower anterior part of neck, or surrounding heart.

thyreo-,—see thyro-.

thyridium (thīrĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *thyra*, door; *idion*, *dim.*] Hairless whitish area on certain insect wings.

thyroarytaenoid (thī′röărĭtē′noid) *n.* [Gk. *thyra*, door; *arytaina*, pitcher; *eidos*, form.] Muscle of larynx.

thyroepiglottic (thī′röĕp′ĭglŏt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *thyra*, door; *epi*, upon; *glotta*, tongue.] *Appl.* ligament connecting epiglottis stem and angle of thyroid cartilage.

thyroglossal (thī′röglŏs′ăl) *a.* [Gk. *thyra*, door; *glossa*, tongue.] *Pert.* thyroid and tongue; *appl.* an embryonic duct, the ductus thyreoglossus.

thyrohyals (thī′röhī′ălz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *thyra*, door; *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] Greater cornua of hyoid bone.

thyrohyoid (thī′röhī′oid) *a.* [Gk. *thyra*, door; *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] *Appl.* muscle extending from thyroid cartilage to hyoid cornu.

thyroid (thī′roid) *a.* [Gk. *thyra*, door; *eidos*, form.] *Appl.* a ductless highly-vascular gland at front and sides of neck; also to arteries, cartilage, and veins; shield-shaped.

thyroxin (thīrŏk′sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *thyra*, door, *oxys*, sharp.] A compound isolated from thyroid gland, an iodized amine.

thyrsoid (thĕr′soid) *a.* [Gk. *thyrsus*, wand; *eidos*, form.] Resembling a thyrsus in shape.

thyrsus (thĕr′sŭs) *n.* [Gk. *thyrsus*, wand.] A mixed inflorescence with main axis racemose, later axes cymose, with cluster almost double-cone shaped.

thysanuriform (thī′sănū′rĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *thysanos*, fringe; *oura*, tail; L. *forma*, form.] Campodeiform; *appl.* a larva resembling a Thysanura.

tibia (tĭb′ĭă) *n.* [L. *tibia*, pipe, flute.] Inner and larger of leg-bones between knee and ankle; joint of insect leg.

tibial (tĭb′ĭăl) *a.* [L. *tibia*, pipe.] *Pert.* or in region of tibia.

tibiofibula (tĭb′ĭöfĭb′ūlă) *n.* [L. *tibia*, flute; *fibula*, buckle.] Bone formed of fused tibia and fibula.

tibiofibular (tĭb′ĭöfĭb′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *tibia*, flute; *fibula*, buckle.] *Pert.* tibia and fibula; *appl.* articulation, syndesmosis.

tibiotarsal (tĭb′ĭötâr′săl) *a.* [L. *tibia*, flute; Gk. *tarsos*, sole of foot.] *Pert.* tibia and tarsus; *pert.* or in region of tibiotarsus.

tibiotarsus (tĭb′ĭötâr′sŭs) *n.* [L. *tibia*, flute; Gk. *tarsos*, sole of foot.] Tibial bone of Birds to which proximal tarsals are fused.

Tiedemann's vesicles,—small rounded glandular chambered bodies at neck of Polian vesicles; racemose vesicles of Asteroidea.

tigellum (tĭjĕl′ŭm) *n.* [F. *tige*, stem.] The central embryonic axis, consisting of radicle and plumule.

tissue (tĭs′ū, tĭsh′ū) *n.* [F. *tissu*, woven.] The fundamental structure of which animal and plant organs are composed.

tokocytes (tō′kösīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *tokos*, production; *kytos*, hollow.] Reproductive cells of Sponges.

tomentose (töměn′tōs) *a.* [L. *tomentum*, stuffing.] Covered closely with matted hairs, as a leaf.

tomentum (töměn′tŭm) *n.* [L. *tomentum*, stuffing.] The closely matted hair on leaves or stems.

tongue (tŭng) *n.* [A.S. *tunge*, tongue.] An organ on floor of mouth, usually movable and protrusible; any tongue-like structure, as radula, ligula.

tonofibrillae (tō′nöfībrĭl′ē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *tonos*, tension; L. *fibrilla*, small fibre.] Epitheliofibrillae, *q.v.*, regarded as skeletal or supporting structures rather than as myofibrillae.

tonoplast (tō′nöplăst) *n.* [Gk. *tonos*, tension; *plastos*, modelled.] A plastid with distinct vacuole walls; a vacuolar membrane; a special form of vacuole-producing plastid.

tonsil (tŏn′sĭl) *n.* [L. *tonsilla*, tonsil.] One of paired aggregations of lymphoid tissue near tongue base.

tonus (tō′nŭs) *n.* [Gk. *tonos*, tension.] Tonicity, or condition of being slightly stretched, as of muscles.

topotype (tŏp′ötīp) *n.* [Gk. *topos*, place; *typos*, figure.] A specimen from locality of original type.

torcular (tôr′kūlăr) *n.* [L. *torcular*, wine-press.] A junction of cerebral blood-sinuses.

torma (tôr′mă) *n.* [Gk. *tormos*, socket.] A thickening at junction of labrum and clypeus.

tornaria (tôrnā′rĭă) *n.* [L. *tornare*, to turn.] The free larval stage in development of Balanoglossida.

tornote (tôr′nōt) *a.* [L. *tornare*, to turn.] With blunt extremities, as a spicule.

torose (tō′rōs) *a.* [L. *torus*, swelling.] Having fleshy swellings; knobbed.

torques (tôr′kwēz) *n.* [L. *torquere*, to twist.] A necklace-like arrangement of fur, feathers, or the like.

torsion (tôr′shŭn) *n.* [L. *torquere*, to twist.] The twisting round of a gastropod body as it develops.

torticone (tôr′tĭkōn) *n.* [L. *torquere*, to twist; *conus*, cone.] A turreted, spirally-twisted shell.

torula condition,—yeast-like isolated cells resulting from growth of blue mould conidia in saccharine solution.

torulose (tôr′ūlōs) *a.* [L. *torus*, swelling.] With small swellings; beaded.

torulus (tôr′ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *torulus*, small swelling.] The insect antenna insertion socket.

torus (tō′rŭs) *n.* [L. *torus*, swelling.] Axis bearing floral leaves; thickened side of a bordered pit; firm prominence or marginal fold or ridge; ridge bearing uncini in Polychaeta.

totipalmate (tō′tĭpăl′māt) *a.* [L. *totus*, all; *palma*, palm of hand.] Having feet completely webbed.

totipotent (tōtĭp′ōtĕnt) *a.* [L. *totus*, all; *potens*, powerful.] *Appl.* blastomeres which can develop into complete embryos when cut off from aggregate of blastomeres.

toxaspire (tŏk′săspīr) *n.* [Gk. *toxon*, bow; L. *spira*, coil.] A spiral spicule of rather more than one revolution.

Toxicology (tŏk′sĭkŏl′ōjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *toxikon*, poison; *logos*, discourse.] The science treating of poisons.

toxiferous (tŏksĭf′ērŭs) *a.* [Gk. *toxikon*, poison; L. *ferre*, to carry.] Holding or carrying poison.

toxin (tŏk′sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *toxikon*, poison.] A poison.

toxon (tŏk′sŏn) *n.* [Gk. *toxon*, bow.] A toxa or bow-shaped spicule.

toxophores (tŏk′sōfōrz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *toxikon*, poison; *pherein*, to carry.] The poisoning qualities of toxin molecules; *cf.* haptophores.

trabeculae (trăbĕk′ūlē) *n. plu.* [L. *trabecula*, little beam.] Plates of sterile cells extending across sporangium of Pteridophytes; a row of cells bridging a cavity; two curved bars of cartilage embracing hypophysis cerebri of embryo; small fibrous bands forming imperfect septa or framework of organs.

trabecular (trăbĕk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *trabecula*, little beam.] *Pert.* or of nature of a trabecula; having a cross-barred framework; trabeculate.

trabs cerebri,—corpus callosum.

trachea (trăkē′ă, trā′kēă) *n.* [L. *trachia*, windpipe.] The windpipe; a respiratory tubule of Insects and other Arthropods; spiral or annular vascular tissue of plants.

tracheal (trăkē′ăl, trā′kēăl) *a.* [L. *trachia*, windpipe.] *Pert.*, resembling, or having tracheae; tracheate, *appl.* tissue.

tracheal gills,—small wing-like respiratory outgrowths from the abdomen of water larvae of Insects.

tracheid (trăk′ēĭd) *n.* [L. *trachia*, windpipe.] An individual thickened cell of a tracheal column, where end-walls persist.

tracheidal cells,—in transfusion tissue, cells resembling tracheids.

trachelate (trăk′ēlāt) *a.* [Gk. *trachelos*, neck.] Narrowed; as in neck-formation.

trachelomastoid (trăk′ēlōmăs′toid) *a.* [Gk. *trachelos*, neck; *mastos*, breast; *eidos*, form.] *Pert.* tracheal region and mastoid process; *appl.* muscle.

trachenchyma (trăkĕng′kĭmă) *n.* [L. *trachia*, windpipe; Gk. *engchyma*, infusion.] Tracheal vascular tissue.

tracheobronchial (trăk′ēōbrŏng′kĭăl) *a.* [L. *trachia*, windpipe; Gk. *brongchos*, bronchial tube.] *Appl.* glands; *appl.* a syrinx formed of lower end of trachea and upper bronchi.

tracheole (trăk′ēōl) *n.* [L. *trachia*, windpipe.] An ultimate branch of tracheal system.

trachyglossate (trăk′ĭglŏs′āt) *a.* [Gk. *trachys*, rough; *glossa*, tongue.] With rasping or toothed tongue.

tract (trăkt) *n.* [L. *trahere*, to draw.] A region or area or system considered as a whole, as alimentary tract.

tractellum (trăktĕl′ŭm) *n.* [L. *trahere*, to draw.] A flagellum of forward end of Mastigophora, with circumduction motion.

tragus (trā′gŭs) *n.* [Gk. *tragos*, goat.] A small pointed eminence in front of concha of ear.

trama (trā′mă) *n.* [L. *trama*, woof.] A central core of interwoven hyphae of a fungus conidiophore.

transformation (trăns′fôrmā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *trans*, across; *formare*, to form.] Change of form, as in metamorphosis; metabolism.

transfusion tissue,—tissue of gymnosperm leaves, consisting of parenchymatous and tracheidal cells.

transilient (trănsĭl′ĭĕnt) *a.* [L. *transilire*, to leap over.] *Appl.* nerve fibres connecting brain convolutions not adjacent; *n.* mutation.

transitional (trănzĭsh′ŏnăl) *a.* [L. *transire*, to go across.] *Appl.* epithelium occurring in ureters and urinary bladder, renewing itself by mitotic division of third and innermost layer of cells.

translocation (trănz′lōkā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *trans*, across; *locus*, place.] Diffusion, as of food material.

transmedian (trănzmē′dĭăn) *a.* [L. *trans*, across; *medius*, middle.] *Pert.*, or crossing the middle plane; *appl.* muscles.

transmutation theory,—theory that one species can evolve from another.

transpalatine (trănz′păl′ătĭn) *n.* [L. *trans*, across; *palatus*, the palate.] A cranial bone of Crocodiles, connecting pterygoid with jugal and maxilla.

transpiration (trănspĭrā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *trans*, across; *spirare*, to breathe.] Exhalation of vapour through pores, or stomata.

transpyloric plane,—upper of imaginary horizontal planes dividing abdomen into artificial regions.

transversal (trănzvĕr′săl) *a.* [L. *trans*, across; *vertere*, to turn.] Lying across or between, as a transversal wall.

transverse (trănz′vĕrs) *a.* [L. *trans*, across; *vertere*, to turn.] Lying across or between, as artery, colon, ligament, process.

transversum (trănzvĕr′sŭm) *n.* [L. *trans*, across; *vertere*, to turn.] In most Reptiles, a cranial bone extending from pterygoid to maxilla.

trapeziform (trăpē′zĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *trapezion*, small table; L. *forma*, shape.] Trapezium-shaped.

trapezium (trăpē′zĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *trapezion*, small table.] The first carpal bone, at base of first metacarpal; greater multangular bone; portion of pons Varolii.

trapezius (trăpē′zĭŭs) *n.* [Gk. *trapezion*, small table.] A broad, flat, triangular muscle of neck and shoulders.

trapezoid (trăpē′zoid, trăp′ēzoid) *a.* [Gk. *trapezion*, small table; *eidos*, form.] Trapezium-shaped; *appl.* ligament, nucleus, ridge.

traumatonasty (trô′mătŏnăs′tĭ) *n.* [Gk. *trauma*, wound; *nastos*, close pressed.] Curvature response to stimulus of wounding.

traumatotropic (trô′mătŏtrŏp′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *trauma*, wound; *trope*, turning.] *Appl.* curvature of plant organ away from a wounding influence; traumatropic.

traumatropism (trômăt′rŏpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *trauma*, wound; *trope*, turn.] Sensitiveness to wounds.

traumotaxis (trô′mŏtăk′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *trauma*, wound; *taxis*, arrangement.] Reaction after wounding, as in nuclei and protoplasts.

trefoil (trē′foil) *n.* [L. *trifolius*, three-leaved.] Flower or leaf with three lobes.

tremelloid (trĕm′ĕloid) *a.* [L. *tremere*, to tremble.] Gelatinous in substance or appearance.

trephones (trĕfōnz′) *n. plu.* [Gk. *trephein*, to nourish.] Nutritive substances secreted by lymphocytes.

triactinal (trīăk′tĭnăl) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *aktis*, ray.] Three-rayed.

triadelphous (trī′ădĕl′fŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *adelphos*, brother.] Having stamens united into three bundles by their filaments.

triaene (trī′ēn) *n.* [Gk. *triaina*, trident.] A somewhat trident-shaped spicule.

triandrous (trīăn′drŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *aner*, man.] Having three stamens.

triangle (trīăng′gĕl) *n.* [L. *triangularis*, three-sided.] A three-sided structure or area.

trianthous (trīăn′thŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *anthos*, flower.] Having three flowers.

triarch (trī′ârk) *n.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *arche*, beginning.] Having three xylem bundles uniting to form the woody tissue plate of root.

triarticulate (trī′ârtĭk′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *articulus*, joint.] Three-jointed.

Triassic (trīăs′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three.] *Appl.* a division of the early Mesozoic geological period.

triaster (trīăs′tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *aster*, star.] Three chromatin masses resulting from tripolar mitosis, as in cancer cells.

triaxon (trīăk′sŏn) *n.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *axis*, axle.] A sponge spicule with three axes.

triboluminescence (trī′bölooomĭnĕs′ĕns) *n.* [Gk. *tribein*, to rub; L. *luminescere*, to grow light.] Luminescence produced by friction.

tribracteate (trībrăk′tēāt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *bractea*, thin plate of metal.] With three bracts.

trica (trī′kă) *n.* [F. *tricoter*, to knit.] A lichen apothecium with ridged spherical surface.

tricarpellary (trī′kârpĕl′ărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *karpos*, fruit.] With three carpels.

triceps (trī′sĕps) *n.* [L. *tres*, three; *caput*, head.] *Appl.* a muscle with three heads or insertions.

trichites (trĭk′īts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *thrix*, hair.] Fine rod-like structures found in oral basket of certain Infusoria.

trichocarpous (trĭk′ökâr′pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *thrix*, hair; *karpos*, fruit.] With hairy fruits.

trichocyst (trĭk′ösĭst) *n.* [Gk. *thrix*, hair; *kystis*, bladder.] An oval or spindle-shaped protrusible body found in Infusorians.

trichodragmata (trĭk′ödrăg′mătă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *thrix*, hair; *dragma*, sheaf.] Straight, fine hair-like spicules in bundles.

trichogyne (trĭk′öjī̆n) *n.* [Gk. *thrix*, hair; *gyne*, woman.] An elongated hair-like receptive cell at end of carpogonium of Thallophytes.

trichome (trĭk′ōm) *n.* [Gk. *trichoma*, growth of hair.] A hairy epidermal structure.

trichophore (trĭk′öfōr) *n.* [Gk. *thrix*, hair; *pherein*, to bear.] A group of cells bearing trichogyne; chaetigerous sac of Annelids.

trichosis (trĭkō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *thrix*, hair.] Distribution of hair.

trichotomous (trī̆kŏt′ömŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tricha*, threefold; *tome*, cutting.] Divided into three branches.

tricipital (trīsĭp′ĭtăl) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *caput*, head.] Having three heads or insertions, as triceps.

tricoccous (trīkŏk′ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *kokkos*, kernel.] *Appl.* a three-carpel fruit.

triconodont (trīkō′nödŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *konos*, cone; *odous*, tooth.] *Appl.* tooth with three crown prominences in a line parallel to jaw axis.

tricostate (trīkŏs′tāt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *costa*, rib.] With three ribs.

tricotyledonous (trī′kŏtĭlē′dönŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *kotyledon*, cup-like hollow.] With three cotyledons.

tricrotic (trīkrŏt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *krotein*, to beat.] Having a triple beat in the arterial pulse.

tricrural (trīkroor′ăl) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *crus*, leg.] With three branches.

tricuspid (trīkŭs′pĭd) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *cuspis*, point.] Three-pointed; *appl.* triangular valve of heart.

tricuspidate (trīkŭs′pĭdāt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *cuspis*, point.] *Appl.* three-pointed leaf.

tridactyl (trīdăk′tĭl) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *daktylos*, finger.] Having three digits.

tridentate (trīdĕn′tāt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *dens*, tooth.] Having three tooth-like divisions.

tridynamous (trīdī̆n′ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *dynamis*, power.] With three long and three short stamens.

trifacial (trīfā'shĭăl) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *facies*, face.] *Appl.* fifth cranial nerve, the trigeminal.

trifarious (trīfā'rĭŭs) *a.* [L. *trifarius*, of three sorts.] In groups of three; of three kinds; in three rows; having three surfaces.

trifid (trī'fĭd) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *findere*, to cleave.] Cleft to form three lobes.

triflagellate (trīflăj'ĕlāt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *flagellum*, whip.] Having three flagella.

trifoliate (trīfō'lĭāt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *folium*, leaf.] Having three leaves growing from same point.

trifoliolate (trīfō'lĭōlāt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *foliola*, small leaf.] With three leaflets growing from same point.

trifurcate (trīfŭr'kāt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *furca*, fork.] With three forks or branches.

trigamous (trĭg'ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *gamos*, marriage.] *Appl.* flower-head with staminate, pistillate, and hermaphrodite flowers.

trigeminal nerve,—fifth cranial, sensory nerve of head and face, and motor nerve of mastication muscles.

trigon (trī'gŏn) *n.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *gonia*, angle.] Triangle of cusps of upper jaw molar teeth.

trigonal (trĭg'ŏnăl) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *gonia*, angle.] Ternary or triangular when *appl.* symmetry with three parts to a whorl; *appl.* three-sided stems.

trigone (trī'gōn) *n.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *gonia*, angle.] Also trigonum,—a small triangular space, as olfactory trigone, trigonum vesicae.

trigonid (trĭg'ŏnĭd) *n.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *gonia*, angle.] Triangle of cusps of lower molar teeth.

trigynous (trĭj'ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *gyne*, woman.] Having three styles.

trijugate (trījoog'āt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *jugum*, yoke.] Having three pairs of leaflets.

trilabiate (trīlā'bĭāt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *labium*, lip.] With three lips.

trilobate (trīlō'bāt) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *lobos*, lobe.] Three-lobed.

trilocular (trīlŏk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *loculus*, little place.] Having three cells or loculi.

trilophodont (trīlŏf'ŏdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *lophos*, crest; *odous*, tooth.] Having three-crested teeth.

trilophous (trīlŏf'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *lophos*, crest.] *Appl.* rayed spicule with three rays branched or ridged.

trimerous (trĭm'ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *meros*, part.] Composed of multiples of three, as parts of flower.

trimonoecious (trīmŏnē'shŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *monos*, alone; *oikos*, house.] *Appl.* plants with male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers on one individual.

trimorphism (trīmôr'fĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *morphe*, form.] Occurrence of three distinct forms or forms of organs in one species; trimorphous condition.

trinervate (trīnĕr'vāt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *nervus*, sinew.] Having three veins or ribs running from base to margin of leaf.

trinomial (trīnō'mĭăl) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *nomen*, name.] *Appl.* names consisting of three terms; *cf.* binomial.

trioecious (trīē'shŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *oikos*, house.] Producing male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers on different plants.

triovulate (trīŏv'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *ovum*, egg.] Having three ovules.

tripartite (trīpâr'tīt, trĭp'ărtīt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *partitus*, separated.] Divided into three lobes, as a leaf.

tripetalous (trīpĕt'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *petalon*, leaf.] Having three petals.

tripinnate (trīpĭn'āt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *pinna*, feather.] Thrice pinnate; divided pinnately three times.

tripinnatifid (trīpĭnăt'ĭfĭd) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *pinna*, feather; *findere*, to cleave.] Divided three times in a pinnatifid manner.

tripinnatisect (trīpĭnăt'ĭsĕkt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *pinna*, feather; *secare*, to cut.] Thrice pinnatisect; three times lobed with divisions nearly to midrib.

triplechinoid,—see diadematoid.

triple-nerved,—*appl.* a leaf with three prominent veins.

triplicostate (trĭp′lĭkŏs′tāt) *a.* [L. *triplex*, triple ; *costa*, rib.] Having three ribs.

triploblastic (trĭp′lŏblăs′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *triplax*, triple ; *blastos*, bud.] With three primary germinal layers, epiblast, mesoblast, hypoblast.

triplocaulescent (trĭp′lŏkôlĕs′ĕnt) *a.* [L. *triplex*, triple ; *caulis*, stalk.] Having axes of a third order.

triploid (trĭp′loid) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three ; *aploos*, onefold.] With treble the normal number of gametic chromosomes.

tripod (trī′pŏd) *n.* [Gk. *tria*, three ; *pous*, foot.] A tripod-shaped or three-legged spicule.

tripolar (trīpō′lăr) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three ; *polos*, axis.] *Appl.* division of chromatin to three poles in diseased cells instead of normal two poles, in mitosis.

triquetrous (trĭkwĕt′rŭs) *a.* [L. *triquetrus*, three-cornered.] *Appl.* stem with three angles and three concave faces ; *appl.* three-cornered or wedge-shaped bone.

triquetrum (trĭkwĕt′rŭm) *n.* [L. *triquetrus*, three-cornered.] The cuneiform carpal bone ; Wormian bone.

triquinate (trīkwī′nāt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three ; *quini*, five each.] Divided into three, with each lobe again divided into five.

triradial (trīrā′dĭăl) *a.* [L. *tres*, three ; *radius*, ray.] Having three branches as radii from one centre ; *appl.* orbital sulcus.

trisepalous (trīsĕp′ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three ; L. *separare*, to divide.] Having three sepals.

triseptate (trīsĕp′tāt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three ; *septum*, partition.] Having three partitions or septa, as a fruit.

triserial (trīsē′rĭăl) *a.* [L. *tres*, three ; *series*, row.] Arranged in three rows ; having three whorls.

trisporous (trīspō′rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three ; *sporos*, seed.] Having three spores.

tristachyous (trīstā′kĭŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three ; *stachys*, ear of corn.] With three spikes.

tristichous (trĭs′tĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three ; *stichos*, row.] Arranged in three rows.

triternate (trītĕr′nāt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three ; *terni*, three each.] Thrice ternately divided.

tritibial (trītĭb′ĭăl) *n.* [L. *tres*, three ; *tibia*, pipe.] Compound ankle-bone formed when centrale unites with talus.

tritoblasts (trī′tŏblăsts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *tritos*, third ; *blastos*, bud.] A generation of Neosporidia produced by deutoblasts and in turn giving rise to teloblasts.

tritocerebron (trī′tŏsĕr′ĕbrŏn) *n.* [Gk. *tritos*, third ; L. *cerebrum*, brain.] Third lobe of insect brain indicated during development ; part of brain of higher Crustacea, consisting of antennal nerve centres ; also tritocerebrum.

tritocone (trī′tŏkōn) *n.* [Gk. *tritos*, third ; *konos*, cone.] Premolar cusp.

tritor (trī′tŏr) *n.* [L. *tritus*, rubbed.] Grinding surface of a tooth.

tritozooid (trī′tŏzō′oid) *n.* [Gk. *tritos*, third ; *zoon*, animal ; *eidos*, form.] A zooid of third generation.

tritubercular (trītūbĕr′kūlăr) *a.* [L. *tres*, three ; *tuberculum*, small hump.] *Appl.* molar teeth with three cusps ; tricuspid.

trituberculy (trītūbĕr′kūlĭ) *n.* [L. *tres*, three ; *tuberculum*, small hump.] Theory of molar tooth development.

triungulin (trīŭng′gūlĭn) *n.* [L. *tres*, three ; *ungula*, claw.] Small, six-legged larva of Strepsiptera and Cantharidae ; triungulus.

trivium (trĭv′ĭŭm) *n.* [L. *trivium*, cross-road.] The three rays of star-fish farthest from madreporite ; *cf.* bivium.

trizoic (trīzō′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three ; *zoon*, animal.] *Appl.* protozoan spore containing three sporozoites.

trochal (trō′kăl) *a.* [Gk. *trochos*, wheel.] Wheel-shaped ; *appl.* anterior disc of Rotifers.

trochanter (trŏkăn′tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *trochanter*, runner.] *Appl.* processes or prominences at upper end of thigh-bone — greater, lesser, and third ; small segment of insect leg between coxa and femur.

trochanteric fossa,—a deep depression on medial surface of neck of femur.

trochantin (trökăn'tĭn) *n.* [Gk. *trochanter*, runner.] A short joint which may follow trochanter of insect leg.

trochate (trō'kāt) *a.* [Gk. *trochos*, wheel.] Having wheel-like structure; wheel-shaped; trochiferous, trochiform.

trochlea (trŏk'lēă) *n.* [Gk. *trochilia*, pulley.] A pulley-like structure through which a tendon passes; as of humerus, femur, orbit.

trochlear (trōk'lëăr) *a.* [Gk. *trochilia*, pulley.] Shaped like a pulley; *pert.* trochlea.

trochoblasts (trök'öblăsts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *trochos*, wheel; *blastos*, bud.] Portions of segmenting egg destined to become prototroch of a trochosphere.

trochoid (trō'koid) *a.* [Gk. *trochos*, wheel; *eidos*, form.] Wheel-shaped; capable of rotating motion, as pivot-joint.

trochophore (trök'öfōr), **trochosphere** (trök'ösfēr) *n.* [Gk. *trochos*, wheel; *sphaira*, globe.] Free-swimming pelagic larval stage of many Worms and some Molluscs.

trochus (trō'kŭs) *n.* [Gk. *trochos*, wheel.] Inner, anterior, coarser ciliary zone of rotifer disc; *cf.* cingulum.

tropeic (tröpē'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *tropis*, keel.] Keel-shaped.

trophallaxis (trŏfălăk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *allos*, other.] Interchange of food between larvae and imagines in certain Insects.

trophamnion (trŏfăm'nĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *amnion*, foetal membrane.] Sheath round developing egg of some Insects, serving as nourishment.

trophi (trō'fī) *n. plu.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment.] Hard chitinous chewing organs of Rotifers; mouth-parts of Insect; mandibles and maxillae collectively.

trophic (trŏf'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment.] Connected with nutrition; *appl.* nerves.

trophifer, trophiger (trŏf'ĭfĕr, -jĕr) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; L. *ferre*, *gerere*, to carry.] Postero-lateral region of insect head with which mouth-parts articulate.

trophoblast (trŏf'öblăst) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *blastos*, bud.] The outer layer of cells of a morula.

trophochromatin (trŏf'ökrō'mătĭn) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *chroma*, colour.] Vegetative chromatin, or that which regulates metabolism and functions; *cf.* idiochromatin.

trophochromidia (trŏf'ökrömĭd'ĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *chroma*, colour.] Vegetative chromidia; *cf.* idiochromidia.

trophocytes (trŏf'ösīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *kytos*, hollow.] Fat cells used as food, in insect development.

trophodisc (trŏf'ödĭsk) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *diskos*, plate.] Female gonophore of certain Hydrozoa.

trophology (trŏfŏl'öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *logos*, discourse.] The science of nutrition.

trophonemata (trŏf'önĕm'ătă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *nema*, thread.] Uterine villi or hair-like projections of Elasmobranchs, which transfer nourishment to embryo through spiracle; villi.

trophonucleus (trŏf'önū'klëŭs) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; L. *nucleus*, kernel.] Larger nucleus of binuclear Protozoa, regulating metabolism and growth; *cf.* kinetonucleus.

trophophore (trŏföfōr) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *pherein*, to bear.] In Sponges, an internal bud or group of cells destined to become a gemmule.

trophoplasm (trŏf'öplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *plasma*, mould.] Vegetative or nutritive part of cell; *cf.* idioplasm.

trophoplast (trŏf'öplăst) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *plastos*, moulded.] A cell, nucleated or not; a plastid.

trophosome (trŏf'ösōm) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *soma*, body.] The nutritive polypoid persons of a hydroid colony.

trophospongia (trŏf'öspŏn'jĭă) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *sponggia*, sponge.] Spongy vascular layer of mucous membrane between uterine wall and trophoblast.

trophospongium (trŏf′ŏspŏn′jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment ; *sponggia*, sponge.] Canalization of nerve cells, canaliculi occupied by branching processes of neuroglia cells.

trophotaxis (trŏf′ŏtăk′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *taxis*, arrangement.] Stimulation by an agent which may serve as food.

trophothylax (trŏf′ŏthī′lăks) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment ; *thylax*, sack.] Food-pocket on first abdominal segment of certain ant larvae.

trophotropism (trŏfŏt′rŏpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment ; *trope*, turn.] Tendency of an organism to turn towards a food supply.

trophozoite (trŏf′ŏzō′īt) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment ; *zoon*, animal.] The adult stage of a Sporozoan.

trophozooid (trŏf′ŏzō′oid) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment ; *zoon*, animal ; *eidos*, form.] A nutritive zooid of free-swimming tunicate colonies.

tropibasic (trŏpĭbā′sĭk) *a.* [Gk. *trope*, turn ; *basis*, base.] *Appl.* chondrocranium with small hypophysial fenestra and common trabecula ; *cf.* platybasic.

tropic movement,—response to stimulation.

tropism (trō′pĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *trope*, turn.] Tendency of an organism to react in a certain way to a certain kind of stimulus ; a tendency to move towards (positive) or away from (negative) a source of stimulus.

tropophyte (trō′pŏfīt) *n.* [Gk. *trope*, turn ; *phyton*, plant.] A changing plant, or one which is more or less hygrophilous in summer and xerophilous in winter.

true ribs,—ribs which are directly connected with sternum.

truncate (trŭng′kāt) *a.* [L. *truncare*, to cut off.] Terminating abruptly, as if tapering end were cut off.

truncus arteriosus,—most anterior region of amphibian heart, through which blood is driven from ventricle.

trunk (trŭngk′) *n.* [L. *truncare*, to cut off.] Main stem of tree ; proboscis of elephant.

trunk legs,—pereiopods of Decapods, thoracic locomotory legs.

tryma (trī′mă) *n.* [Gk. *tryma*, hole.] A one-celled, one-seeded, indehiscent fruit with separable rind and two-valved endocarp with spurious dissepiments, as Walnut.

trypanomonad (trĭp′ănŏmō′năd) *a.* [Gk. *trypanon*, auger ; *monas*, unit.] *Appl.* phase in development of Trypanosome while in its invertebrate host ; crithidial.

trypanorhynchus (trĭp′ănŏrĭng′kŭs) *n.* [Gk. *trypanon*, auger ; *rhyngchos*, snout.] A spiniferous protrusible proboscis accompanying each phyllidium in certain Cestoidea.

trypsin (trĭp′sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *tryein*, to rub down ; *pepsis*, digesting.] Enzyme of pancreatic juice ; similar enzyme of various plants and animals.

trypsinogen (trĭpsĭn′ŏjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *tryein*, to rub down ; *pepsis*, digesting ; *genos*, birth.] Substance secreted by cells of pancreas converted into trypsin by enterokinase of succus entericus.

tubar (tū′băr) *a.* [L. *tuba*, pipe.] Consisting of an arrangement of tubes, or forming a tube, as *appl.* system and skeleton in Sponges.

tubate (tū′bāt) *a.* [L. *tuba*, pipe.] Tube-shaped.

tube (tūb) *n.* [L. *tuba*, pipe.] Any tubular structure ; cylindrical structure, as protective enveloping case of many animals ; a mollusc siphon.

tuber (tū′bĕr) *n.* [L. *tuber*, knob.] Thickened fleshy underground stem ; rounded protuberance.

tubercle (tū′bĕrkĕl) *n.* [L. *tuberculum*, small hump.] A small rounded protuberance ; root-swelling or nodule ; tuberculum or rib-knob.

tuberculate (tūbĕr′kūlāt) *a.* [L. *tuberculum*, small hump.] *Pert.*, resembling, or having tubercles.

tuberculose (tūbĕr′kūlōs) *a.* [L. *tuberculum*, small hump.] Having many tubercles.

tuberiferous (tū′bĕrĭf′ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *tuber*, hump ; *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing or producing tubers.

tuberiform (tū′bĕrĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *tuber*, hump ; *forma*, shape.] Resembling or shaped like a tuber ; tuberoid.

tuberosity (tū′bĕrŏs′ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *tuber*, protuberance.] Rounded eminence on a bone, usually for muscle attachment.

tuberous (tū′bërŭs) *a.* [L. *tuber*, hump.] Covered with or having many tubers.

tubicolous (tūbĭk′ölŭs) *a.* [L. *tubus*, tube; *colere*, to inhabit.] Inhabiting a tube.

tubicorn (tū′bĭkôrn) *a.* [L. *tubus*, tube; *cornu*, horn.] With hollow horns.

tubifacient (tū′bĭfā′shĭënt) *a.* [L. *tubus*, tube; *faciens*, making.] Tube-making, as some Worms.

tubilingual (tū′bĭlĭng′gwăl) *a.* [L. *tubus*, tube; *lingua*, tongue.] Having tubular tongue, adapted for sucking.

tubiparous (tūbĭp′ărŭs) *a.* [L. *tubus*, tube; *parere*, to beget.] *Appl.* glands secreting tube-forming material.

tubulate (tū′būlāt) *a.* [L. *tubulus*, small tube.] Tubiform; tubuliferous.

tubule (tū′būl) *n.* [L. *tubulus*, small tube.] Any small hollow, cylindrical structure.

tubuliferous (tū′būlĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *tubulus*, small tube; *ferre*, to carry.] Having a tubule.

tubuliflorous (tū′būlĭflō′rŭs) *a.* [L. *tubulus*, small tube; *flos*, flower.] Having florets with tubular corolla.

tubuliform (tū′būlĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *tubulus*, small tube; *forma*, shape.] Tube-shaped; *appl.* certain spinning glands.

tubulose (tū′būlōs) *a.* [L. *tubulus*, small tube.] Having, or composed of, tubular structures, as an aster head, a tubipore Coral; hollow and cylindrical.

tubulus (tū′būlŭs) *n.* [L. *tubulus*, small tube.] A hymeneal pore; cylindrical ovipositor; any small tubular structures, as tubuli lactiferi, recti, seminiferi.

tunic (tū′nĭk), **tunica** (tū′nĭkă) *n.* [L. *tunica*, coating.] An investing membrane or tissue, as those of kidney, ovary, testis, arteries.

tunicate (tū′nĭkāt) *a.* [L. *tunica*, coating.] *Appl.* bulbs with numerous concentric layers; enveloped in leathery test or mantle.

tunicle (tū′nĭkël) *n.* [L. *tunica*, coating.] A natural covering; integument.

tunnel of Corti,—triangular tunnel enclosed by two rows of pillars of Corti and basilar membrane.

turbinal (tŭr′bĭnăl) *a.* [L. *turbo*, whirl.] Spirally rolled or coiled, as bone or cartilage.

turbinate (tŭr′bĭnāt) *a.* [L. *turbo*, whirl.] Top-shaped; *appl.* shells; certain nasal bones.

turgescence (tŭrjĕs′ëns) *n.* [L. *turgere*, to swell.] Tension or pressure in living cell tissue due to transpiration; turgidity; turgescent condition.

turgor (tŭr′gŏr) *n.* [L. *turgere*, to swell.] Rigidity of plant tissue due to inflation of cells with water.

turio (tū′rĭö), **turion** (tū′rĭŏn) *n.* [L. *turio*, shoot.] Young scaly shoot budded off from underground stem.

tylhexactine (tĭl′hĕksăk′tĭn) *n.* [Gk. *tylos*, knob; *hex*, six; *aktis*, ray.] A hexactine spicule with rays ending in knobs.

tylosis (tīlō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *tylos*, knob.] Development of irregular cells in a cell cavity.

tylostyle (tī′löstīl) *n.* [Gk. *tylos*, knob; *stylos*, pillar.] Spicule pointed at one end, knobbed at other.

tylotate (tī′lötāt) *a.* [Gk. *tylos*, knob.] With a knob at each end.

tylote (tī′lōt) *n.* [Gk. *tylos*, knob.] A slender dumbbell-shaped spicule.

tylotic (tīlŏt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *tylos*, knob.] Affected by tylosis.

tylotoxea (tī′lötŏk′sëă) *n.* [Gk. *tylos*, knob; *oxys*, sharp.] A tylote with one sharp end, directed towards surface of Sponge.

tympanic (tĭmpăn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *tympanon*, drum.] *Pert.* tympanum.

tympanohyal (tĭm′pănöhī′ăl) *n.* [Gk. *tympanon*, drum; *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] *Pert.* tympanum and hyoid; part of hyoid arch embedded in petro-mastoid.

tympanum (tĭm′pănŭm) *n.* [Gk. *tympanon*, drum.] The drum-like cavity constituting middle-ear; drum of ear; membrane of auditory organ on tibia or abdomen of Insect; inflatable air-sac on neck of some Tetraoninae.

type (tīp) *n.* [L. *typus*, image.] Sum of characteristics common to a large number of individuals, serving as a ground for classification; a primary model; the actual specimen described as the original of a new genus or species.

typhlosole (tĭf'lösōl) *n.* [Gk. *typhlos*, blind; *solen*, channel.] Median dorsal longitudinal fold of intestine projecting into lumen of gut of some Invertebrates.

typical (tĭp'ĭkăl) *a.* [L. *typus*, image.] *Appl.* specimen conforming to type or primary example; exhibiting in marked degree the essential characteristics of genus or species.

tyramine (tī'rămĭn) *n.* [Gk. *tyros*, cheese; *ammoniacum*, resinous gum.] A toxic substance secreted by Cephalopods.

Tyson's glands,—glands round the corona of the glans penis.

U

ulna (ŭl'nă) *n.* [L. *ulna*, elbow.] A long bone on medial side of forearm parallel with radius.

ulnar (ŭl'năr) *a.* [L. *ulna*, elbow.] *Pert.* ulna; *appl.* artery, nerve, vein, bone.

ulnar nervure,—radiating or cross nervure in wing of Insects.

ulnare (ŭlnā'rē) *n.* [L. *ulna*, elbow.] Bone in proximal row of carpals lying at distal end of ulna.

ulnocarpal (ŭlnökâr'păl) *a.* [L. *ulna*, elbow; *carpus*, wrist.] *Pert.* ulna and carpus.

ulnoradial (ŭlnörā'dĭăl) *a.* [L. *ulna*, elbow; *radius*, radius.] *Pert.* ulna and radius.

ulotrichous (ūlŏt'rĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *oulos*, woolly; *thrix*, hair.] Having woolly or curly hair.

ultimobranchial bodies, — pair of gland rudiments derived from fifth pharyngeal pouches, which later degenerate and disappear.

umbel (ŭm'bĕl) *n.* [L. *umbella*, *dim.* of *umbra*, shade.] An arrangement of flowers or of polyps springing from a common centre and forming a flat or rounded cluster.

umbellate (ŭm'bĕlāt) *a.* [L. *umbella*, shade.] Arranged in umbels.

umbelliferous (ŭm'bĕlĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *umbella*, shade; *ferre*, to carry.] Producing umbels.

umbelliform (ŭmbĕl'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *umbella*, shade; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like an umbel.

umbelligerous (ŭm'bĕlĭj'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *umbella*, shade; *gerere*, to carry.] Bearing flowers or polyps in umbellate clusters.

umbellula (ŭmbĕl'ūlă) *n.* [L. *umbellula*, *dim.* of *umbella*, shade.] A large cluster of polyps at tip of elongated stalk or rachis.

umbellulate (ŭmbĕl'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *umbellula*, umbel.] Arranged in umbels and umbellules.

umbellule (ŭmbĕl'ūl) *n.* [L. *umbellula*, umbel.] A small or secondary umbel.

umbilical (ŭm'bĭlī'kăl, ŭmbĭl'ĭkăl) *a.* [L. *umbilicus*, navel.] *Pert.* navel, or umbilical cord; *appl.* arteries, veins, tissues, vesicle, plane.

umbilical cord,—navel cord connecting embryo with placenta; prolongation by which ovule is attached to placenta.

umbilicate (ŭmbĭl'ĭkāt) *a.* [L. *umbilicus*, navel.] Having a central depression; navel-like.

umbilicus (ŭm'bĭlī'kŭs) *n.* [L. *umbilicus*, navel.] The navel; central abdominal depression at place of attachment of umbilical cord; hilum; basal depression of certain spiral shells; an opening near base of feather.

umbo (ŭm'bō) *n.* [L. *umbo*, shield-boss.] A protuberance like boss of a shield; beak or older part of bivalve shell.

umbonate (ŭm'bönāt) *a.* [L. *umbo*, shield-boss.] Having a conical or rounded protuberance.

umbraculiferous (ŭmbrăk'ūlĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *umbraculum*, *dim.* of *umbra*, shade.] Bearing an umbrella-like organ or structure.

umbraculiform (ŭmbrăk'ūlĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *umbraculum*, umbrella; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like an expanded umbrella.

umbraculum (ŭmbrăk'ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *umbraculum*, umbrella.] Any umbrella-like structure.

umbrella (ŭmbrĕl′ă) *n.* [L. *umbella*, *dim.* of *umbra*, shade.] The contractile disc of a Jelly-fish.

unciferous (ŭnsĭf′ërŭs) *a.* [L. *uncus*, hook; *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing hooks or hook-like processes.

unciform (ŭn′sĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *uncus*, hook; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a hook or barb; *appl.* process of ethmoid bone; *n.*, the unciform or hamatum or uncinatum of wrist.

uncinate (ŭn′sĭnāt) *a.* [L. *uncinus*, hook.] Unciform; hook-like.

uncinate process, — backwardly directed process occurring on ribs of Birds; downwardly directed process of ethmoid.

uncinus (ŭn′sĭnŭs) *n.* [L. *uncinus*, hook.] Small hooked, or hook-like, structure; one of small hooks found on segments of many Worms; a hook-like structure found in certain Infusorians; a marginal tooth of Gastropods.

uncus (ŭng′kŭs) *n.* [L. *uncus*, hook.] Hook-shaped anterior extremity of hippocampal gyrus; hooked head of mastax of Rotifers; hook-like process on dorsal portion of ninth, or copulatory, abdominal segment of male Lepidoptera.

under-wing,—one of posterior wings of any Insect.

undose (ŭn′dōs) *a.* [L. *undosus*, billowy.] Having undulating and nearly parallel depressions which run into one another and resemble ripple-marks on seashore.

unequally pinnate,—odd pinnate, pinnate with single terminal leaflet.

ungual (ŭng′gwăl) *a.* [L. *unguis*, nail.] *Pert.* or having a nail or claw; *appl.* phalanges bearing claws or nails.

unguiculate (ŭnggwĭk′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *unguiculus*, nail.] Clawed; *appl.* petals with narrowed stalk-like portion below.

unguis (ŭng′gwĭs) *n.* [L. *unguis*, claw.] A nail or claw; narrow stalk-like portion of some petals; lacrymal bone; a chitinous hook on foot of Insect.

ungula (ŭng′gūlă) *n.* [L. *ungula*, hoof.] Hoof.

ungulate (ŭng′gūlāt) *a.* [L. *ungula*, hoof.] Hoofed.

unguligrade (ŭng′gūlĭgrād) *a.* [L. *ungula*, hoof; *gradus*, step.] Walking upon hoofs.

uniaxial (ū′nĭăk′sĭăl) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *axis*, axis.] With one axis.

unibranchiate (ū′nĭbrăng′kĭăt) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; Gk. *brangchia*, gills.] Having one gill.

unicapsular (ū′nĭkăp′sūlăr) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *capsula*, case.] Having only one seed-case.

unicellular (ū′nĭsĕl′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *cellula*, cell.] Having only one cell, or consisting of one cell.

uniciliate (ūnĭsĭl′ĭăt) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *cilium*, eyelash.] Having one cilium or flagellum.

unicorn (ū′nĭkôrn) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *cornu*, horn.] Having a single horn-like spine; *appl.* shells.

unicostate (ū′nĭkŏs′tāt) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *costa*, rib.] Having a single prominent mid-rib, as certain leaves.

unicotyledonous (ū′nĭkŏtĭlē′dŏnŭs) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; Gk. *kotyle*, leaf.] Having a single cotyledon.

unicuspid (ū′nĭkŭs′pĭd) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *cuspis*, point of spear.] Having one tapering point, as tooth.

unidactyl (ū′nĭdăk′tĭl) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; Gk. *daktylos*, finger.] Having one digit only.

uniembryonate (ū′nĭĕm′brĭŏnāt) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; Gk. *embryon*, foetus.] Having one embryo only.

unifacial (ū′nĭfā′shăl) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *facies*, face.] Having one face or chief surface.

uniflagellate (ū′nĭflăj′ëlāt) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *flagellum*, whip.] Having only one flagellum.

uniflorous (ū′nĭflō′rŭs) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *flos*, flower.] Bearing only one flower.

unifoliate (ū′nĭfō′lĭāt) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *folium*, leaf.] With one leaf.

unifoliolate (ū′nĭfō′lĭōlāt) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *foliolum*, *dim.* of *folium*, leaf.] Having one leaflet only.

unijugate (ū′nĭjoog′āt) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *jugum*, yoke.] *Appl.* pinnate leaf having one pair of leaflets.

unilabiate (ū′nĭlā′bĭāt) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *labium*, lip.] With one lip.

unilaminate (ū′nĭlăm′ĭnāt) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *lamina*, layer.] Having one layer only; *appl.* tissues.

unilateral (ū′nĭlăt′ĕrăl) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *latus*, side.] Arranged on one side only.

unilocular (ū′nilŏk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *loculus*, *dim.* of *locus*, place.] One-celled; having one division only; *appl.* ovaries.

unimucronate (ū′nĭmū′krŏnāt) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *mucro*, sharp point.] Having a single sharp point or tip; *appl.* leaves, etc.

uninucleate (ū′nĭnū′klëāt) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *nucleus*, nucleus.] Having one nucleus.

uniparous (ūnĭp′ărŭs) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *parere*, to beget.] Producing one at a birth; having a cymose inflorescence with one axis at each branching.

unipetalous (ū′nĭpĕt′ălŭs) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; Gk. *petalon*, leaf.] Having one petal.

unipolar (ū′nĭpō′lăr) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *polus*, pole.] Having one pole only; *appl.* some nerve-cells.

uniseptate (ū′nĭsĕp′tāt) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *septum*, hedge.] Having one septum or dividing partition.

uniserial (ū′nĭsē′rĭăl) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *series*, rank.] *Appl.* fins with radials on one side of basalia.

uniserrate (ū′nĭsĕr′āt) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *serra*, saw.] Having only one row of serrations on edge.

uniserrulate (ū′nĭsĕr′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *serrula*, *dim.* of *serra*, saw.] Having one row of small serrations on edge.

unisetose (ū′nĭsē′tōs) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *seta*, bristle.] Bearing one bristle.

unisexual (ū′nĭsĕk′sūăl) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *sexus*, sex.] Of one or other sex; distinctly male or female.

unispiral (ū′nĭspī′răl) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *spira*, coil.] Having one spiral only.

univalent (ū′nĭvā′lënt, ūnĭv′ălënt) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *valere*, to be strong.] *Appl.* a single unpaired chromosome.

univalve (ū′nĭvălv′) *n.* [L. *unus*, one; *valvae*, folding doors.] A shell consisting of one piece or valve, as a gastropod shell.

universal donor,—person with blood of group D or four, whose blood may be transfused into, or whose skin may be grafted on to, a member of any other group, without harmful reaction.

universal recipient, — person with blood of group A or one, into whom blood may be transfused from a member of any other group, without harmful reaction.

unpaired (ŭn′pārd) *a.* [L. *un*, not; *par*, equal.] Situated in median line of body, consequently single.

urachus (ū′răkŭs) *n.* [Gk. *ouron*, urine; *echein*, to hold.] The median umbilical ligament; the fibrous cord extending from bladder to umbilicus.

urceolate (ŭr′sēŏlāt) *a.* [L. *urceolus*, small pitcher.] Urn- or pitcher-shaped; *appl.* calyx or corolla; shells of various Protozoa.

urceolus (ŭr′sēŏlŭs) *n.* [L. *urceolus*, small pitcher.] The external tube of certain Rotifers; any urn-shaped structure.

urea (ūrē′ă) *n.* [Gk. *ouron*, urine.] A nitrogenous excretory substance, chief constituent of urine.

uredinium (ū′rēdĭn′ĭŭm) *n.* [L. *uredo*, blight.] In Rusts, the mycelium-bearing uredospores.

uredo (ūrē′dō) *n.* [L. *uredo*, blight.] Summer stage of Rust Fungi.

uredospores (ūrē′dŏspōrz) *n. plu.* [L. *uredo*, blight; Gk. *sporos*, seed.] Reddish summer spores borne on sporophore of Rusts; uredobuds.

ureter (ūrē′tër) *n.* [Gk. *oureter*, ureter.] Duct conveying urine from kidney to bladder or cloaca.

urethra (ūrē′thră) *n.* [Gk. *ourethra*, from *ouron*, urine.] Duct leading off urine from bladder, and in male conveying semen in addition.

urinary (ū′rĭnărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *ouron*, urine.] *Pert.* urine; *appl.* bladder, organ, papillae, uriniferous tubules.

urine (ū′rĭn) *n.* [Gk. *ouron*, urine.] A fluid excretion from kidneys in Mammals, a solid or semisolid excretion in Birds and Reptiles.

uriniparous (ū′rĭnĭp′ărŭs) *a.* [Gk. *ouron*, urine; *parere*, to beget.] Urine-producing; *appl.* tubules in cortical portion of kidney.

urinogenital (ū′rĭnŏjĕn′ĭtăl) *a.* [Gk. *ouron*, urine; *genos*, birth.] Connected with urinary and genital systems.

urinogenital ridge,—a paired ridge from which urinary and genital systems are developed.

urinogenital sinus,—bladder or pouch in connection with urinary and genital systems in many animals.

urite (ū'rīt) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail.] An abdominal segment in Arthropods.

urn (ŭrn) *n.* [L. *urna*, pitcher.] The theca of Mosses.

urns (ŭrnz) *n. plu.* [L. *urna*, pitcher.] Ciliate bodies floating in coelomic fluid of Annulates.

urobilin (ū'röbī'lĭn) *n.* [Gk. *ouron*, urine; L. *bilis*, bile.] A yellow pigment of pathological urine.

urocardiac ossicle,—a short stout bar forming part of gastric mill in Crayfish.

urochord (ū'rökôrd) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *chorde*, cord.] The notochord when confined to caudal region, as in Tunicates.

urochrome (ū'rökrōm) *n.* [Gk. *ouron*, urine; *chroma*, colour.] A yellowish pigment to which ordinary colour of urine is due.

urocoel (ū'rösēl) *n.* [Gk. *ouron*, urine; *koilos*, hollow.] An excretory organ in Mollusca, of doubtful morphological nature.

urocyst (ū'rösĭst) *n.* [Gk. *ouron*, urine; *kystis*, hollow.] The urinary bladder.

urodaeum (ū'rödē'ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *ouron*, urine; *odaios*, way.] The part or chamber of cloaca into which ureters and genital ducts open.

urodelous (ū'rödē'lŭs) *a.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *delos*, visible.] With persistent tail.

urogastric (ū'rögăs'trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *gaster*, stomach.] The tail or posterior portion of gastric region in certain Crustaceans.

urogenital,—urinogenital, *q.v.*

urohyal (ū'röhīăl) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] A median bony element in hyoid arch below hypohyals.

uromere (ū'römēr) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *meros*, part.] An abdominal segment in Arthropods.

uroneme (ū'rönēm) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *nema*, thread.] A tail-like structure of some ciliate Protozoa.

uropatagium (ū'röpătā'jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; L. *patagium*, border.] Membrane stretching from one femur to the other in Bats; podical plate of Insects.

uropod (ū'röpŏd) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *pous*, foot.] An abdominal appendage in Crustaceans.

uropygial (ū'röpĭj'ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *orros*, end of os sacrum; *pyge*, rump.] *Pert.* uropygium; *appl.* oil gland.

uropygium (ū'röpĭj'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *orros*, end of os sacrum; *pyge*, rump.] The hump at end of bird's trunk, containing caudal vertebrae, and supporting tail feathers; also uropyge.

uropyloric (ū'röpīlŏr'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *pyle*, gate.] *Pert.* posterior portion of crustacean stomach.

urorectal (ū'rörĕk'tăl) *a.* [Gk. *ouron*, urine; *rectus*, straight.] *Appl.* embryonic septum, which ultimately divides intestine into anal and urogenital parts.

urorubin (ū'röroob'ĭn) *n.* [Gk. *ouron*, urine; L. *ruber*, red.] The red pigment of urine.

urosacral (ū'rösā'krăl) *a.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *sacrum*, sacred.] *Pert.* caudal and sacral regions of vertebral column.

urosome (ū'rösōm) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *soma*, body.] Tail region of Fish; abdomen of Arthropod.

urostege (ū'röstēj) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *stege*, roof.] Ventral tail-plate of Serpent; urostegite.

urosteon (ūrŏs'tëŏn) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *osteon*, bone.] Median ossification on back portion of keel-bearing part of sternum in Birds.

urosternite (ū'röstĕr'nīt) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *sternon*, breast.] Ventral plate of arthropodan abdominal segment.

urosthenic (ū'rösthĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *sthenos*, strength.] Having tail strongly developed for propulsion.

urostyle (ū'röstīl) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *stylos*, pillar.] An unsegmented bone, posterior part of vertebral column of anurous Amphibia; hypural bone in Fishes.

urticant (ŭr'tĭkănt) *a.* [L. *urtica*, nettle.] *Appl.* stinging thread-cells.

use inheritance,—transmission of acquired characteristics.

uterine (ū′tĕrīn) *a.* [L. *uterus*, womb.] *Pert.* uterus; *appl.* artery, vein, plexus of Mammals.

uterine bell,—muscular bell-like structure in female of certain thread-worms, communicating with coelom and uterus.

uteroabdominal (ū′tĕröăbdŏm′ĭnăl) *a.* [L. *uterus*, womb; *abdomen*, stomach.] *Pert.* uterus and abdominal region.

uterosacral (ū′tĕrösā′krăl) *a.* [L. *uterus*, womb; *sacrum*, sacred.] *Appl.* two ligaments of sacro-genital folds attached to sacrum.

uterovaginal (ū′tĕrövăj′ĭnăl) *a.* [L. *uterus*, womb; *vagina*, vagina.] *Pert.* uterus and vagina.

uterovesical (ū′tĕrövĕs′ĭkăl) *a.* [L. *uterus*, womb; *vesicula*, vesicle.] *Pert.* uterus and bladder.

uterus (ū′tĕrŭs) *n.* [L. *uterus*, womb.] The organ in female Mammals in which the embryo develops and is nourished before birth; an enlarged portion of oviduct modified to serve as a place for development of young or of eggs in lower Vertebrates.

uterus masculinus,—large median sac attached to dorsal surface of urino-genital canal of male; utriculus prostaticus.

utricle (ū′trĭkĕl) *n.* [L. *utriculus*, small bag.] An air-bladder; membranous indehiscent one-celled fruit; membranous sac of ear-labyrinth; uterus masculinus.

utricular (ūtrĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *utriculus*, small bag.] Containing vessels like small bags; *appl.* modification of laticiferous tissue.

utriculus (ūtrĭk′ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *utriculus*, small bag.] Utricle of ear; air-bladder of aquatic plants.

uva (ū′vă) *n.* [L. *uva*, grape.] Pulpy indehiscent fruit with central placenta, like the grape.

uvea (ū′vĕă) *n.* [L. *uva*, grape.] Pigmented epithelium covering posterior surface of iris.

uvula (ū′vūlă) *n.* [L. *uva*, grape.] Lobe of cerebellum; conical pendulous process from soft palate.

V

vaccine (văk′sēn, -ĭn) *n.* [L. *vacca*, cow.] An attenuated living culture of a pathogenic organism, as those used against smallpox and hydrophobia; *cf.* provaccine.

vacuolar (văk′ūölăr) *a.* [L. *vacuus*, empty.] *Pert.* or like a vacuole.

vacuolated (văk′ūölā′tĕd) *a.* [L. *vacuus*, empty.] Containing vacuoles.

vacuole (văk′ūōl) *n.* [L. *vacuus*, empty.] One of spaces in cell protoplasm containing air, sap, or partially digested food.

vacuolization (văc′ūōlĭzā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *vacuus*, empty.] Appearance or formation of drops of clear fluid in growing or ageing cells.

vagal (vā′găl) *a.* [L. *vagus*, wandering.] *Pert.* the vagus.

vagina (văjī′nă) *n.* [L. *vagina*, sheath.] A sheath or sheath-like tube; canal leading from uterus to external opening of genital canal; expanded sheath-like portion of leaf base.

vaginal (văj′ĭnăl) *a.* [L. *vagina*, sheath.] *Pert.* or supplying vagina; *appl.* arteries, nerves.

vaginal process,—projecting lamina on inferior surface of petrous portion of temporal; a lamina on sphenoid.

vaginate (văj′ĭnāt) *a.* [L. *vagina*, sheath.] Invested as with a sheath.

vaginervose (văj′ĭnĕr′vōs) *a.* [L. *vagus*, wandering; *nervus*, sinew.] With irregularly-arranged veins.

vaginicolous (văj′ĭnĭk′ölŭs) *a.* [L. *vagina*, sheath; *colere*, to inhabit.] *Appl.* certain Infusorians which build and inhabit sheaths or cases.

vaginiferous (văj′ĭnĭf′ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *vagina*, sheath; *ferre*, to carry.] Vaginate; invested by a sheath.

vaginipennate (văj′ĭnĭpĕn′āt) *a.* [L. *vagina*, sheath; *penna*, feather.] Having wings protected by a sheath.

vaginula (văjĭn′ūlă) *n.* [L. *vaginula*, *dim.* of *vagina*, sheath.] A small sheath; sheath surrounding basal portion of sporophyte in Mosses.

vagus (vā′gŭs) *n.* [L. *vagus*, wandering.] The pneumogastric or tenth cranial nerve.

vallecula (vălĕk′ūlă) *n.* [L. *vallis*, valley.] A depression or groove.

vallecular canal,—one of canals in cortical tissue of stem of Horse-tails.

valleculate (vălĕk′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *vallis*, valley.] Grooved.

valval (văl′văl) *a.* [L. *valva*, leaf, fold.] *Appl.* view of Diatom when one whole valve is next the observer ; valvar.

valvate (văl′vāt) *a.* [L. *valva*, fold.] Hinged at margin only ; meeting at edges ; opening by or furnished with valves.

valve (vălv) *n.* [L. *valva*, fold.] Any of various structures which permit flow in one direction, but are capable of closing tube or vessel and preventing backward flow ; any of pieces formed by a capsule on dehiscence ; lid-like structure of certain anthers ; one of pieces forming shell of Diatom ; any of pieces which form shell in certain Molluscs, Barnacles, etc. ; one of pieces forming sheath of ovipositor or of clasper in certain Insects.

valve of Vieussens,—thin layer of white matter extending between superior peduncles of cerebellum.

valvelet (vălv′lĕt), **valvula** (văl′vūlă) *n.* [L. *valvula*, *dim.* of *valva*, fold.] A small fold or valve.

valvulae conniventes,—folds of membrane found in alimentary canal from duodenum to ileum, affording increased area for secretion and absorption.

vane (vān) *n.* [A.S. *fana*, small flag.] The vexillum or web of a feather, consisting of barbs, etc.

variant (vā′rĭănt) *n.* [L. *varians*, changing.] An individual or species deviating in some character or characters from type.

variate (vā′rĭāt) *n.* [L. *variare*, to change.] The variable quantity in variation.

variation (vā′rĭāshŭn) *n.* [L. *variare*, to change.] Divergence from type in certain characteristics.

varicellate (văr′ĭsĕl′āt) *a.* [L. *varix*, ridge.] *Appl.* shells with small or indistinct ridges.

variole (vā′rĭōl) *n.* [L. *varius*, various.] A small pit-like marking found on various parts in Insects.

varix (vā′rĭks) *n.*, **varices** (văr′ĭsēz) *plu.* [L. *varix*, dilatation.] Prominent ridges across whorls of various univalve shells showing previous position of outer lip.

vas (văs) *n.*, **vasa** (vā̆′să) *plu.* [L. *vas*, vessel.] A small vessel, duct, blind tube, or canal.

vasa deferentia,—ducts leading from testes to penis, exterior, urinogenital canal, or cloaca.

vasa efferentia,—tubes which lead from testis to vas deferens.

vasal (vā′săl) *a.* [L. *vas*, vessel.] *Pert.* or connected with a vessel.

vascular (văs′kūlăr) *a.* [L. *vasculum*, small vessel.] *Pert.*, consisting of, or containing vessels adapted for transmission or circulation of fluid.

vascular areas, — scattered areas developed between endoderm and mesoderm of yolk-sac, beginnings of primitive blood-vessels.

vascular bundle,—a group of special cells consisting of two parts, xylem or wood portion and phloem or bast portion ; many have in addition a thin strip of cambium separating the two parts.

vascular tissue,—specially modified plant-cells, usually consisting of either tracheal or sieve cells, for circulation of sap.

vasculum (văs′kūlŭm) *n.* [L. *vasculum*, small vessel.] A pitcher-shaped leaf or ascidium.

vasifactive (vā̆s′ĭfăk′tĭv) *a.* [L. *vas*, vessel ; *facere*, to make.] Producing new blood-vessels.

vasiform (vā̆s′ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *vas*, vessel ; *forma*, shape.] Functioning as or resembling a duct ; vascular.

vasoconstrictor (vā̆s′ökŏnstrĭk′tŏr) *a.* [L. *vas*, vessel ; *constringere*, to draw tight.] Causing constriction.

vasodentine (vā̆s′ödĕn′tĭn) *n.* [L. *vas*, vessel ; *dens*, tooth.] A variety of dentine permeated by blood-vessels.

vasodilatin (vā̆s′ödĭlā′tĭn) *n.* [L. *vas*, vessel; *dilatus*, separated.] Product of protein disintegration corresponding in properties with histamine.

vasodilator (vā̆s′ödĭlā′tŏr) *a.* [L. *vas*, vessel ; *dilatus*, separated.] Relaxing or enlarging the vessels.

vasoformative,—vasifactive, *q.v.*

vasohypertonic,—vasoconstrictor, *q.v.*

vasohypotonic,—vasodilator, *q.v.*

vasoinhibitory,—vasodilator, *q.v.*

vasomotion (văs'ömō'shŭn) *n.* [L. *vas*, vessel; *movere*, to move.] A change in calibre of blood-vessel.

vasomotor (văs'ömō'tŏr) *a.* [L. *vas*, vessel; *movere*, to move.] *Appl.* nerves supplying muscles in wall of blood-vessels and regulating calibre of blood-vessels, through containing both vasoconstrictor and vasodilator fibres.

vastus (văs'tŭs) *n.* [L. *vastus*, immense.] A division of quadriceps muscle of thigh.

vector (vĕk'tŏr) *n.* [L. *vector*, bearer.] A carrier, as many Invertebrate hosts of organisms pathogenic to Vertebrates.

vegetal pole,—that side of a blastula at which megameres collect; the lower more slowly segmenting portion of a telolecithal egg; *opp.* animal pole.

vegetative (vĕj'ĕtā'tĭv) *a.* [L. *vegetare*, to enliven.] *Appl.* stage of growth in plants *opp.* reproductive period; *appl.* foliage shoots *opp.* flower or reproductive shoots.

vegetative cone,—the apical point.

vegetative pole,—vegetal pole, *q.v.*

vegetative reproduction,—among animals, reproduction by bud-formation or other asexual method.

veil (vāl) *n.* [L. *velum*, sail.] Velum; calyptra.

veins (vānz) *n. plu.* [L. *vena*, vein.] Branched vessels which convey blood to heart; ribs or nervures of insect wing; branching ribs or nerves of leaf.

velamen (vĕlā'mĕn) *n.* [L. *velum*, sail.] A membrane; sheath of tracheides at apex of aerial roots of Orchids; a specialized moisture-absorbing tissue.

velar (vē'lăr) *a.* [L. *velum*, sail.] *Pert.* situated near velum.

velarium (vĕlā'rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *velum*, covering.] Velum of certain Cubomedusae, which differs from a true velum in containing endodermic canals.

velate (vē'lāt) *a.* [L. *velum*, covering.] Veiled; covered by a velum.

veliger (vĕl'ĭjĕr) *n.* [L. *velum*, velum; *gerere*, to carry.] Second stage in larval life of certain Molluscs when head bears a velum.

vellus (vĕl'ŭs) *n.* [L. *vellus*, fleece.] The stipe of a Fungus.

velum (vē'lŭm) *n.* [L. *velum*, covering.] A membrane or structure similar to a veil; in Hydromedusae and certain Jelly fishes the annular membrane projecting inwards from margin of bell; membrane in connection with buccal cavity in Lancelet; membrane-like structure bordering oral cavity of certain Ciliates; larval swimming organ of veliger larva; mass of tissue stretching from stipe to pileus in certain Thallophytes.

velutinous (vĕlū'tĭnŭs) *a.* [It. *velluto*, velvet.] Covered with very fine, dense, short upright hairs.

velvet (vĕl'vĕt) *n.* [M.E. *veluet*, velvet.] Soft vascular skin which covers antlers of Deer during growth.

vena (vē'nă) *n.*, **venae** (vē'nē) *plu.* [L. *vena*, vein.] A vessel by which blood is carried from body to heart.

venation (vĕnā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *vena*, vein.] Nervation; system or disposition of veins or nervures.

venin (vĕn'ĭn) *n.* [L. *venenum*, poison.] A toxic substance of snake venom.

venomosalivary (vĕn'ömösăl'ĭvărĭ) *a.* [L. *venenum*, poison; *salivare*, to salivate.] *Pert.* salivary glands whose secretion is poisonous.

venomous (vĕn'ömŭs) *a.* [L. *venenum*, poison.] Having poison-glands; able to inflict a poisonous wound.

venose (vē'nōs) *a.* [L. *vena*, vein.] With many and prominent veins.

venous (vē'nŭs) *a.* [L. *vena*, vein.] *Pert.* vein; applied to blood returning to heart after circulation in body.

vent (vĕnt) *n.* [L. *findere*, to cleave.] The anus; cloacal or anal aperture in lower Vertebrates.

vent feather,—an under tail covert feather.

venter (vĕn′tĕr) *n.* [L. *venter*, belly.] The abdomen; lower abdominal surface; protuberance, as of muscle; smooth concave surface; swollen basal portion of archegonium.

ventral (vĕn′trăl) *a.* [L. *venter*, belly.] *Pert.* or situated on lower or abdominal surface; *pert.* or designating that surface of a petal, etc., that faces centre or axis of flower; *appl.* lower surface of flattened ribbon-like thalli.

ventricle (vĕn′trĭkĕl) *n.* [L. *ventriculus*, *dim.* of *venter*, belly.] A cavity or chamber, as in heart or brain; *appl.* fusiform fossa of larynx; gizzard of Birds; mid-gut or chylific ventricle of Insects; ventriculus.

ventricose (vĕn′trĭkōs) *a.* [L. *venter*, belly.] Swelling out in the middle, or unequally; *appl.* shells.

ventricular (vĕntrĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *ventriculus*, belly.] *Pert.* a ventricle; *appl.* ligaments and folds of larynx; *appl.* septum or valves in heart.

ventrodorsal (vĕn′trödôr′săl) *a.* [L. *venter*, belly; *dorsum*, back.] Extending from ventral to dorsal surface.

ventrolateral (vĕn′trölăt′ĕrăl) *a.* [L. *venter*, belly; *latus*, side.] At side of ventral region; *appl.* different structures in various groups.

venule (vĕn′ūl) *n.* [L. *venula*, *dim.* of *vena*, vein.] Small vein of insect wing.

vermian (vĕr′mĭăn) *a.* [L. *vermis*, worm.] Worm-like.

vermicular (vĕrmĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [*Dim.* of L. *vermis*, worm.] Resembling a worm in appearance or movement.

vermiculate (vĕrmĭk′ūlāt) *a.* [*Dim.* of L. *vermis*, worm.] Marked with numerous fine lines or bands of colour or by irregular depressed lines.

vermicule (vĕr′mĭkūl) *n.* [*Dim.* of L. *vermis*, worm.] Motile or kinete stage of some Sporozoa; a small worm-like structure.

vermiform (vĕr′mĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *vermis*, worm; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a worm; *appl.* numerous structures, especially appendix.

vermis (vĕr′mĭs) *n.* [L. *vermis*, worm.] Annulated median portion of cerebellum; central portion of cerebellum in Birds and Reptiles.

vernation (vĕrnā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *vernatio*, sloughing.] The arrangement of leaves within a bud.

verruca (vĕrook′ă) *n.* [L. *verruca*, wart.] A wart-like projection; one of small wart-like projections surrounding base of polyps in many Alcyonaria.

verruciform (vĕroos′ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *verruca*, wart; *forma*, shape.] Wart-shaped.

verrucose (vĕrook′ōs) *a.* [L. *verruca*, wart.] Covered with wart-like projections.

versatile (vĕr′sătĭl) *a.* [L. *versare*, to turn around.] Swinging freely; *appl.* anthers; capable of turning backwards and forwards; *appl.* bird's toe.

versicoloured (vĕr′sĭkŭlĕrd) *a.* [L. *versare*, to change; *color*, colour.] Variegated in colour; capable of changing colour.

vertebra (vĕr′tĕbră) *n.* [L. *vertebra*, joint.] One of bony or cartilaginous segments that make up backbone; one of ossicles in ophiuroid arm.

vertebra prominens,—seventh cervical vertebra.

vertebral (vĕr′tĕbrăl) *a.* [L. *vertebra*, joint.] *Pert.* spinal column; *appl.* various structures situated near or connected with spinal column, or with any structure likened to spinal column.

vertebrarterial canal,—canal formed by foramina in transverse processes of cervical vertebrae or between cervical rib and vertebra.

vertebrate (vĕr′tĕbrāt) *a.* [L. *vertebra*, joint.] Having a backbone or spinal column.

vertebration (vĕr′tĕbrā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *vertebra*, joint.] Division into segments or parts resembling vertebrae.

vertex (vĕr′tĕks) *n.* [L. *vertex*, top.] Top of head; highest point of skull.

vertical (vĕr′tĭkăl) *a.* [L. *vertex*, top.] Standing upright; lengthwise, in direction of axis; *pert.* vertex of head.

vertical margin,—limit between frons and occiput in Diptera.

verticil (vĕr′tĭsĭl) *n.* [L. *verticillus*, *dim.* of *vertex*, whirl.] An arrangement of flowers, structures or inflorescences about the same point on the axis.

verticillaster (vĕr′tĭsĭlăs′tĕr) *n.* [L. *verticillus*, small whorl ; *aster*, star.] A much condensed cyme with appearance of whorl, but in reality arising in axils of opposite leaves.

verticillate (vĕrtĭs′ĭlāt) *a.* [L. *verticillus*, small whorl.] *Appl.* antennae whose joints are surrounded, at equal distances by stiff hairs ; disposed in verticils ; whorled.

verumontanum (vĕr′oomŏntā′nŭm) *n.* [L. *veru*, spit ; *montanum*, mountainous.] Small elevation on floor of urethra where seminal ducts enter.

vesica (vĕsī′kă, vĕs′ĭkă) *n.* [L. *vesica*, bladder.] The bladder.

vesical (vĕs′ĭkăl) *a.* [L. *vesica*, bladder.] *Pert.* or in relation with bladder ; *appl.* arteries, etc.

vesicle (vĕs′ĭkĕl) *n.* [L. *vesicula*, *dim.* of *vesica*, bladder.] Small globular or bladder-like air space in tissues ; small cavity or sac usually containing fluid ; hollow prominence on shell or coral ; one of three primary cavities of brain.

vesicula (vĕsĭk′ūlă) *n.* [L. *vesicula*, small bladder.] A small bladder-like cyst or sac.

vesicula seminalis,—a sac in which spermatozoa complete their development and are stored.

vesicular (vĕsĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *vesicula*, small bladder.] Composed of or marked by presence of vesicle-like cavities.

vesicular gland,—a gland in tissue underlying epidermis in plants and containing essential oils.

vesiculase (vĕsĭk′ūlās) *n.* [L. *vesicula*, small bladder.] An enzyme from secretion of prostrate gland, capable of coagulating contents of seminal vesicles.

vespertine (vĕs′pĕrtĭn) *a.* [L. *vesper*, evening star.] Blossoming in evening ; crepuscular.

vespoid (vĕs′poid) *a.* [L. *vespa*, wasp ; Gk. *eidos*, like.] Wasp-like.

vessel (vĕs′ĕl) *n.* [L. *vescellum*, *dim.* of *vas*, vessel.] Any tube or canal with properly defined walls in which fluids, such as blood, lymph, etc., circulate ; continuous tube formed by superposition of numerous cells.

vestibular (vĕstĭb′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *vestibulum*, passage.] *Pert.* a vestibule ; *appl.* artery, bulb, fissure, gland.

vestibulate (vĕstĭb′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *vestibulum*, passage.] In form of passage between two channels ; resembling a vestibule.

vestibule (vĕs′tĭbūl) *n.* [L. *vestibulum*, passage.] A cavity leading into another cavity or passage, as cavity of ear-labyrinth ; space between labia minora containing opening of urethra ; portion of ventricle directly below opening of aortic arch ; cavity leading to larynx ; nasal cavity ; posterior chamber of bird's cloaca ; small tubular or grooved depression leading to mouth in most Infusorians ; space within circle of tentacles in endoproctan Polyzoans ; vestibulum.

vestige (vĕs′tĭj) *n.* [L. *vestigium*, trace.] A small degenerate or imperfectly developed organ or part which may have been complete and functional in some ancestor.

vestigial (vĕstĭj′ĭăl) *a.* [L. *vestigium*, trace.] Small and imperfectly developed.

vestiture (vĕs′tĭtūr) *n.* [L. *vestis*, garment.] A body covering, as of scales, feathers, etc.

veterinary (vĕt′ĕrĭnărĭ) *a.* [L. *veterinarius*, *pert.* beast of burden.] *Pert.* art of treating diseases of animals.

vexillary (vĕksĭl′ărĭ, vĕk′sĭlărĭ) *a.* [L. *vexillum*, standard.] *Pert.* a vexillum ; *appl.* type of aestivation in which upper petal is folded over others.

vexillate (vĕk′sĭlāt) *a.* [L. *vexillum*, standard.] Bearing a vexillum.

vexillum (vĕksĭl′ŭm) *n.* [L. *vexillum*, standard.] Upper petal in papilionaceous flower ; vane of feather.

via (vī′ă) *n.* [L. *via*, way.] A way or passage.

viable (vī′ăbĕl) *a.* [F. *vie*, life ; *able.*] Capable of developing normally and surviving parturition.

vibracula (vĭbrăk′ūlă) *n. plu.* [L. *vibraculum*, whip.] Movable whip-like organs, modified zooids for defensive purposes, found on Polyzoa; vibracularium.

vibratile (vĭb′rătĭl) *a.* [L. *vibrare*, to quiver.] Oscillating; *appl.* antennae of Insects.

vibratile corpuscles, — corpuscles closely resembling sperms found in coelomic fluid of Star-fish.

vibrioid (vĭb′rĭoid) *a.* [L. *vibrare*, to quiver; *eidos*, like.] Like a vibrio, a bacterium with thread-like appendages and a vibratory motion.

vibrioid body,—a slender cylindrical body found in superficial layer of many Algae and Fungi.

vibrissa (vībrĭs′ă) *n.* [L. *vibrissa*, nostril hair.] A hair growing on nostril or face of animals, as whiskers of cat, acting often as tactile organ.

vicinism (vĭs′ĭnĭzm) *n.* [L. *vicinus*, neighbour.] Tendency to variation due to proximity of related forms.

villiform (vĭl′ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *villus*, shaggy hair; *forma*, shape.] Having form or appearance of velvet; *appl.* dentition.

villous (vĭl′ŭs) *a.* [L. *villus*, shaggy hair.] Pubescent; having villi or covered with villi.

villus (vĭl′ŭs) *n.*, **villi** (vĭl′ī) *plu.* [L. *villus*, shaggy hair.] Trophonemata or minute vascular processes on intestine lining; processes on chorion through which nourishment passes to embryo; fine straight processes on epidermis of plants.

vimen (vī′mĕn) *n.* [L. *vimen*, twig.] Long slender shoot or branch.

vinculum (vĭng′kūlŭm) *n.*, **vincula** (vĭng′kūlă) *plu.* [L. *vinculum*, chain.] Slender tendinous bands; accessory connecting bands of fibres, as vincula brevia; band uniting two main tendons of foot in Birds.

virescence (vĭrĕs′ĕns) *n.* [L. *virescere*, to grow green.] Production of green colouring matter in petals instead of usual pigment.

virgate (vĕr′gāt) *a.* [L. *virga*, twig.] Rod-shaped.

virgula (vĕr′gūlă) *n.* [L. *virga*, rod.] Small rod, axis of Graptolite.

viscera (vĭs′ĕră) *n. plu.* [L. *viscera*, bowels.] The internal organs contained in various cavities of body.

visceral (vĭs′ĕrăl) *a.* [L. *viscera*, bowels.] *Pert.* viscera; *appl.* to numerous structures and organs.

visceral arches,—a series of arches developed in connection with mouth and pharynx.

visceral clefts,—a series of furrows or clefts on neck region between successive visceral arches.

viscerocranium (vĭs′ĕrŏkrā′nĭŭm) *n.* [L. *viscera*, bowels; *cranium*, skull.] Jaws and visceral arches; *cf.* neurocranium.

visceromotor (vĭs′ĕrŏmō′tŏr) *a.* [L. *viscera*, bowels; *movere*, to move.] Carrying motor impulses to viscera.

viscosity (vĭskŏs′ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *viscosus*, viscous.] Internal friction in liquids due to adherence of particles to one another.

visual purple,—rhodopsin, *q.v.*

vital force,—form of energy manifested in living phenomena when considered distinct from chemical, physical, and mechanical forces.

vital functions,—functions of body on which life depends.

vitalism (vī′tălĭzm) *n.* [L. *vita*, life.] Belief of vitalists, that phenomena exhibited in living organisms are due to a special force quite distinct from physical and chemical forces.

vitamins (vī′tămĭnz) *n. plu.* [L. *vita*, life; *ammoniacum*, resinous gum.] Active substances whose absence in diet causes disease,—see deficiency diseases; basic nitrogenous substances occurring in varying amounts in different foods.

vitellarium (vĭt′ĕlā′rĭŭm) *a.* [L. *vitellus*, yolk.] A special organ in Flatworms and many Rotifers which produces yolk-laden cells; part of an ovariole.

vitelligenous (vĭt′ĕlĭj′ĕnŭs) *a.* [L. *vitellus*, yolk; *gignere*, to beget.] Producing yolk; *appl.* cells in ovary of many Insects; also vitellogenous, vitellogene.

vitellin (vĭtĕl′ĭn) *n.* [L. *vitellus*, yolk.] The phospho-protein of egg-yolk; similar or related substance in seeds.

vitelline (vĭtĕl′ĭn) *a.* [L. *vitellus*, yolk.] *Pert.* yolk, or yolk-producing organ; *appl.* artery, vein, duct, gland.

vitellophags (vĭtĕl′ŏfăgz) *n. plu.* [L. *vitellus*, yolk; Gk. *phagein*, to eat.] Isolated cells forming hypoblast of Crustacean egg.

vitellose (vĭtĕl′ōs) *n.* [L. *vitellus*, yolk.] A substance formed in digestion of yolk.

vitellus (vĭtĕl′ŭs) *n.* [L. *vitellus*, yolk.] Yolk of egg.

vitrella (vĭtrĕl′ă) *n.* [L. *vitrum*, glass.] A crystalline cone cell of an invertebrate eye.

vitreodentine (vĭt′rēōdĕn′tĭn) *n.* [L. *vitreus*, glassy; *dens*, tooth.] A very hard variety of dentine; also vitrodentine.

vitreous (vĭt′rēŭs) *a.* [L. *vitreus*, glassy.] Transparent; *appl.* a clear jelly-like substance in inner chamber of eye.

vitta (vĭt′ă) *n.*, **vittae** (vĭt′ē) *plu.* [L. *vitta*, band or fillet.] Oil receptacles in umbellifer fruit; a band of colour.

vivification (vĭv′ĭfĭkā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *vivus*, living; *facere*, to make.] One of series of changes in assimilation by which proteid material which has been taken up by cell is able to exhibit phenomena of living protoplasm.

viviparity (vĭv′ĭpăr′ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *vivus*, alive; *parere*, to beget.] Condition of bringing young forth alive; or of multiplying by means of shoots or bulbils.

viviparous (vĭvĭp′ărŭs) *a.* [L. *vivus*, living; *parere*, to beget.] Bringing forth young alive; *cf.* oviparous, ovoviviparous; germinating while still attached to parent; exhibiting vivipary, as certain tropical plants.

vocal (vō′kăl) *a.* [L. *vox*, voice.] *Pert.* voice or utterance of sounds.

vocal cords,—folds of mucous membrane projecting into larynx.

volar (vō′lăr) *a.* [L. *vola*, palm of hand.] *Pert.* palm of hand or sole of foot.

Volkmann's canals,—simple canals piercing circumferential or periosteal lamellae of bone for passage of blood-vessels.

voluble (vŏl′ūbĕl) *a.* [L. *volvere*, to twist.] Twining spirally.

voluntary (vŏl′ŭntărĭ) *a.* [L. *voluntas*, will.] Subject to or regulated by the will; *appl.* action of muscles.

volute (vŏlūt′) *a.* [L. *volvere*, to twist.] Spirally twisted.

volutin grains,—grains formed in cytoplasm and representing a food-material which is absorbed by the nucleus in growth and formation of chromatin.

volution (vŏlū′shŭn) *n.* [L. *volvere*, to twist.] Spiral twists of shell.

volva (vŏl′vă) *n.* [L. *volva*, wrapper.] The sac-like structure enveloping stipes of an Agaric.

volvate (vŏl′vāt) *a.* [L. *volva*, wrapper.] Provided with a volva.

vomer (vō′mĕr) *n.* [L. *vomer*, ploughshare.] Bone in nasal region.

vomerine (vō′mĕrĭn) *a.* [L. *vomer*, ploughshare.] *Pert.* vomer; *appl.* teeth.

vomeronasal (vō′mĕrōnā′zăl) *a.* [L. *vomer*, ploughshare; *nasus*, nose.] *Appl.* cartilage and organ in region of vomer and nasal cavity.

vomeropalatine (vō′mĕrōpăl′ătĭn) *n.* [L. *vomer*, ploughshare; *palatum*, palate.] Fused vomer and palatine, in some Amphibia.

von Baer's law,— recapitulation theory, *q.v.*

vortex (vŏr′tĕks) *n.* [L. *vortex*, vortex.] Spiral arrangement of muscle fibres at apex of heart.

vulva (vŭl′vă) *n.* [L. *vulva*, vulva.] The external parts of female genital organs.

vulviform (vŭl′vĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *vulva*, vulva; *forma*, shape.] Like a cleft with projecting lips; shaped like a vulva.

vulvouterine (vŭl′vōū′tĕrĭn) *a.* [L. *vulva*, vulva; *uterus*, womb.] *Pert.* vulva and uterus.

vulvovaginal (vŭl′vōvăj′ĭnăl) *a.* [L. *vulva*, vulva; *vagina*, sheath.] *Pert.* vulva and vagina.

W

Wallace's Line, — imaginary line separating Australian and Oriental regions: it ran between Bali and Lombok, between Celebes and Borneo, and then eastward of Philippines.

Wallerian degeneration,—degeneration of nerve fibres following section,—this proceeds from seat of injury along axon away from neuron.

wandering cells,—amoeboid cells of mesogloea; migratory leucocytes of areolar tissue.

warm-blooded,—a term *appl.* animals which have a fairly high and constant temperature above that of surrounding medium.

warning colours, — conspicuous colours assumed by many animals to warn off enemies.

wart (wôrt) *n.* [A.S. *wearte*, wart.] A dry excrescence formed on skin; firm glandular protuberance.

water-cells, — specialized cells in stomach of camel for storage of fluid.

water culture,—experimental raising of plants in water to see effect of different salts on growth.

water-gland,—structure in mesophyll of leaves regulating water excretion through stomata.

water-pore,—minute ciliated opening through actinal wall of disc of Antedon; opening at apex of leaf-vein for excretion of water.

water stomata,—pores on surfaces of leaves for excretion of water.

water-tube,—ciliated branched tube connected with ring-vessel and coelom or with gill-structures.

water vascular system,—system of canals circulating watery fluid throughout body of Echinoderms; also applied to excretory system of Platyhelminths.

wattle (wôt'ĕl) *n.* [A.S. *watel*, bag.] Fleshy process, usually red, under throat of cock or turkey.

wax (wăks) *n.* [A.S. *weax*, wax.] A substance produced by bees and used in forming honeycomb; a fatty waste product of plants.

wax-pocket,—a wax-secreting cavity on abdomen of Bee.

web (wĕb) *n.* [A.S. *webbe*, web.] Membrane stretching from toe to toe in swimming Birds; vexillum; fine network of threads spun by Spiders.

webbed (wĕbd) *a.* [A.S. *webbe*, web.] Having toes connected by membrane.

Weberian apparatus,—an apparatus found in Cypriniformes connecting ear with air-bladder.

Weberian ossicles, — chain of four small bones stretching on each side from a membranous fenestra of atrium to air-bladder in Cypriniformes.

wedge bones, — small infravertebral ossifications at junction of two vertebrae, often present in Lizards.

Weismannism (wīs'mănĭzm) *n.* [*Weismann*, German biologist.] The teaching of Weismann in connection with evolution and heredity, dealing chiefly with continuity of germ-plasm, and non-transmissibility of acquired characters.

wheal (hwēl) *n.* [A.S. *hwelian*, to inflame.] Long-continued shortening and thickening of muscle fibre on stimulation.

wheel organ, — locomotory ciliated ring of Rotifers; specialized ciliated epithelial structure in buccal cavity of Cephalochorda.

white body,—so-called optic gland of Molluscs, a large soft body of unknown function.

white matter,—tracts of medullated fibres in brain and spinal cord.

white yolk spheres,—minute vesicles forming a flask-shaped plug in centre of egg-yolk, and fine layers alternating with yellow yoke.

whorl (hwôrl) *n.* [A.S. *hweorfa*, a wheel.] The spiral turn of a univalve shell; circle of flowers or parts of a flower arising from one point.

wilting coefficient, — percentage of moisture in soil when wilting takes place.

wind-fertilization,—fertilization of plants by pollen carried by wind.

wing (wĭng) *n.* [M.E. *winge*, wing.] One of two lateral petals in a papilionaceous flower; lateral expansion on many seeds; any broad membranous expansion; fore-limb of Birds; flight organ of Insects.

wing coverts,—tectrices, *q.v.*

wing pad,—undeveloped wing of insect pupae.

wing petal,—lateral petal in papilionaceous flowers.

winter egg,—egg of many fresh-water forms provided with thick shell which preserves it as it lies quiescent during winter; *cf.* summer egg.

wisdom teeth, — four molar teeth which complete permanent set in man, erupting late.

wolf tooth,—a small premolar tooth at front of premolar series, occasionally present in Horses.

Wolffian (wool′fĭăn) *a.* [*Wolff*, embryologist.] *Appl.* certain structures first discovered by Wolff.

Wolffian body, — embryonic mesonephros arising as a series of tubules.

Wolffian duct,—duct of mesonephros.

Wolffian ridges,—ridges which appear on either side of middle line of early embryo, and upon which limb-buds are formed.

wood (wood) *n.* [A.S. *wudu*, wood.] The hard substance of a tree stem, xylem of vascular bundles.

wood vessel,—an element of tracheal tissue, a long tubular structure formed by cell-fusion.

Woolner's tubercle, — Darwinian tubercle, *q.v.*

worker, — non-fertile female in a colony of social Insects.

worm (wŭrm) *n.* [A.S. *wyrm*, worm.] A general name of no scientific value, used to designate any of the Flatworms, Roundworms, Polychaetes or Oligochaetes.

Wormian bones,—sutural bones, *q.v.*

wound-hormones, — substances produced in wounded cells, said to act as stimulus to renewed growth near the wounds.

X

X-chromosome, — sex - chromosome, *q.v.*

xanthein (zăn′thēĭn) *n.* [Gk. *xanthos*, yellow.] A water-soluble yellow-colouring matter of cell-sap.

xanthin (zăn′thĭn) *n.* [Gk. *xanthos*, yellow.] Yellow colouring matter in flowers.

xanthine (zăn′thĭn) *n.* [Gk. *xanthos*, yellow.] Dioxy-purine, found in muscle, liver, pancreas, and in urine; also in certain plants.

xanthocarpous (zăn′thŏkâr′pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *xanthos*, yellow; *karpos*, fruit.] Having yellow fruits.

xanthodont (zăn′thŏdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *xanthos*, yellow; *odous*, tooth.] Having yellow-coloured incisors; *appl.* certain Rodents.

xantholeucophore (zăn′thŏlook′ŏfōr), **xanthophore** (zăn′thŏfōr) *n.* [Gk. *xanthos*, yellow; *leukos*, white; *pherein*, to bear.] Yellow pigment-bearing cell.

xanthophane (zăn′thŏfān) *n.* [Gk. *xanthos*, yellow; *phainein*, to appear.] Chromophane.

xanthophyll (zăn′thŏfĭl) *n.* [Gk. *xanthos*, yellow; *phyllon*, leaf.] A yellow colouring matter found in autumn leaves, probably a constituent of chlorophyll.

xanthopous (zăn′thŏpŭs) *a.* [Gk. *xanthos*, yellow; *pous*, foot.] Having a yellow stem.

xanthopsin (zănthŏp′sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *xanthos*, yellow; *opsis*, sight.] Yellow pigment of insect eyes.

xanthospermous (zăn′thŏspĕr′mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *xanthos*, yellow; *sperma*, seed.] Having yellow seeds.

xenarthral (zĕnâr′thrăl) *a.* [Gk. *xenos*, strange; *arthron*, joint.] Having additional articular facets on dorso-lumbar vertebrae.

xenia (zē′nĭă) *n.* [Gk. *xenios*, hospitable.] Appearances in seed, fruit, or maternal organ of characters belonging to male parent.

xenogamy (zĕnŏg′ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *xenos*, strange; *gamos*, marriage.] Cross-fertilization.

xenogenesis (zĕnöjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *xenos*, strange; *genesis*, descent.] Heterogenesis.

xenomorphosis (zĕnömôr′fösĭs) *n.* [Gk. *xenos*, strange; *morphe*, shape.] Heteromorphosis.

xenophya (zĕn′öfī′ă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *xenos*, strange; *phyein*, to grow.] Foreign bodies deposited in interspaces of certain Sarcodina, or used in formation of shells of certain Protozoa; *cf.* autophya.

xerophilous (zērŏf′ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *xeros*, dry; *philein*, to love.] Able to withstand drought; *appl.* plants adapted to a limited water supply.

xerophyte (zē′röfīt) *n.* [Gk. *xeros*, dry; *phyton*, plant.] A xerophilous plant; a plant growing in desert or alkaline or physiologically dry soil; a xerophil.

xiphihumeralis (zĭf′ĭhūmërā′lĭs) *n.* [Gk. *xiphos*, sword; L. *humerus*, shoulder.] A muscle extending from xiphoid cartilage to humerus.

xiphiplastron (zĭf′ĭplăs′trŏn) *n.* [Gk. *xiphos*, sword; F. *plastron*, shield.] Fourth lateral plate in plastron of Chelonia.

xiphisternum (zĭf′ĭstĕr′nŭm) *n.* [Gk. *xiphos*, sword; L. *sternum*, breastbone.] The posterior segment or ensiform process of sternum.

xiphoid (zĭf′oid) *a.* [Gk. *xiphos*, sword; *eidos*, shape.] Sword-shaped; ensiform; xiphioid.

xiphoid process,—last segment of sternum; tail or telson of Limulus.

xiphophyllous (zĭf′öfĭl′ŭs, zĭfŏf′ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *xiphos*, sword; *phyllon*, leaf.] Having sword-shaped leaves.

xylem (zī′lëm) *n.* [Gk. *xylon*, wood.] Lignified portion of vascular bundle.

xylocarp (zī′lökârp) *n.* [Gk. *xylon*, wood; *karpos*, fruit.] A hard woody fruit.

xylochrome (zī′lökrōm) *n.* [Gk. *xylon*, wood; *chroma*, colour.] Wood dye or pigment of tannins, produced before death of wood-cells.

xylogen (zī′löjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *xylon*, wood; *genos*, birth.] The forming wood in a bundle.

xyloid (zī′loid) *a.* [Gk. *xylon*, wood; *eidos*, shape.] Woody, or resembling wood in structure.

xyloma (zīlō′mă) *n.* [Gk. *xylon*, wood.] A hardened mass of mycelium which gives rise to spore-bearing structures in certain Fungi.

xylophagous (zīlŏf′ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *xylon*, wood; *phagein*, to eat.] Wood-eating; *appl.* certain Molluscs, Insects, Fungi; xylophilous.

xylostroma (zī′löstrō′mă) *n.* [Gk. *xylon*, wood; *stroma*, couch.] The felt-like mycelium of certain wood-destroying Fungi.

xylotomous (zīlŏt′ömŭs) *a.* [Gk. *xylon*, wood; *temnein*, to cut.] Able to bore, or cut wood.

Y

yellow cartilage,—a cartilage whose matrix is pervaded by yellow or elastic connective tissue fibres.

yellow cells,—cells surrounding gut of earthworm, probably excretory in function; cells occurring in intestine of Turbellarians; in Radiolarians, symbiotic algae or zoochlorellae.

yellow spot,—macula lutea of retina.

yolk (yōk) *n.* [A.S. *geoloca*, yellow part.] Inert, or non-formative, nutrient material in ovum.

yolk-duct,—vitelline duct.

yolk-epithelium,—epithelium surrounding yolk-sac.

yolk-gland,—a gland in connection with reproductive system by which egg is furnished with a supply of food-material.

yolk-nucleus or **vitelline body**,—cytoplasmic body appearing in ovarian egg.

yolk-plates,—parallel lamellae into which deutoplasm may be split up in Amphibia and many Fishes.

yolk-plug,—mass of yolk-cells filling up blastopore, as in Frog.

yolk-pyramids,—certain cells formed in segmenting egg of Crayfish.

yolk-sac,—membranous sac attached to embryo and containing yolk, which passes to intestine through vitelline duct, and acts as food for developing embryo.

yolk-spherules,—remains of neighbouring cells or of pseudo-cells found in ovum.

yolk-stalk,—a short stalk or strand containing ducts and connecting yolk-sac with embryo.

ypsiliform (ĭpsĭlʹĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. ϒ, upsilon; L. *forma*, shape.] ϒ-shaped; *appl.* germinal spot at a certain stage in its development; ypsiloid.

ypsiloid cartilage,—attached to pubes in Salamanders.

Z

zalambdodont (zălămʹdōdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *za*, very; *lambda*, Λ; *odous*, tooth.] *Appl.* Insectivores with narrow molar teeth with V-shaped transverse ridges.

zero (zēʹrō) *n.* [Ar. *çifrun*, cipher.] The origin of graduation.

zero, physiological,—point of adaptation to temperature.

zeugopodium (zūʹgōpōʹdĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *zeugnynai*, to join; *pous*, foot.] Forearm, shank.

Zinn, zonule of,—zonula ciliaris, *q.v.*

zoaea (zōēʹă) *n.* [Gk. *zoe*, life.] Early larval form of certain decapod Crustaceans.

zoanthella (zōănthĕlʹă) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *anthos*, flower.] Type of zoanthid larva with transverse girdle of cilia.

zoanthina (zōănthīʹnă) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *anthos*, flower.] Type of zoanthid larva with longitudinal band of cilia.

zoarium (zōāʹrĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal.] All the individuals of a polyzoan colony; a polypary.

zodiophilous,—zoophilous, *q.v.*

zoea,—zoaea, *q.v.*

zoeaform (zōēʹăfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *zoe*, life; L. *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a zoaea; also zoaeaform.

zoecial, zoecium,—*see* zooe-.

zoetic (zōĕtʹĭk) *a.* [Gk. *zoe*, life.] Of or *pert.* life.

zoic (zōʹĭk) *a.* [Gk. *zoikos*, *pert.* life.] *Pert.* animals or animal life.

zoid (zōʹĭd) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *idion*, *dim.*] A sporozoite formed by division of sporoblasts of Haemosporidia.

zoidiogamic (zōĭdʹĭōgămʹĭk) *a.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *idion*, *dim.*; *gamos*, union.] *Appl.* plants fertilized by spermatozoids carried by water.

zoidiogamy (zōĭdĭŏgʹămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *idion*, *dim.*; *gamos*, union.] Fertilization by motile spermatozoids.

zoidophore (zōʹĭdōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *idion*, *dim.*; *pherein*, to bear.] A spore mother cell or sporoblast formed by segmentation of oocyte in Haemosporidia.

zona (zōʹnă) *n.* [Gk. *zone*, girdle.] A zone, band, or area.

zona arcuata,—inner part of basilar membrane supporting organ of Corti.

zona fasciculata,—radially arranged columnar cells in suprarenal gland below outer layer.

zona glomerulosa,—rounded masses of tissue forming external layer of suprarenal gland.

zona pectinata,—outer division of basilar membrane.

zona pellucida,—thick transparent membrane surrounding ovum.

zona reticularis or **reticulata,**—inner cortical layer of suprarenal gland.

zonal (zōʹnăl) *a.* [L. *zonalis*, *pert.* zone.] Of or *pert.* a zone.

zonal symmetry,—metamerism, *q.v.*

zonal view,—view of Diatom in which girdle is seen.

zonate (zōʹnāt) *a.* [Gk. *zone*, girdle.] Zoned or marked with rings; arranged in a single row, as various tetraspores.

zone (zōn) *n.* [Gk. *zone*, girdle.] An area characterized by similar fauna or flora; stratum or set of beds characterized by typical fossil or set of fossils.

zonociliate (zōʹnōsĭlʹĭāt) *a.* [Gk. *zone*, girdle; L. *cilium*, eyelash.] Banded with cilia, as certain annelid larvae.

zonoid (zōʹnoid) *a.* [Gk. *zone*, girdle; *eidos*, form.] Like a zone.

zonolimnetic (zōʹnōlĭmnĕtʹĭk) *a.* [Gk. *zone*, girdle; *limne*, pool.] Of or *pert.* a certain zone in depth; *appl.* plankton.

zonoplacental (zōʹnōplăsĕnʹtăl) *a.* [L. *zona*, girdle; *placenta*, cake.] Having a zonary placenta.

zonula ciliaris (zō′nūlă sĭlĭā′rĭs) *n.* [L. *zonula*, *dim.* of *zona*, girdle; *cilium*, eyelash.] The hyaloid membrane forming suspensory ligament of lens of eye.

zonule (zō′nūl) *n.* [L. *zonula*, *dim.* of *zona*, girdle.] A little zone, belt, or girdle; a zonula.

zooanthella (zō′öănthĕl′ē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *anthos*, flower.] Cryptomonads symbiotic with marine Protozoa.

zoobiotic (zō′öbīŏt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *bios*, life.] Parasitic on an animal, as some Fungi.

zooblast (zō′öblăst) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *blastos*, bud.] An animal cell.

zoocaulon (zō′ökôl′ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *kaulos*, stalk.] Zoodendrium.

zoochlorellae (zō′öklörĕl′ē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *chloros*, green.] Symbiotic green Algae living in various animals, *e.g.* Sarcodina, Radiolaria, Hydra.

zoocoenccyte (zō′ösē′nösīt) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *koinos*, common; *kytos*, hollow vessel.] A coenocyte bearing cilia, in certain Algae.

zoocyst (zō′ösĭst)*n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *kystis*, hollow sac.] A sporocyst.

zoocytium (zō′ösĭt′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *kytos*, hollow.] In certain Infusoria, the common gelatinous and often branched matrix.

zoodendrium (zō′ödĕn′drĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *dendron*, tree.] The tree-like branched stalk of certain colonial Infusorians.

zoodynamics (zō′ödĭnăm′ĭks) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *dynamis*, power.] The physiology of animals.

zooecial (zōē′shĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *oikos*, house.] *Pert.* or resembling a zooecium.

zooecium (zōē′shĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *oikos*, house.] A chamber or cell enclosing a polyzoan nutritive zooid.

zooerythrin (zō′öĕrĭth′rĭn) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *erythros*, red.] Red pigment found in plumage of various Birds.

zoofulvin (zō′öfŭl′vĭn) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; L. *fulvus*, yellow.] Yellow pigment found in plumage of various Birds.

zoogamete (zō′ögămēt′) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *gamos*, marriage.] A motile gamete or planogamete.

zoogamy (zōŏg′ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *gamos*, marriage.] Sexual reproduction in animals.

zoogenesis (zō′öjĕn′ësĭs) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *genesis*, descent.] The origin of animals.

Zoogeography (zō′öjēŏg′răfĭ) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *ge*, earth; *graphein*, to write.] The science of distribution of animals on earth.

zoogloea (zō′öglē′ă) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *gloia*, glue.] A mass of Bacteria embedded in a mucilaginous matrix, frequently forming an iridescent film.

zoogonidium (zō′ögŏnĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *gonos*, offspring; *idion*, *dim.*] One of motile spores formed in gonidangium of Algae.

zoogonous (zōŏg′önŭs) *a.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *gonos*, offspring.] Viviparous.

zooid (zō′oid) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, like.] A member of a compound animal organism; an individual or person in a Coelenterate or Polyzoan colony; posterior genital and non-sexual region formed in many Polychaetes.

zoolith (zō′ölĭth) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *lithos*, stone.] A fossil animal.

Zoology (zōŏl′öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *logos*, discourse.] The science dealing with structure, functions, history, classification, and distribution of animals.

zoon (zō′ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal.] An individual developed from an egg.

zoonerythrin (zō′ŏnĕrĭth′rĭn) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *erythros*, red.] Red colouring matter found in various animals.

zoonite (zō′ŏnīt) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal.] A body segment of an articulated animal.

zoonomy (zōŏn′ömĭ) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *nomos*, law.] The laws dealing with animal life.

zoophilous (zōŏf′ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *philein*, to love.] *Appl.* plants adapted for pollination by animals other than Insects.

zoophyte (zō′öfīt) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal ; *phyton*, plant.] An animal resembling a plant in appearance or growth.

zooplankton (zō′öplăng′ktŏn) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal ; *plangktos*, wandering.] Animal plankton.

zooplasm (zō′öplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal ; *plasma*, mould.] Living substance which depends on the products of other living organisms for nutritive material.

zoosperm (zō′öspĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal ; *sperma*, seed.] A spermatozoon ; a zoospore.

zoosporangium (zō′öspörăn′jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal ; *sporos*, seed ; *anggeion*, vessel.] A sporangium in which zoospores develop.

zoospore (zō′öspōr) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal ; *sporos*, seed.] A swarm-cell, flagellate or amoeboid, in many Protozoa ; a motile protoplast in certain Algae.

zoothecium,—zoocytium, *q.v.*

zoothome (zō′öthōm) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal ; *thomos*, heap.] Any group of individuals in a living Coral.

Zootomy (zōŏt′ömĭ) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal ; *temnein*, to cut.] Dissection ; Anatomy of animals other than Man.

zootoxin (zō′ötŏk′sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal ; *toxikon*, poison.] Toxin or poison produced by animals, as toad, snake, bee.

zooxanthellae (zō′özănthĕl′ē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal ; *xanthos*, yellow.] Yellow cells or symbiotic unicellular Algae living in various animals.

zooxanthin (zō′özăn′thĭn) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal ; *xanthos*, yellow.] Yellow pigment found in plumage of certain Birds.

zygantrum (zīgăn′trŭm) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke ; *antron*, cave.] A fossa on posterior surface of neural arch of vertebrae of Snakes and certain Lizards.

zygapophysis (zī′găpŏf′ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke ; *apophysis*, process of a bone.] One of processes of a vertebra by which it articulates with adjacent vertebrae.

zygobranchiate (zī′göbrăng′kĭāt) *a.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke ; *brangchia*, gills.] Having gills symmetrically placed and renal organs paired ; *appl.* a group of Gastropods.

zygocardiac ossicles,—paired lateral ossicles in gastric mill of Crustacea.

zygodactyl (zī′gödăk′tĭl) *a.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke ; *daktylos*, digit.] Having two toes pointing forward, two backward, as in Parrots.

zygodont (zī′gödŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke ; *odous*, tooth.] Having molar teeth in which the four tubercles are united in pairs.

zygoma (zīgō′mă) *n.* [Gk. *zygoma*, yoke.] The bony arch of the cheek.

zygomatic (zī′gömăt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *zygoma*, yoke.] *Pert.* zygoma.

zygomaticofacial (zī′gömăt′ĭköfā′sĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *zygoma*, yoke ; L. *facies*, face.] *Appl.* foramen on malar surface of zygomatic for passage of nerve and vessels.

zygomaticotemporal (zī′gömăt′ĭkötĕm′pöră̆l) *a.* [Gk. *zygoma*, yoke ; L. *temporalis*, temporary.] *Appl.* suture, foramen, nerve, etc., at temporal surface of zygomatic.

zygomorphic (zī′gömôr′fĭk), **zygomorphous** (zī′gömôr′fŭs) *a.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke ; *morphe*, shape.] Bilaterally symmetrical.

zygonema (zī′gönē′mă) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke ; *nema*, thread.] Amphitene or zygotene stage in meiosis.

zygoneury (zī′gönū′rĭ) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke ; *neuron*, nerve.] In certain Gastropods, having a connective between pleural ganglion and ganglion on visceral branch of opposite side.

zygophore (zī′göfōr) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke ; *pherein*, to bear.] A conjugating hypha in certain Fungi.

zygophyte (zī′göfīt) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke ; *phyton*, plant.] A plant with two similar reproductive cells which unite in fertilization.

zygopleural (zī′göploor′ăl) *a.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke ; *pleuron*, side.] Bilaterally symmetrical.

zygopodium (zī′göpō′dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke ; *pous*, foot.] Forearm ; shank.

zygosis (zīgō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *zygosis*, balancing.] Conjugation.

zygosome,—mixochromosome, *q.v.*

zygosperm (zī′gōspĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke ; *sperma*, seed.] Zygospore.

zygosphene (zī′gōsfēn) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke ; *sphen*, wedge.] An articular process on anterior surface of neural arch of vertebrae of Snakes and certain Lizards, which fits into zygantrum.

zygosporangium (zī′gōspōrăn′jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke ; *sporos*, seed ; *anggeion*, vessel.] A sporangium in which zygospores are formed.

zygospore (zī′gōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke ; *sporos*, seed.] A zygote ; a cell formed by conjugation of similar cells.

zygosporophore,—zygophore, *q.v.*

zygotaxis (zī′gōtăk′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke ; *taxis*, arrangement.] Tendency towards conjugation between two specialized hyphae in certain Fungi ; mutual attraction.

zygote (zī′gōt) *n.* [Gk. *zygotes*, yoked.] Any cell formed by union of two gametes or reproductive cells.

zygotene (zī′gōtēn) *a.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke ; *tainia*, band.] *Appl.* stage of meiosis where spireme threads are uniting in pairs.

zygotic (zīgŏt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *zygotes*, yoked.] *Appl.* mutation occurring immediately after fertilization.

zygotoblast (zī′gōtōblăst′) *n.* [Gk. *zygotes*, yoked ; *blastos*, bud.] A sporozoite produced by segmentation of zygotomere in Haemamoebae.

zygotomere (zī′gōtōmēr′) *n.* [Gk. *zygotes*, yoked ; *meros*, part.] A cell formed by segmentation of zygote in Haemamoebae.

zygotonucleus (zī′gōtōnū′klēŭs) *n.* [Gk. *zygotes*, yoked ; L. *nucleus*, kernel.] A nucleus formed by fusion of two gametonuclei.

zygozoospore (zī′gōzō′ōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke ; *zoon*, animal ; *sporos*, seed.] A motile cell formed by union of two similar cells.

zymase (zī′mās) *n.* [Gk. *zyme*, leaven.] An enzyme found in yeast cells.

zymin (zī′mĭn) *n.* [Gk. *zyme*, leaven.] An enzyme or ferment.

zymogen (zī′mōjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *zyme*, leaven ; *genos*, birth.] A substance capable of being transformed into a ferment.

zymosis (zīmō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *zyme*, leaven.] Fermentation.

zymotic (zīmŏt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *zymotikos*, causing fermentation.] *Pert.* or caused by fermentation.

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